EINHEIT
GLIEDERUNGEN

des Zweiten Weltkriegs

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION
AND EQUIPMENT (TO&E)
COMPANY LEVEL

COMPILED AND EDITED BY
Peter Frederick Model

Forward (Führen)

This Unit Organisation document is a totally rewritten version of the excellent “Unit Organizations of World War II”, by David Myers. It is also influenced by the “WWII Army Organisation & Equipment” by Ian Shaw. While this document is totally rewritten and expanded, I wish to offer my thanks to both David Myers and Ian Shaw. Before the age of the internet their books were my best sources for unit organisation and I appreciate the effort they took in creating them.

Rules (Regeln)

This document has been created to assist players who are refighting land conflicts, in this case world war two. The rules this document is intended to support is Korps Commander & Lighting War Red Storm, as well as the modified/updated version of these rules, Korps-Kommandeur and Bewegungskrieg. There is no reason why this would not also use useful for any other similar scaled rules, such as Spearhead, Fist Full of TOWs and Panzer Korps.

Versions (Versionen)

For those using these reprinted rules, the “major” version numbering used determines how much modifications are represent in the rules document, the key is as follows;

Original Rules with a date: The original, most recent, rules as posted on the internet or available in print. If available in print, only rules which are no longer commercially available are included in any reprinting.

Rules v1.x: Reformatted version of the original rules, **with errata and extra “official” rules included. Also included are any corrections, additional numbering, updated tables, and additional cross referencing**. There are no changes to the original rules.

Rules v2.x: Enhanced version of the original rules, with errata and extra “official” rules included. Also included are any corrections, additional numbering, updated tables, and additional cross referencing. **Includes optional rules, such as terrain, such as weather, set-up or any other rules which fill gaps in the original rules. This version of the rules includes additional diagrams, figures and commentary**. The original rules are unchanged, but additional rules have been added to fill any gaps.

Rules v3.x: Expanded version of the original rules, with errata and extra “official” rules included. Also included are any corrections, additional numbering, updated tables, and additional cross referencing. Includes optional rules, such as terrain, such as weather, set-up or any other rules which fill gaps in the original rules. This version of the rules includes additional diagrams, figures and commentary. **The original rules are modified and reorganized, retaining original objective but offering addition detail or simplification of play.** The original rules have been changed.

Structure (Struktur)

The rules set consists of a number of Parts, these are as follows;

Part 0: GUIDE – User Guide: To be used to assist players in learning the rules. (1 column)
Part 1: RULES – User Reference: To be used when playing the game (2 column).
Part 2: BASIC ORGANISATION – Army Lists (Gliederungen)
Part 3: EQUIPMENT DATA CHARTS – Equipment Lists (Ausrustung)
Part 4: QRS / REFERENCE – Quick Reference Sheets and Rules (3 column) / (Kurzübersicht)
Part 5: EXAMPLES – Examples of Play. (Beispiele)
Part 6: DESIGNERS NOTES – Designer Notes, commentary and overview of the Rules.
Part 7: SCENARIO’S – Scenarios (Kampagnen)
Part 9: THESAURUS - Player Thesaurus: To use used to find rules and related rules.

OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW

This document is designed to be used in conjunction with the Part 2: Basic Organisation publications for the Corps Commander set of rules (Corps Commander, Korps Commander & Korps-Kommandeur) and the LWRS set of rules (Bewegungskrieg). As a result many values are designed for the rules themselves, when this is not required for the rules it may not be included. For example, manpower values for artillery batteries is not significant, as the numbers of artillery pieces is only used. When available this is provided, but if not available is not present.

CAVEAT

This document shows most of the major reorganisations, as well as any significant equipment changes. As much as possible the most common weapon available in the period is shown on the TO&E Tables, but alterations are shown in the equipment section at the bottom. It should be noted that these tables are all based on official organisations, in many cases an official organisation change occurs to reflect the reality on the ground, thus may be present before the date stated. In other cases the reorganisation took time to implement.

As much as possible manpower and equipment values are based on source documents, however with manpower this is often impossible for support formations. When a reasonable estimate can be arrived at this is included, if none can be reasonably be provided no manpower values are included.

AMERICAN UNITS

GENERAL

In 1939 the US armed forces were the smallest of any of the major powers, in 1945 they were the second largest. In this period the US army expanded from 174,000 to 8% million men. In 1939 they were equipped with obsolete equipment, much of it left over from the First World War, and little of it of native design. By 1945 this had completely changed with much of the equipment issued still being used today in the US and other armies.

This massive reorganisation was achieved only at a cost. The US army was one of the most rigidly commanded of any in World War II, with little interaction between the junior officers and the men.

It was also overly offensively orientated in doctrine, with little attention being paid to defensive training, and virtually none for withdrawal. Fortunately, this type of operation was only required on two occasions, and though not done as well as it could have been, the results were not disastrous.

An important consideration when looking at US forces is the 'pool' system. Under this system certain supporting arms, principally Artillery, Tank and Tank Destroyer Battalions, were held at army level, being issued to divisions as required. This, in theory, provided a very flexible organisation. However, the ground forces were often split, frequently not knowing under whose command they should be operating, and reporting to up to three HQ's at the same time. Therefore, in the field Tanks and Tank Destroyers were semi-permanently allocated to divisions whilst Artillery was Brigaded and used as army fire support.

THE ARMS

Infantry

The US infantry was amongst the best in the World. The average infantryman tended to let his armour, artillery or air force take the position, whilst he would occupy it. This was probably due to command emphasis, with the preservation of life being important to American Commanders. However, this comment does not apply to US paratroopers or the Marines. US forces also suffered from the lack of a proper light machine gun, a fault not rectified until the 1960's, although the Marine Corps did use an LMG during World War II.

Artillery

US artillery, like that of the British, was flexible, and capable of massive fire concentrations very quickly. It was not quite up to the British standards, since less trust was placed in the FOO's, with fire missions being decided at the Battalion command post. However, US guns could normally deliver more fire, since they were usually more of them.

Armour

US Armour was well handled, and overall one of the best US combat arms. Unlike the infantry, tanks and tank destroyer crews were aggressive, and normally used correctly. However, they were badly served by their equipment, which although good in 1942 was badly over-matched by 1945, until the introduction of the M26, in small numbers, in that year.

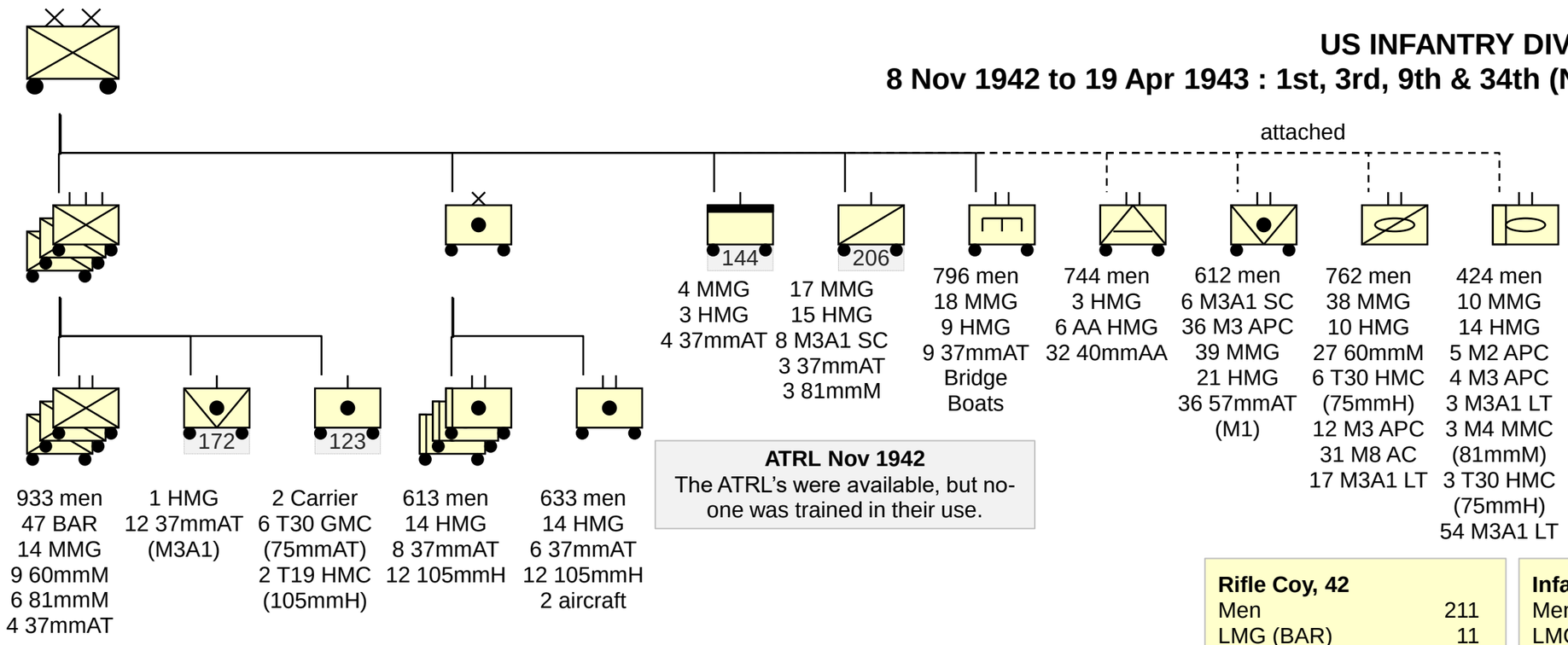
Supporting Arms

In this area the Americans were well served. The US Engineer Corps was innovative and well equipped, as well as being able to make use of British experience.

US INFANTRY DIVISION
Battalion Level

Overview

After the end of the Tunisian campaign the infantry division undertook a nunber of changes based on the lessons learned from combat between November 1942 and June 1943. New equipment was also introduced during this reorganisation.

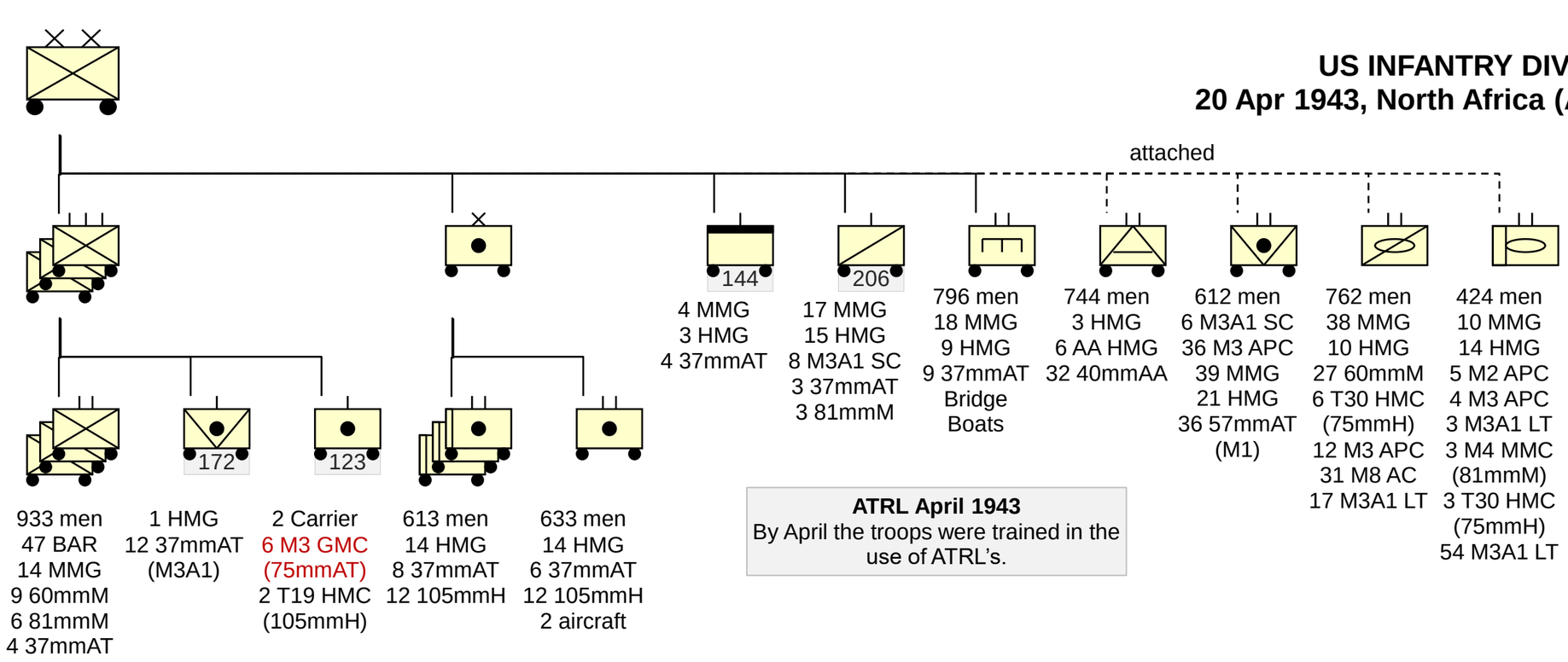


US INFANTRY DIVISION [TYPE42a]
8 Nov 1942 to 19 Apr 1943 : 1st, 3rd, 9th & 34th (Nov-42 to Mar-43)

ATRL Nov 1942
The ATRL's were available, but no-one was trained in their use.

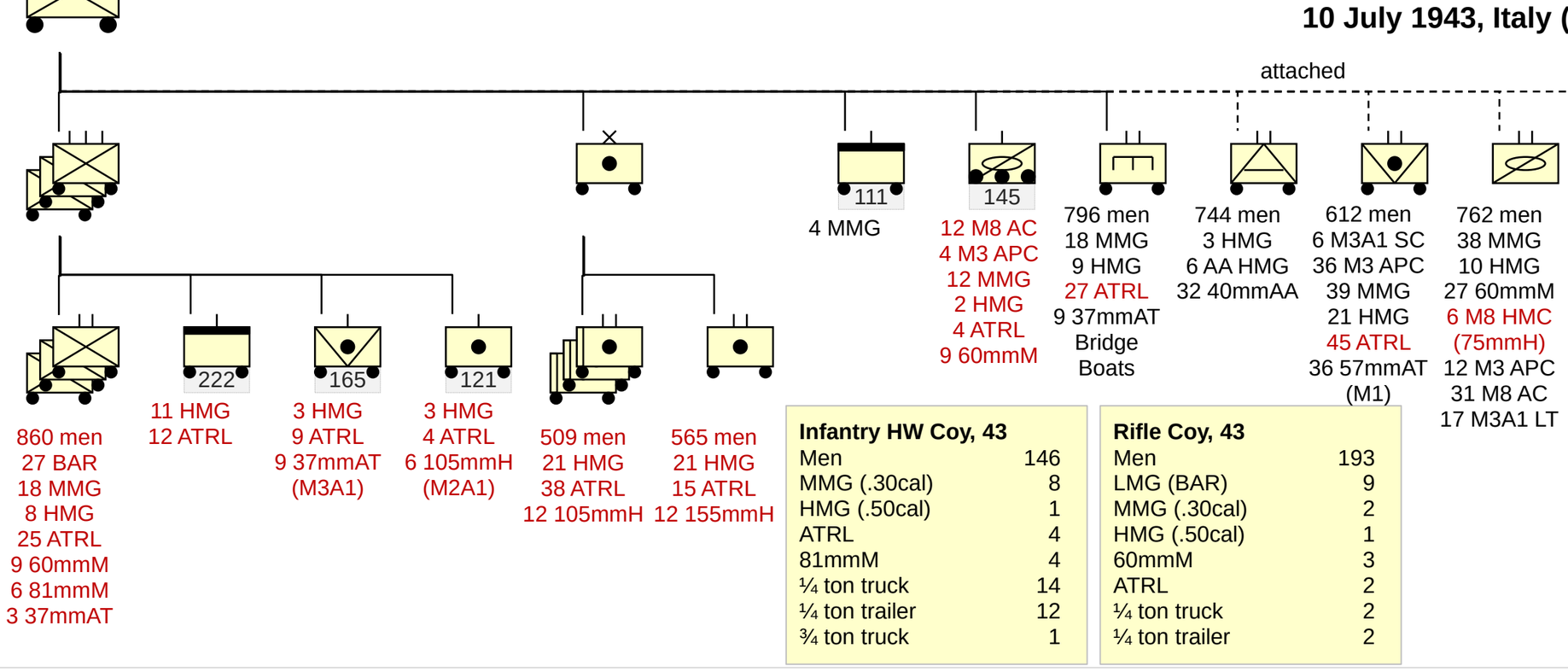
Rifle Coy, 42	
Men	211
LMG (BAR)	11
MMG (.30cal)	2
60mmM	3
ATRL	5
¼ ton truck	1
Carrier (APC)	1

Infantry HW Coy, 42	
Men	166
LMG (BAR)	6
MMG (.30cal)	8
81mmM	4
¼ ton truck	4
¾ ton truck	8



US INFANTRY DIVISION [TYPE42b]
20 Apr 1943, North Africa (Apr-43 to Jun-43)

ATRL April 1943
By April the troops were trained in the use of ATRL's.



US INFANTRY DIVISION [TYPE43]
10 July 1943, Italy (Jul-43 to Dec-43)

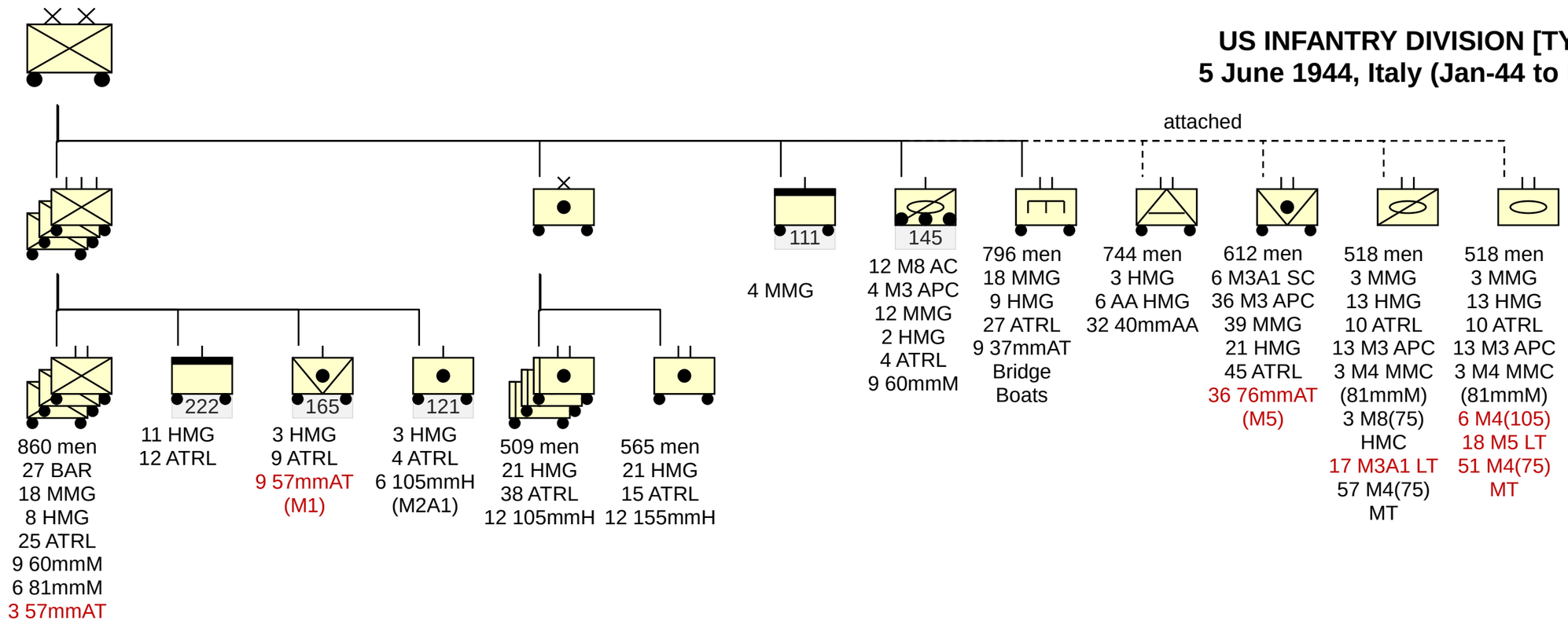
Infantry HW Coy, 43	
Men	146
MMG (.30cal)	8
HMG (.50cal)	1
ATRL	4
81mmM	4
¼ ton truck	14
¼ ton trailer	12
¾ ton truck	1

Rifle Coy, 43	
Men	193
LMG (BAR)	9
MMG (.30cal)	2
HMG (.50cal)	1
60mmM	3
ATRL	2
¼ ton truck	2
¼ ton trailer	2

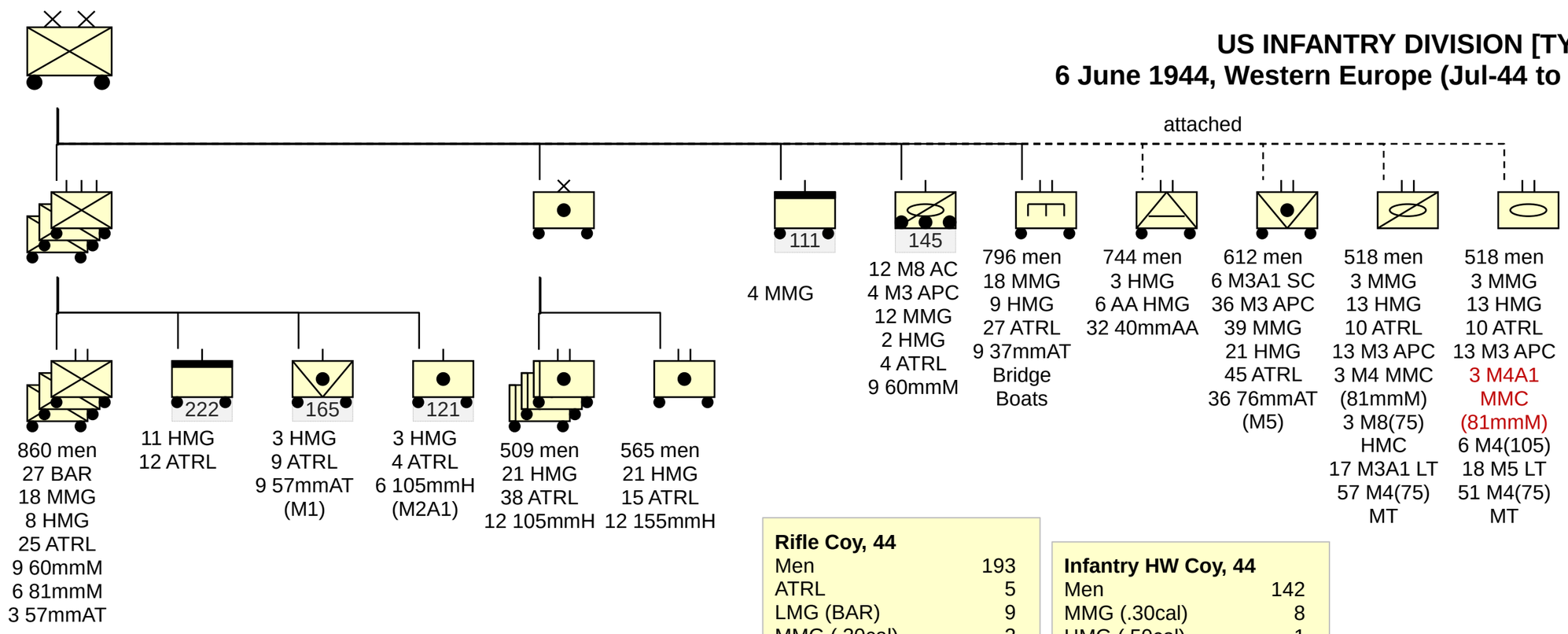
[US] US INFANTRY DIVISION
Battalion Level

Overview

The division in 1944 did not differ from the 1943 structure, apart from the replacement of some equipment. This evolutionary modifications continued until the end of the war.



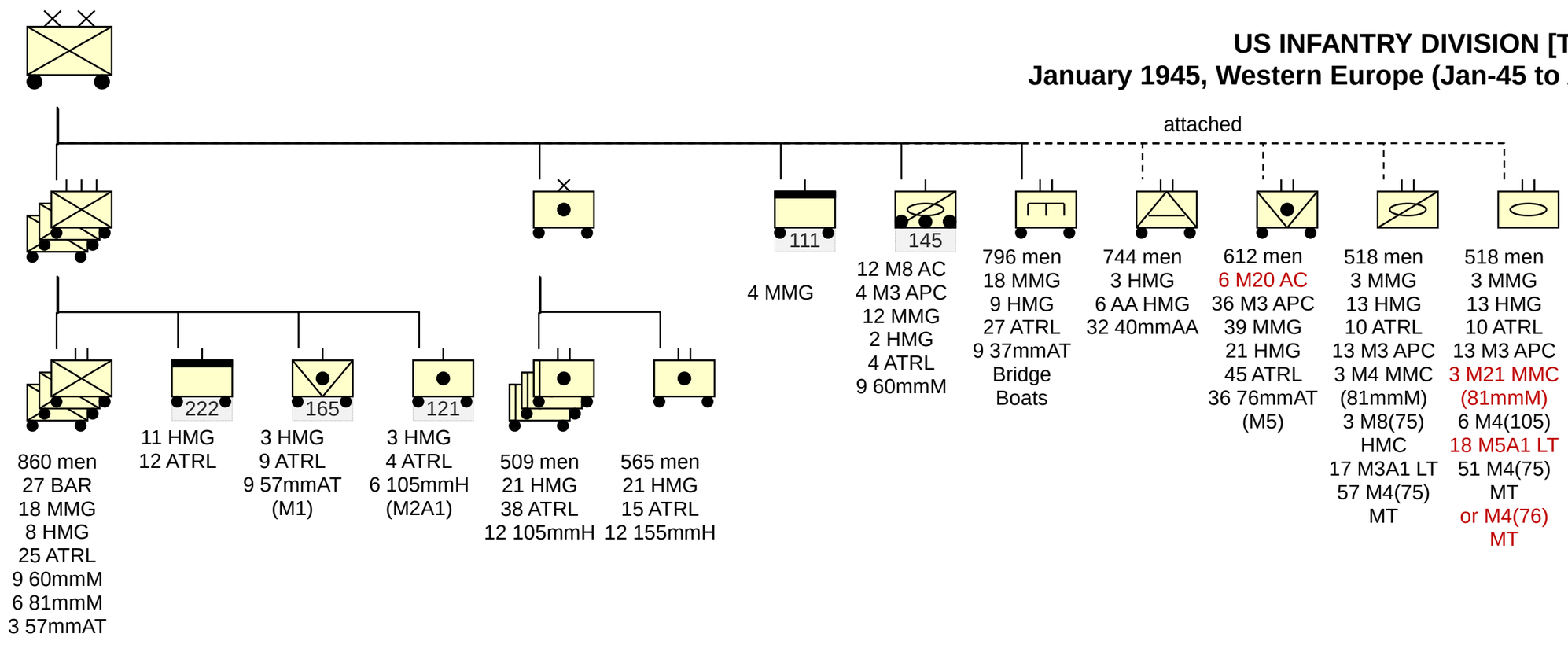
US INFANTRY DIVISION [TYPE44a]
5 June 1944, Italy (Jan-44 to May-44)



US INFANTRY DIVISION [TYPE44b]
6 June 1944, Western Europe (Jul-44 to Dec-44)

Rifle Coy, 44	
Men	193
ATRL	5
LMG (BAR)	9
MMG (.30cal)	2
HMG (.50cal)	1
60mmM	3
ATRL	2
¼ ton truck	2
¼ ton trailer	2

Infantry HW Coy, 44	
Men	142
MMG (.30cal)	8
HMG (.50cal)	1
ATRL	10
81mmM	4
¼ ton truck	10
¼ ton trailer	8
¾ ton truck	1

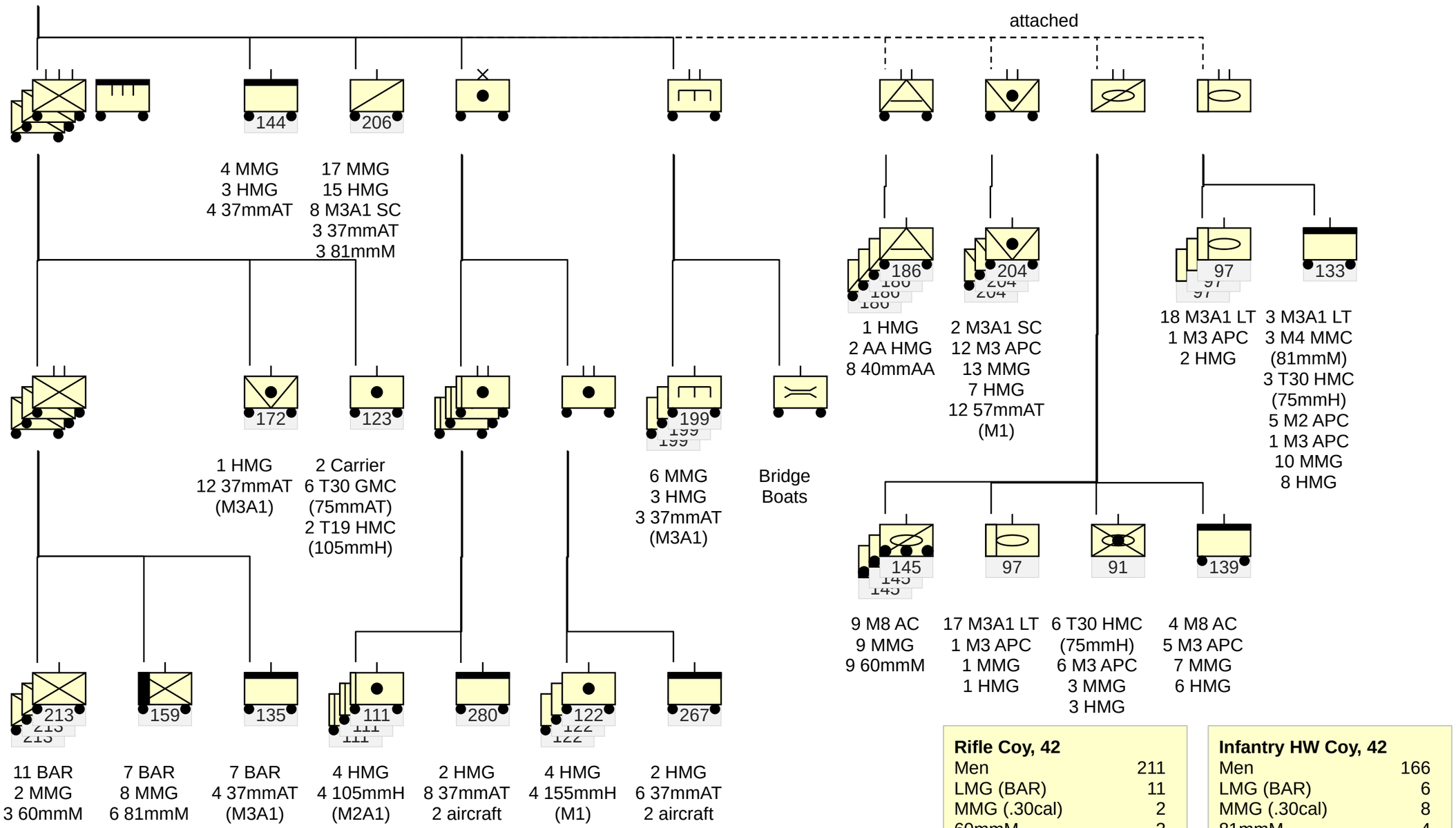


US INFANTRY DIVISION [TYPE45]
January 1945, Western Europe (Jan-45 to Aug-45)

US INFANTRY DIVISION [US-TYPE42a]
8 Nov to 19 Apr : 1st, 3rd, 9th & 34th (Nov-42 to Mar-43)

8 Nov to 19 Apr 1942 (Table 1)

During the Second World War the U.S.A. infantry underwent few organizational changes. Essentially a triangular unit with three infantry regiments and support units, this type of division performed well throughout the war when adequately led. Due to a shortage of combat riflemen and the lack of shipping space, the U.S. Army maintained its heavier artillery and supply units at a higher echelon, usually corps or army level. Consequently, this unit was somewhat limited in most independent operations unless sufficient support, artillery, armor and anti-tank units were attached. The Divisions which landed in North Africa in November 1942 were inexperienced and this showed during the landing and when they first faced the Germans in Tunisia



ATRL Nov 1942
The ATRL's were available, but no-one was trained in their use.

Rifle Coy, 42	
Men	211
LMG (BAR)	11
MMG (.30cal)	2
60mmM	3
ATRL	5
¼ ton truck	1
Carrier (APC)	1

Infantry HW Coy, 42	
Men	166
LMG (BAR)	6
MMG (.30cal)	8
81mmM	4
¼ ton truck	4
¾ ton truck	8

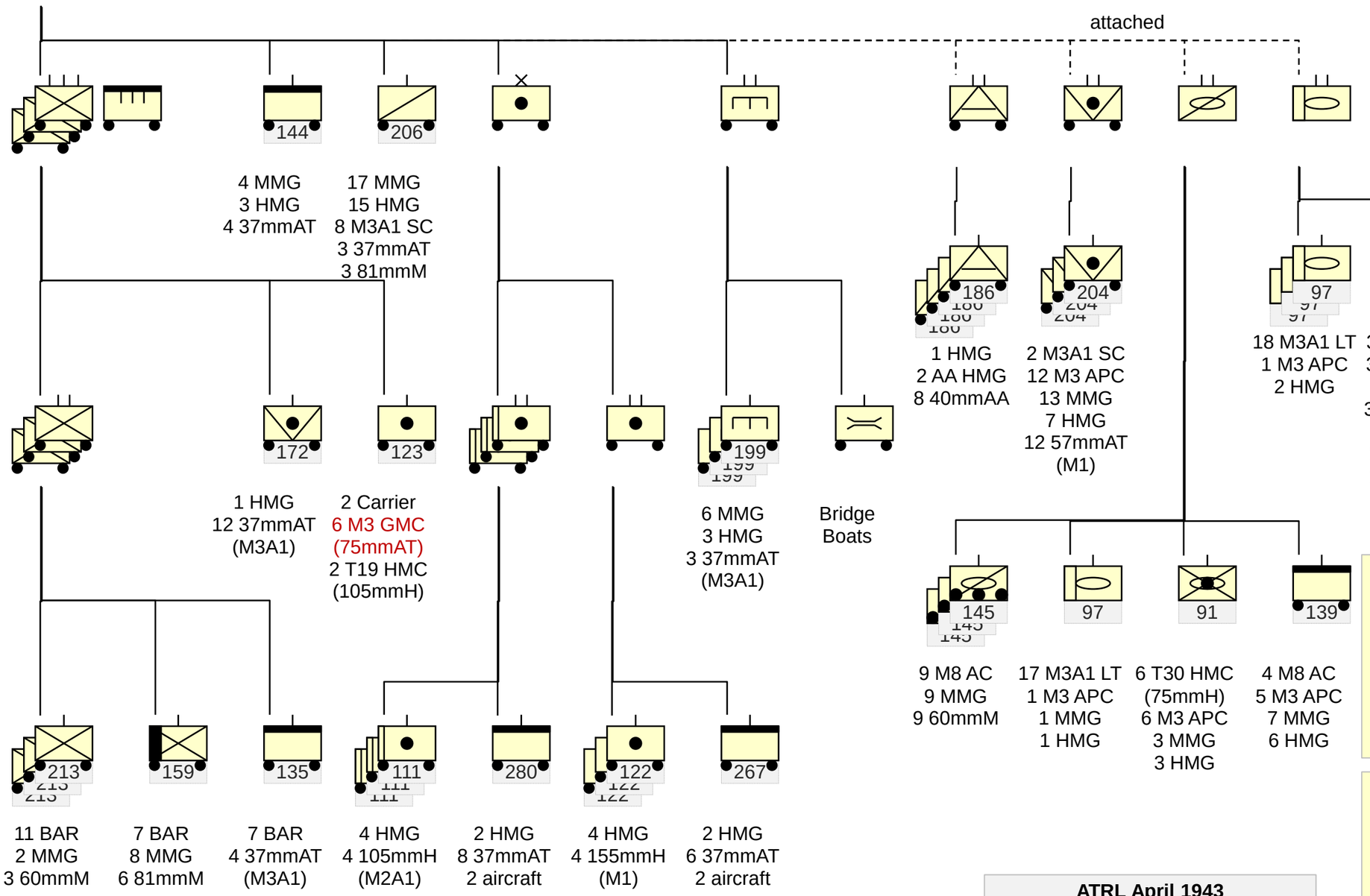
EQUIPMENT

The Americans did not have all the equipment required and as a result rushed a number of less than satisfactory weapons into action during the North African campaign. This included the T19 and T30. The American eventually replaced the T19 with the 105mm M2A1 and replaced the T30 with the M3 GMC, but these weapons did perform as well as expected. A number of interesting experiments were also attempted, such as the M6 GMC. This proved unsatisfactory and was replaced with more effective tank destroyers when they became available. It was also discovered that the M3A1 Scout Car, while adequate in some roles, would not suitable as a reconnaissance vehicle. Otherwise the equipment the American field was modern and highly effective.

US INFANTRY DIVISION [US-TYPE42b]
20 Apr 1943, North Africa (Apr-43 to Jun-43)

20 Apr 1943 (Table 2)

After the problems experienced during the landing and the poor performance of the American forces at Kasserine the Americans implemented a number of changes. Most of the changes were related to the common structure and communications, as well as modification of doctrines and procedures when faced with German offensive actions. The structure of the division remains unchanged, although a number of formations were attached on a de-facto permanent basis. After the changes implemented in April 1943, the Infantry Division performed well against the Germans and by the end of the Tunisian campaign has gained valuable experience



Rifle Coy, 42	
Men	211
LMG (BAR)	11
MMG (.30cal)	2
60mmM	3
ATRL	5
¼ ton truck	1
Carrier (APC)	1

Infantry HW Coy, 42	
Men	166
LMG (BAR)	6
MMG (.30cal)	8
81mmM	4
¼ ton truck	4
¾ ton truck	8

ATRL April 1943
By April the troops were trained in the use of ATRL's.

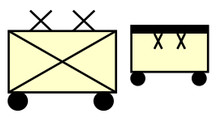
EQUIPMENT

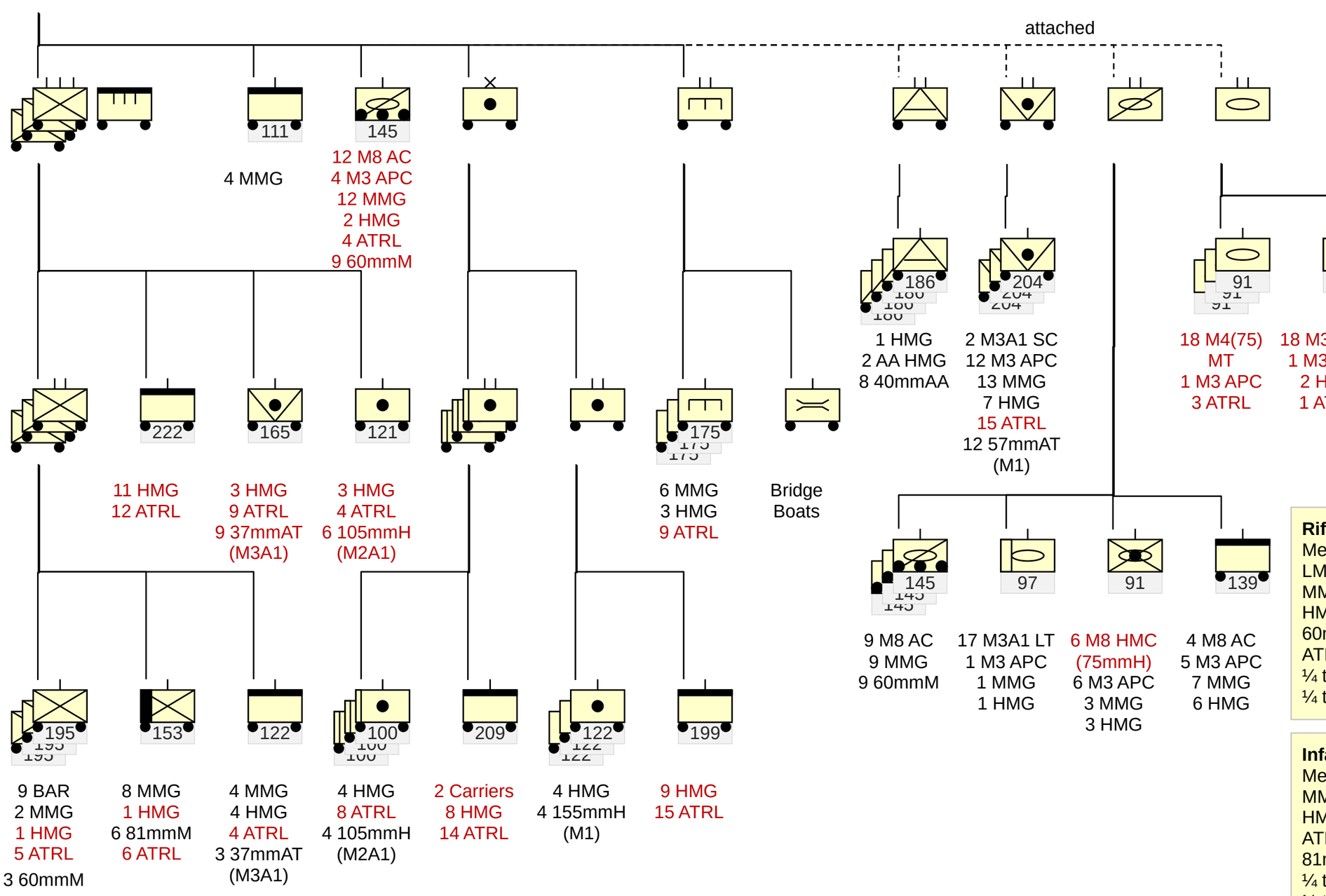
New equipment was beginning to arrive, but apart from the replacement of losses the divisions retained the same equipment, with all their shortcomings, they possessed during the landings. Newly arrived divisions did posses some new equipment, but only in small quantity. It was determined the 37mm A/T guns were not adequate and would be replaced with the 57mm A/T Guns. The Towed tank destroyer formations would be equipped with the excellent, if heavy, 3-inch A/T Gun. The M20 Scout car was beginning to arrive to replace the M3A1 Scout car. Finally the M5 Light tank was beginning to arrive and replace the M3A1 Light tank, but in North Africa these new vehicles and weapons were in very short supply.

US INFANTRY DIVISION [US-TYPE43]
10 July 1943, Italy (Jul-43 to Dec-43)

10 July 1943 (Table 3)

After the end of the Tunisia Campaign the Americans conducted a number of minor changes to the infantry division. The 37mm a/t guns were removed from a number of formations and replaced with the bazooka. The divisional reconnaissance company was re-equipped with M8 Armoured Cars. The infantry regiments replaced the T30's with 105mm M2A1 Howitzers and the Tank destroyers were removed. Finally the M3A1 Light Tanks were shown to be unsuitable for tank warfare and replaced with Medium tanks. Equipment upgrades aside one purpose of these changes was to allow the Infantry Division to create up to three independent combat teams, which was one reason the infantry regiments experienced an increase in supporting formations, especially signals, as well as local artillery support.





Rifle Coy, 43	
Men	193
LMG (BAR)	9
MMG (.30cal)	2
HMG (.50cal)	1
60mmM	3
ATRL	2
¼ ton truck	2
¼ ton trailer	2

Infantry HW Coy, 43	
Men	146
MMG (.30cal)	8
HMG (.50cal)	1
ATRL	4
81mmM	4
¼ ton truck	14
¼ ton trailer	12
¾ ton truck	1

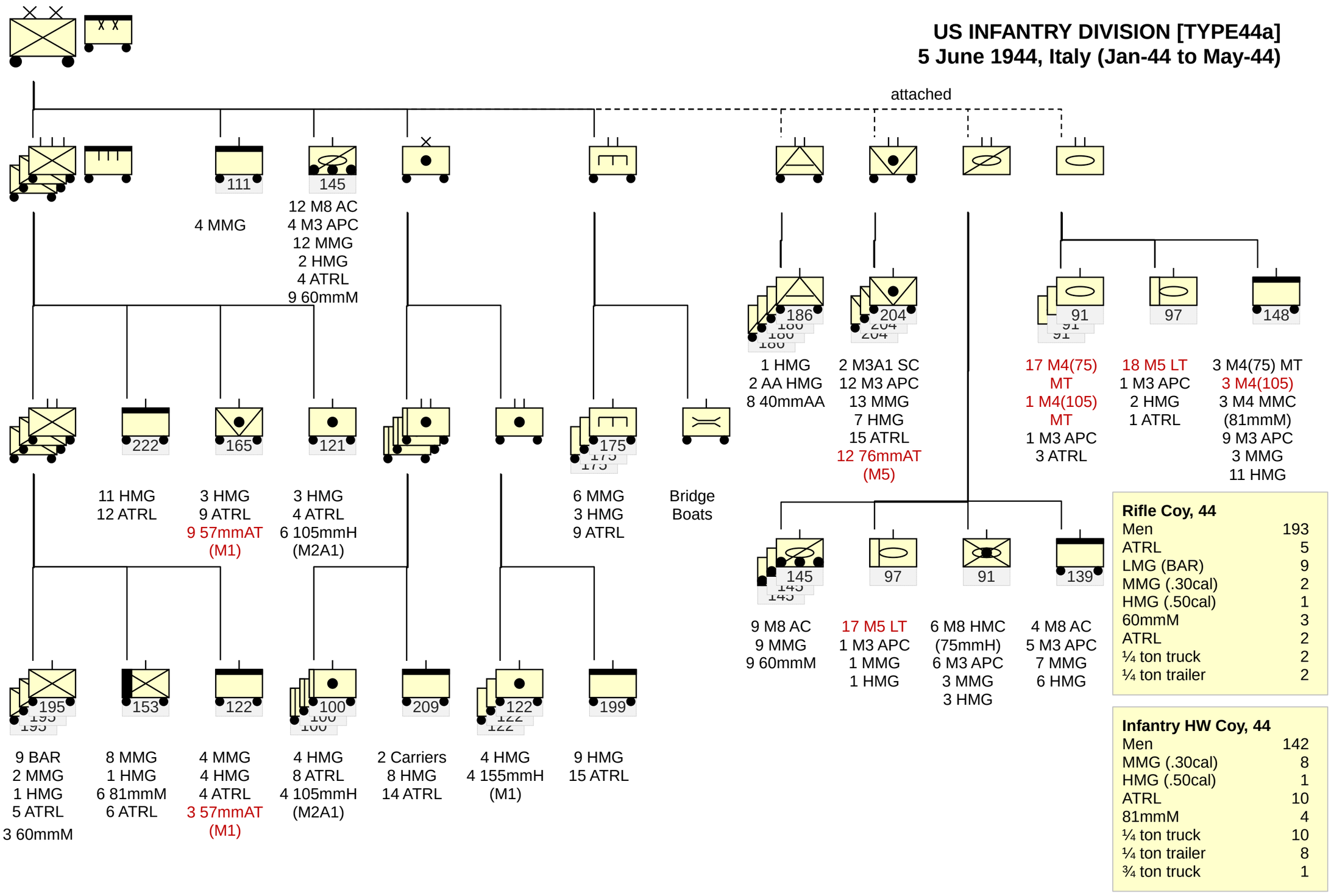
EQUIPMENT

A combination of the need to equipped new divisions and rapidly progression of the war from North Africa to Italy meant many of the desired equipment upgrades could not be implemented before the landings in Sicily. The major changes implemented was the removal of the M6 GMC and M3 GMC. The replacement of the 37mm A/T guns in many support formations with the Bazooka, the replacement of the T30 HMC with the M8 HMC, the replacement of the Light Tank formations with Medium Tanks and the partial replacement of the M3A1 SC with M20 SC's in the reconnaissance companies. The 3-inch A/T Gun was beginning to arrive, as were additional 57mm A/T Guns. Most new Light Tanks were the M5 LT, although large number of M3A1 LT's remained in service. The bulk of Medium tanks were the M4A1(75) MT and M4A4(75) MT.

US INFANTRY DIVISION [US-TYPE44a]
5 June 1944, Italy (Jan-44 to May-44)

5 June 1944 (Table 4)

The American infantry division was best deployed in conjunction with the Armored Division, holding the position the amour took. By itself it had a strange lack of offensive capacity, which was odd considering the American army was almost as focused as the Germans in offensive action. The explanation was the American army, unlike the British, displayed an astounding ability in conducting combined arms operations. However, the result was that without the other arms the infantry found itself less able than the Germans, or British, when in unfamiliar circumstances.



Rifle Coy, 44	
Men	193
ATRL	5
LMG (BAR)	9
MMG (.30cal)	2
HMG (.50cal)	1
60mmM	3
ATRL	2
¼ ton truck	2
¼ ton trailer	2

Infantry HW Coy, 44	
Men	142
MMG (.30cal)	8
HMG (.50cal)	1
ATRL	10
81mmM	4
¼ ton truck	10
¼ ton trailer	8
¾ ton truck	1

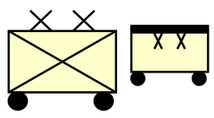
EQUIPMENT

By January 1944 the recommended equipment changes had been completed. The 37mm A/T gun had been replaced with the 57 mm A/T gun, the Towed tank destroyer companies were equipped with the 3-inch A/T Gun. The most common light tank was the M5 LT. The bulk of Medium tanks were the M4A1(75) MT and M4A4(75) MT, although a very small number of 3-inch armed M4 Medium Tanks had arrived in The UK. The Italian front was not a tank war and mainly relied on infantry, so the increasing German advantage in tank armour and guns was not obvious.

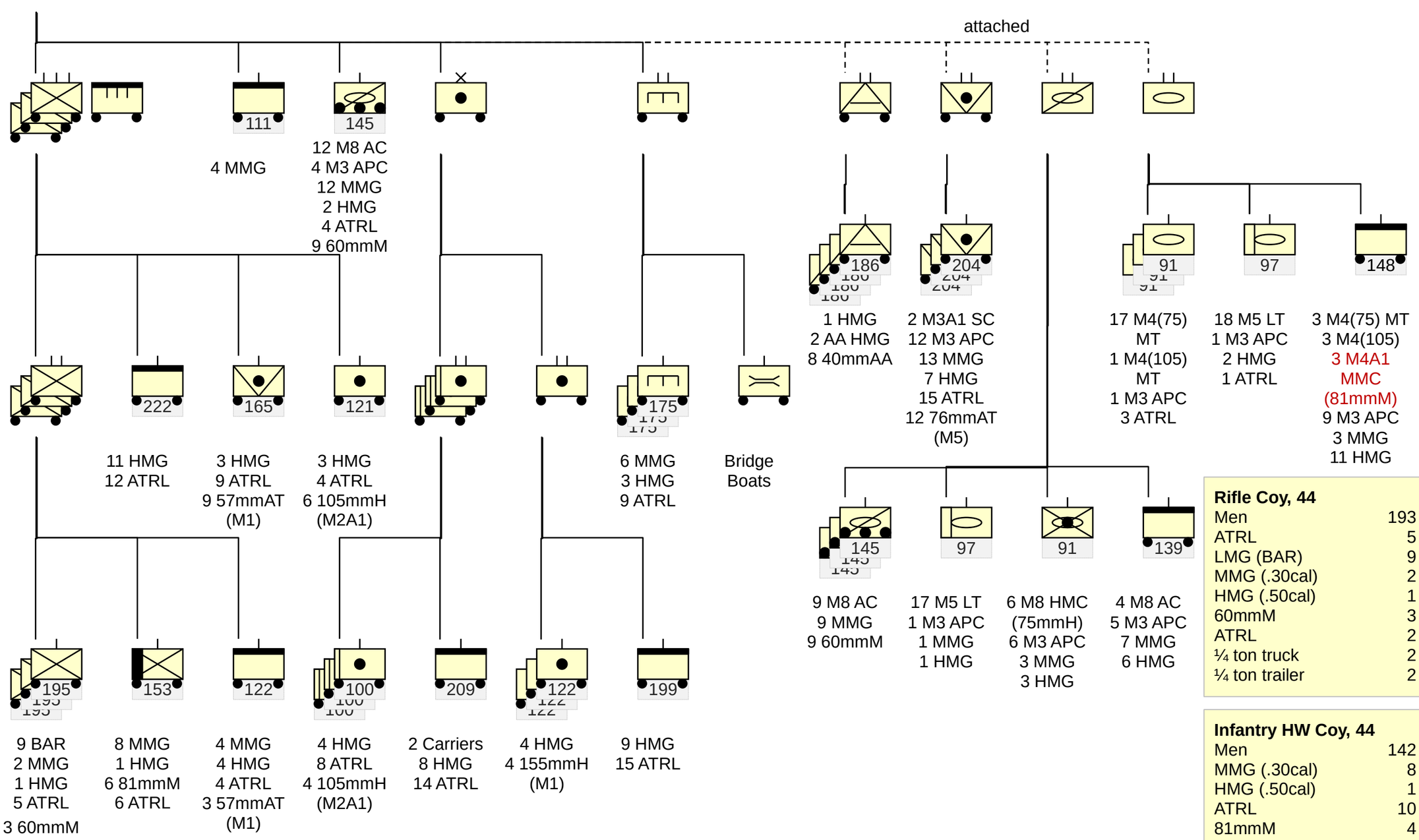
US INFANTRY DIVISION [US-TYPE44b]
6 June 1944, Western Europe (Jul-44 to Dec-44)

6th June 1944 (Table 5)

While the American infantry had difficulty at Omaha on D-Day, this was more a result of the Americans to not heed the lessons the British learned at Dieppe. Luckily for the Americans the Germans had minimal forces at the beach, which once they ran out of ammunition, allowed the Americans to establish a beach head. Apart from this the American infantry performed well. While many divisions lacked experience, the lessons learned in North Africa and Italy were drumming into the troops about to land. For a nation with such a small army in 1939, the degree the Americans used modern business management techniques in the army was unique. While this had its down sides, its benefits was it allowed the Americans to create a large, offensive minded, and effective army in a very short period of time.



US INFANTRY DIVISION [TYPE44b]
6 June 1944, Western Europe (Jul-44 to Dec-44)

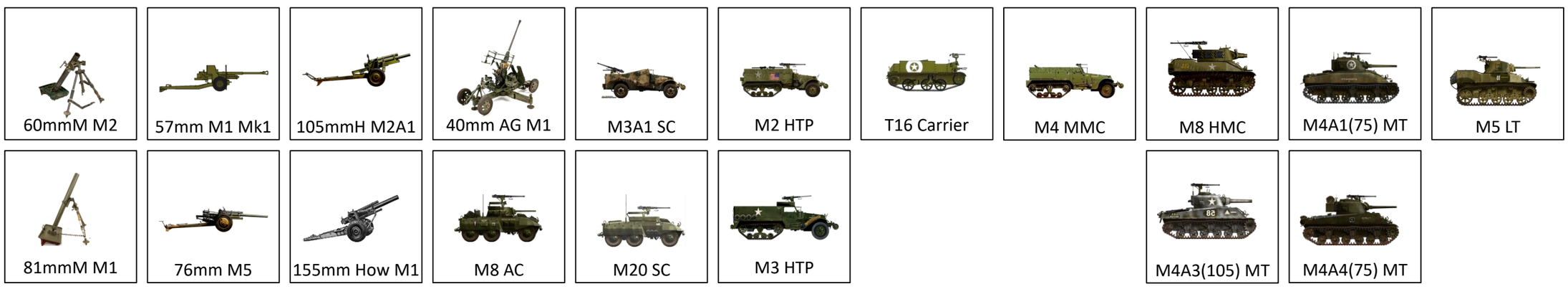


Rifle Coy, 44	
Men	193
ATRL	5
LMG (BAR)	9
MMG (.30cal)	2
HMG (.50cal)	1
60mmM	3
ATRL	2
¼ ton truck	2
¼ ton trailer	2

Infantry HW Coy, 44	
Men	142
MMG (.30cal)	8
HMG (.50cal)	1
ATRL	10
81mmM	4
¼ ton truck	10
¼ ton trailer	8
¾ ton truck	1

EQUIPMENT

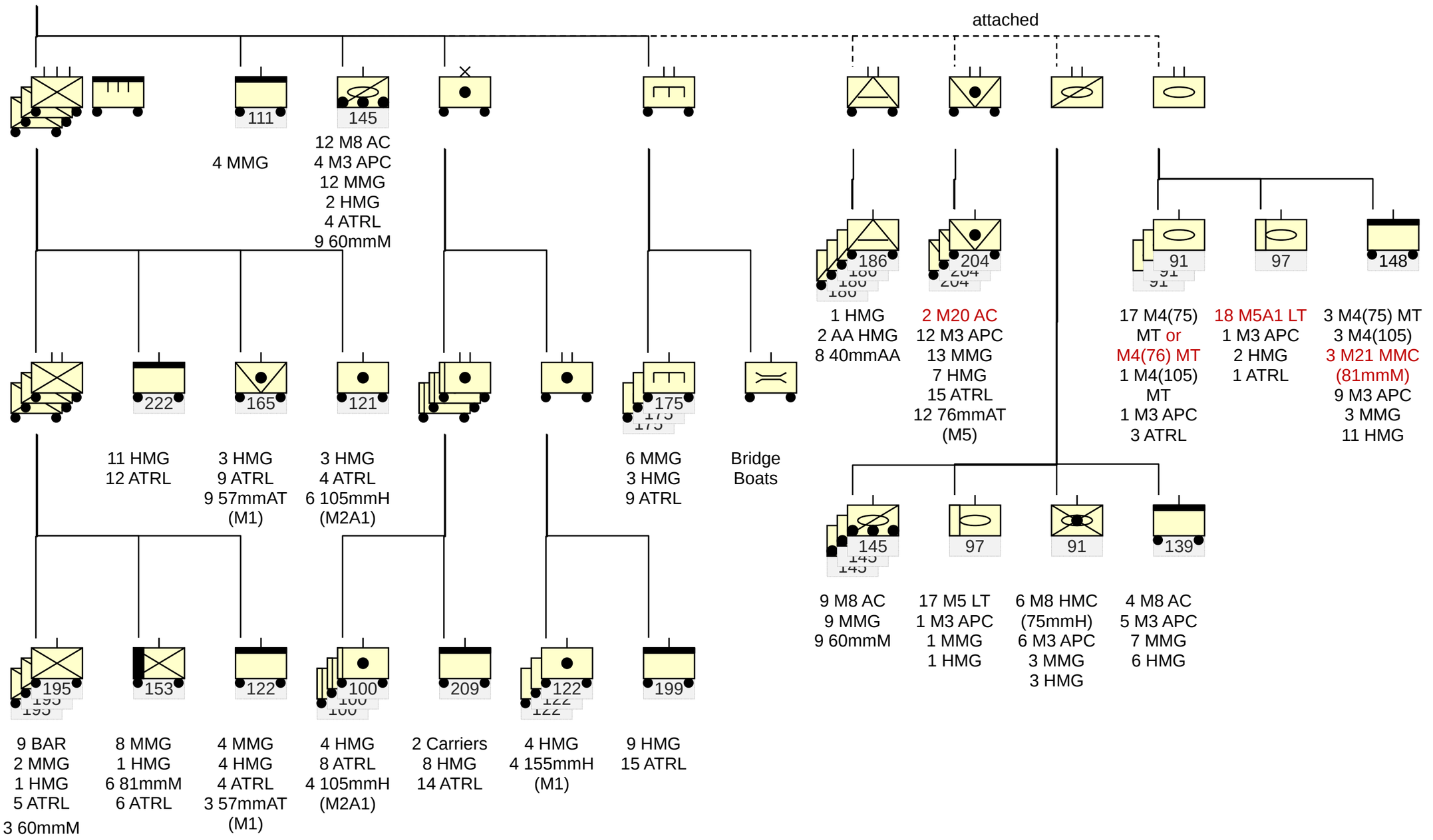
Between January 1944 and June 1944 the main focus was fully equipping all the divisions scheduled to land in France. As a result the only changes in equipment was related to availability, such as different versions of the M4 medium tank. The campaign in Italy gave the American the feeling no major alterations were required, however the Italian campaign was primarily an infantry war and the increasing superiority of German armour was not evident. The bulk of Medium tanks were armed with the 75 mm Gun, although a very small number of 3-inch armed M4 Medium Tanks had arrived in the UK, but were not used in the initial landings in France.



US INFANTRY DIVISION [US-TYPE45]
January 1945, Western Europe (Jan-45 to Aug-45)

January 1945 (Table 6)

The infantry division experienced no organisational change, only the upgrading of equipment and some fine tuning due to equipment upgrades.



Rifle Coy, 44	
Men	193
ATRL	5
LMG (BAR)	9
MMG (.30cal)	2
HMG (.50cal)	1
60mmM	3
ATRL	2
¼ ton truck	2
¼ ton trailer	2

Infantry HW Coy, 44	
Men	142
MMG (.30cal)	8
HMG (.50cal)	1
ATRL	10
81mmM	4
¼ ton truck	10
¼ ton trailer	8
¾ ton truck	1

EQUIPMENT

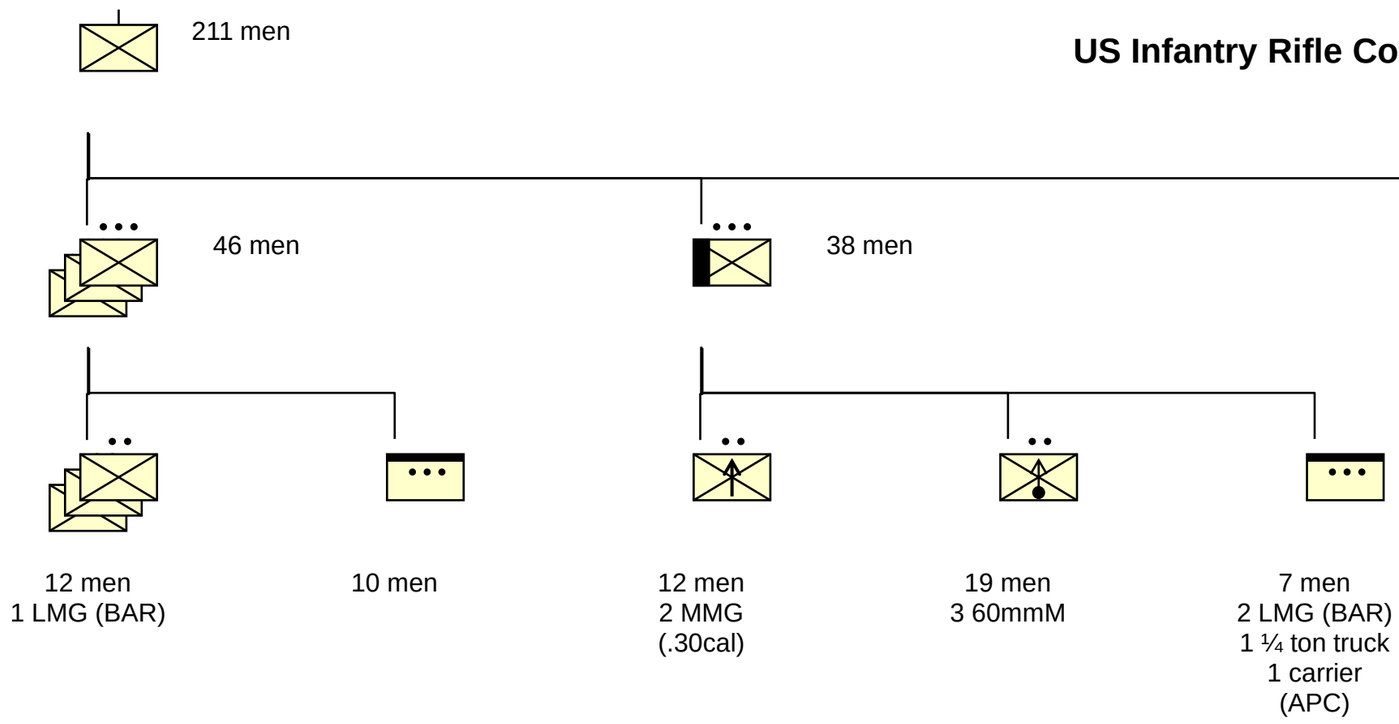
Once the Americans landed in France in June 1944 the superior German armour caused them, a great deal of difficulty. IN one of the first tank encountered the American tanks experienced heavy losses against the long barrel PzKfw IV, much less the Panthers and Tigers. The importance of getting a weapon which could deal with German armour became critical and a major effort was made to supply as many 3-inch armed M4 MT as possible. By September up to 1/3 of the strength of a tank battalion consisted of the 3-inch armed M4 MT and by December this number had growth to half. IN the remaining months of the war this had increased to 2/3, but while the 3-inch gun gave the Americans a gun which could take on the better German tanks, the M4 MT armour was always an issue.

US Infantry Rifle Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Regiment, Infantry Division 1 April 1942

Overview

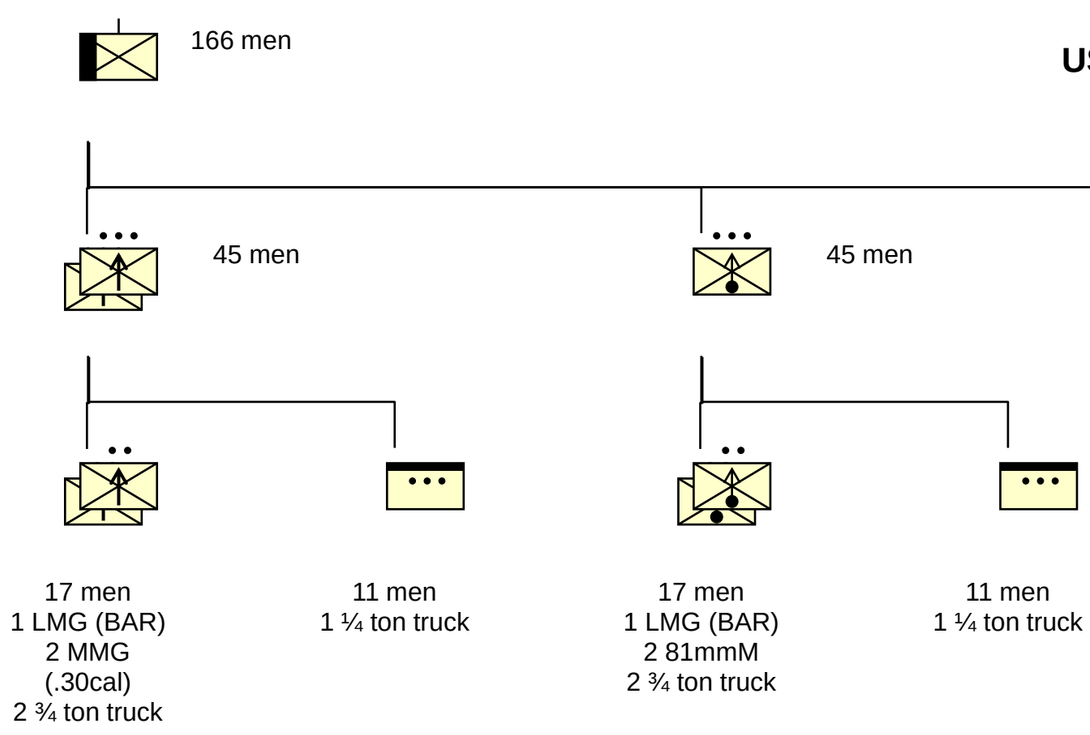
This comes from the www.niehorster.org site and does not align with a number of other sources used in the divisional TO&E's. Nonetheless it provided a detailed view of these formations and is included to provide readers a view of how the companies were structured.

US Infantry Rifle Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Regiment, Infantry Division 1 April 1942



Rifle Coy, 42	
Men	211
LMG (BAR)	11
MMG (.30cal)	2
60mmM	3
ATRL	5
¼ ton truck	1
Carrier (APC)	1

US Infantry Heavy Weapons Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Regiment, Infantry Division 1 April 1942

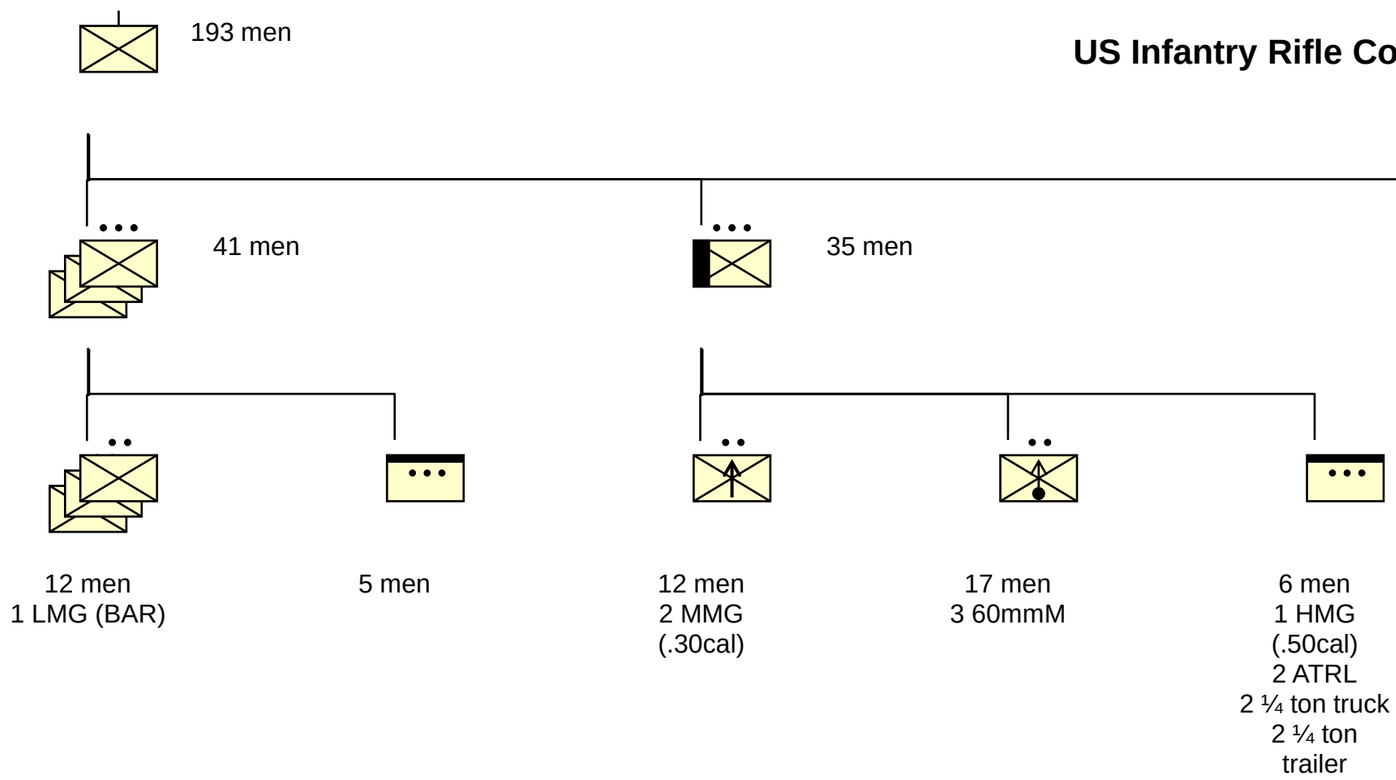


Infantry HW Coy, 42	
Men	166
LMG (BAR)	6
MMG (.30cal)	8
81mmM	4
¼ ton truck	4
¾ ton truck	8

US Infantry Rifle Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Regiment, Infantry Division 15 July 1943

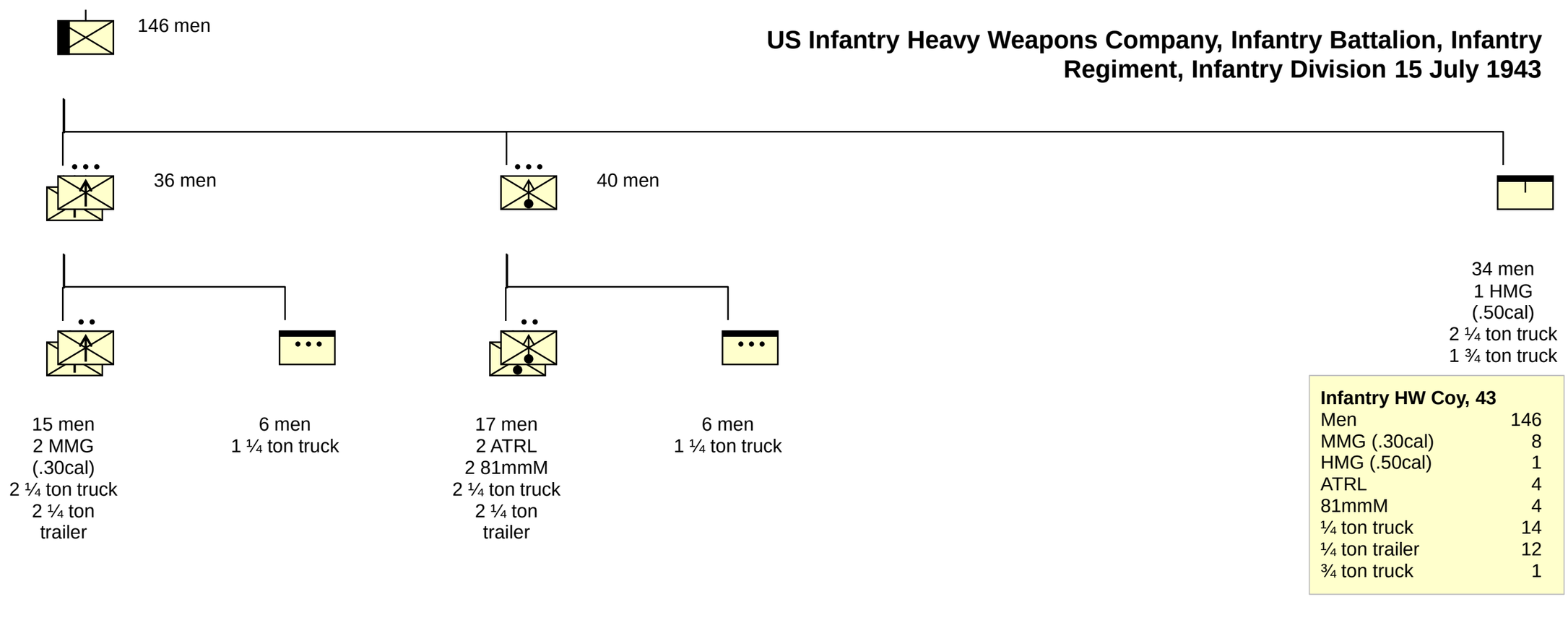
Overview

This comes from the www.niehorster.org site and does not align with a number of other sources used in the divisional TO&E's. Nonetheless it provided a detailed view of these formations and is included to provide readers a view of how the companies were structured.



US Infantry Rifle Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Regiment, Infantry Division 15 July 1943

Rifle Coy, 43	
Men	193
LMG (BAR)	9
MMG (.30cal)	2
HMG (.50cal)	1
60mmM	3
ATRL	2
¼ ton truck	2
¼ ton trailer	2



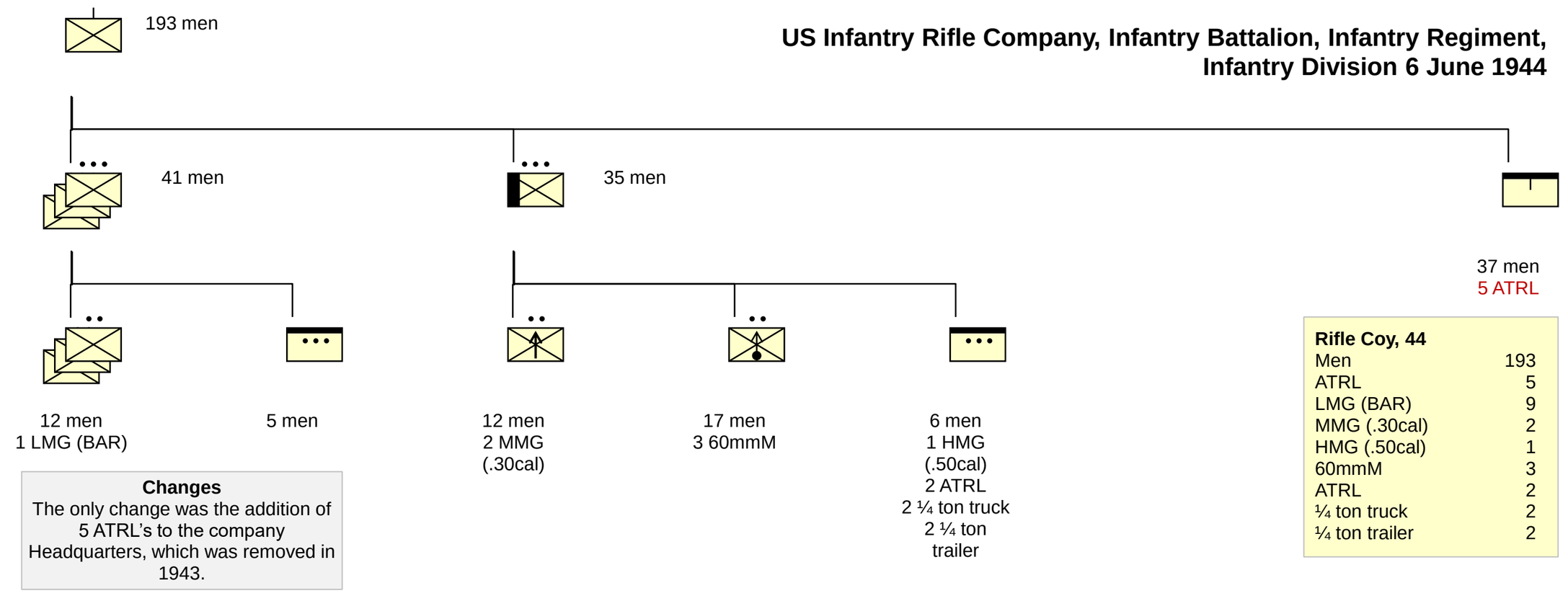
US Infantry Heavy Weapons Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Regiment, Infantry Division 15 July 1943

Infantry HW Coy, 43	
Men	146
MMG (.30cal)	8
HMG (.50cal)	1
ATRL	4
81mmM	4
¼ ton truck	14
¼ ton trailer	12
¾ ton truck	1

US Infantry Rifle Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Regiment, Infantry Division 15 July 1943

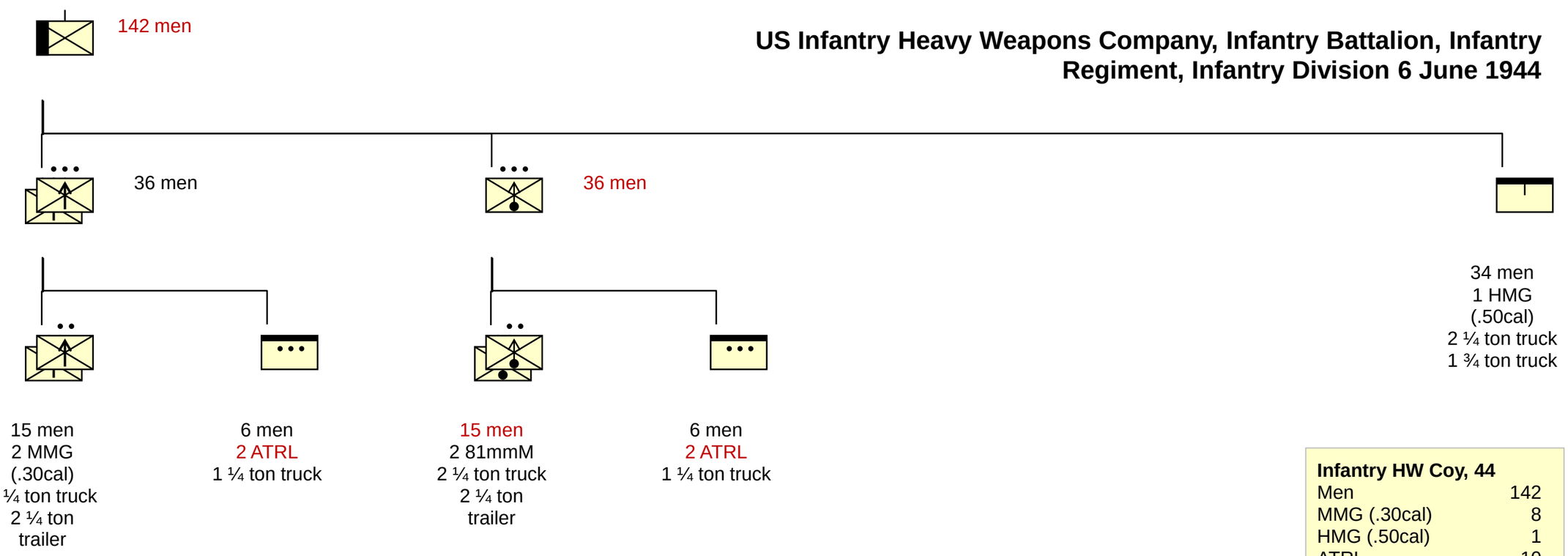
Overview

This comes from the www.niehorster.org site and does not align with a number of other sources used in the divisional TO&E's. Nonetheless it provided a detailed view of these formations and is included to provide readers a view of how the companies were structured.



Rifle Coy, 44	
Men	193
ATRL	5
LMG (BAR)	9
MMG (.30cal)	2
HMG (.50cal)	1
60mmM	3
ATRL	2
¼ ton truck	2
¼ ton trailer	2

Changes
The only change was the addition of 5 ATRL's to the company Headquarters, which was removed in 1943.



Infantry HW Coy, 44	
Men	142
MMG (.30cal)	8
HMG (.50cal)	1
ATRL	10
81mmM	4
¼ ton truck	10
¼ ton trailer	8
¾ ton truck	1

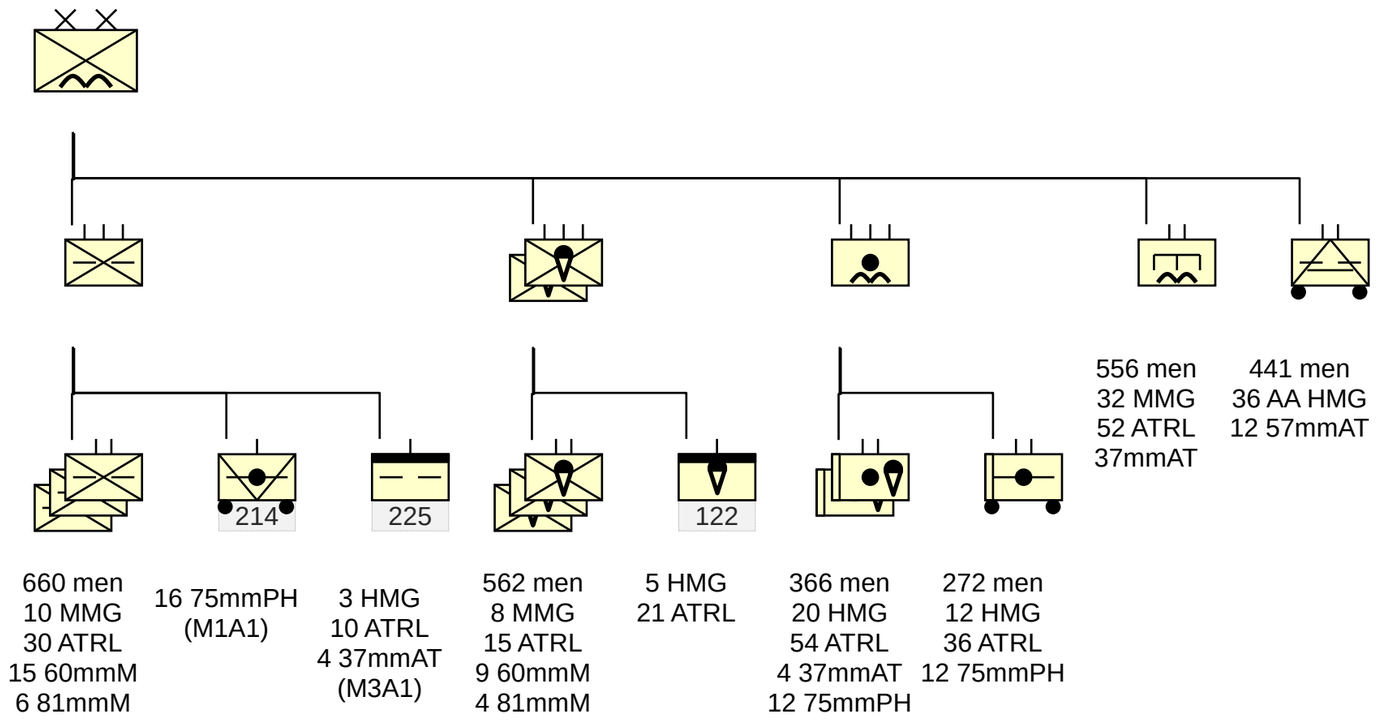
Changes
The only change was the addition of ATRL's to the MG Platoons and the redistribution of the ATRL's in the mortar platoons

[US] US AIRBORNE DIVISION
Battalion

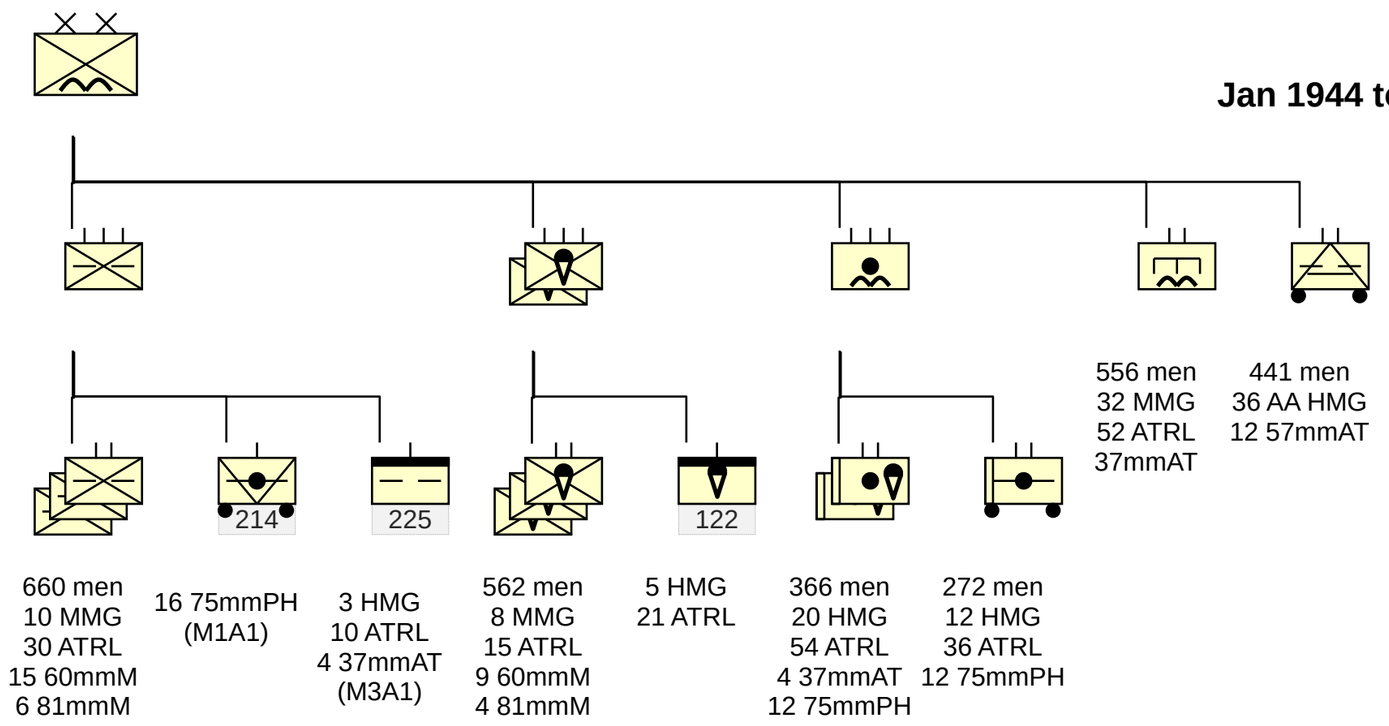
Overview

The airborne division did not change much between 1943 and 1944, although before June 1944 the division had never operated as a division. During 1944 it was decided to beef up the division, which allowed to to operate as a standard leg division. A not very effective use of such an elite formation.

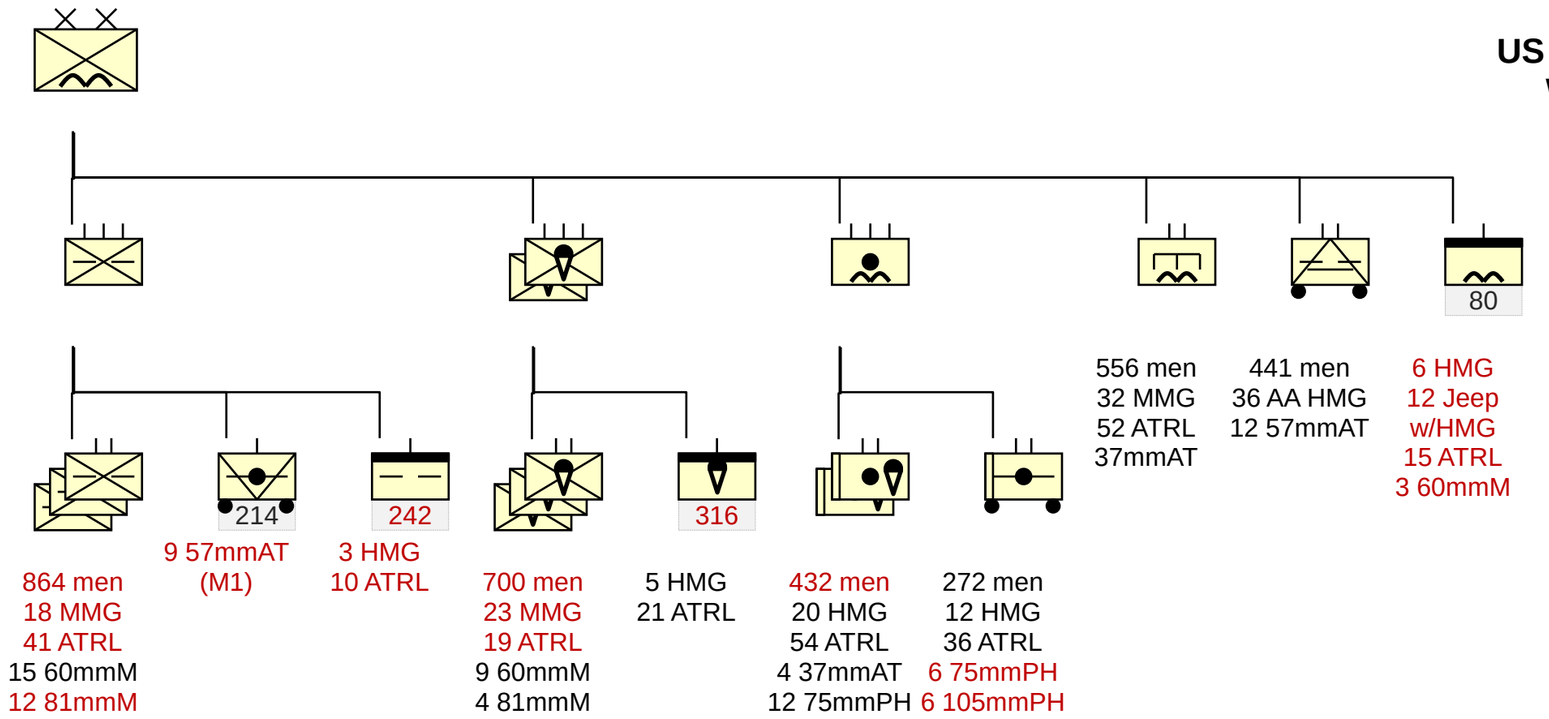
US AIRBORNE DIVISION [US-TYPE43]
10 July 1943, Italy : 82nd (Jul-43 to Dec-43)



US AIRBORNE DIVISION [US-TYPE44]
Jan 1944 to 5 June 1944, Italy : 82nd (Jan-44 to Dec-44)



US AIRBORNE DIVISION [US-TYPE45]
Western Europe (Jan-45 to Aug-45)



US AIRBORNE DIVISION [US-TYPE43]
10 July 1943, Italy : 82nd (Jul-43 to Dec-43)

10 July 1943 (Table 7)

The Airborne Division was built around a glider regiment and two parachute regiments, following the standard triangular structure of the infantry division. At various times a division could consist of up to two glider and three parachute regiments, depending on the operation is was conducting and period during the war. The artillery and engineers following this glider and parachute structure and the respective formations would be attached to a regiment as required. Unlike the standard infantry the airborne division was trained to be highly aggressive and offensive minded and did not expect armour or artillery support. Its lack of heavy weapons made it vulnerable to enemy counter actions and it was generally unsuitable for front line operations.

On 30 July 1942, the Army Ground Forces ordered the activation of two airborne divisions not later than 15 August 1942. The 82nd Division, an Organized Reserve division that had been ordered into active military service in March 1942, was ordered to provide cadre to the 101st Division, the other division selected for the project, for all elements except parachute infantry. As part of the reorganization of the 101st Division as an airborne division, the unit was disbanded on 15 August 1942 and reconstituted and reactivated in the Army of the United States on the 16 August 1942. While available for operations in 1943 in Italy, being used in Sicily for the initial invasion, no division ever never operated as a single division. Valuable lessons were learned in Sicily, as well as experience.

EQUIPMENT

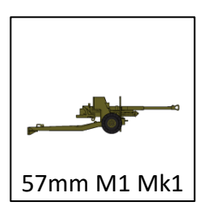
As with most airborne divisions the amount of heavy weapons was minimal. MMG, HMG and Mortars were available, but the heaviest piece of artillery was the 75mm M1A1 Pack Howitzer. For anti-tank the 37mm M3A1 was the mainstay, but some 57mm A/T guns were available in the glider formations. Anti-Aircraft capacity was limited to AA HMG.

60mmM M2

81mmM M1

75mm PH M1A1

37mm M3A1


57mm M1 Mk1

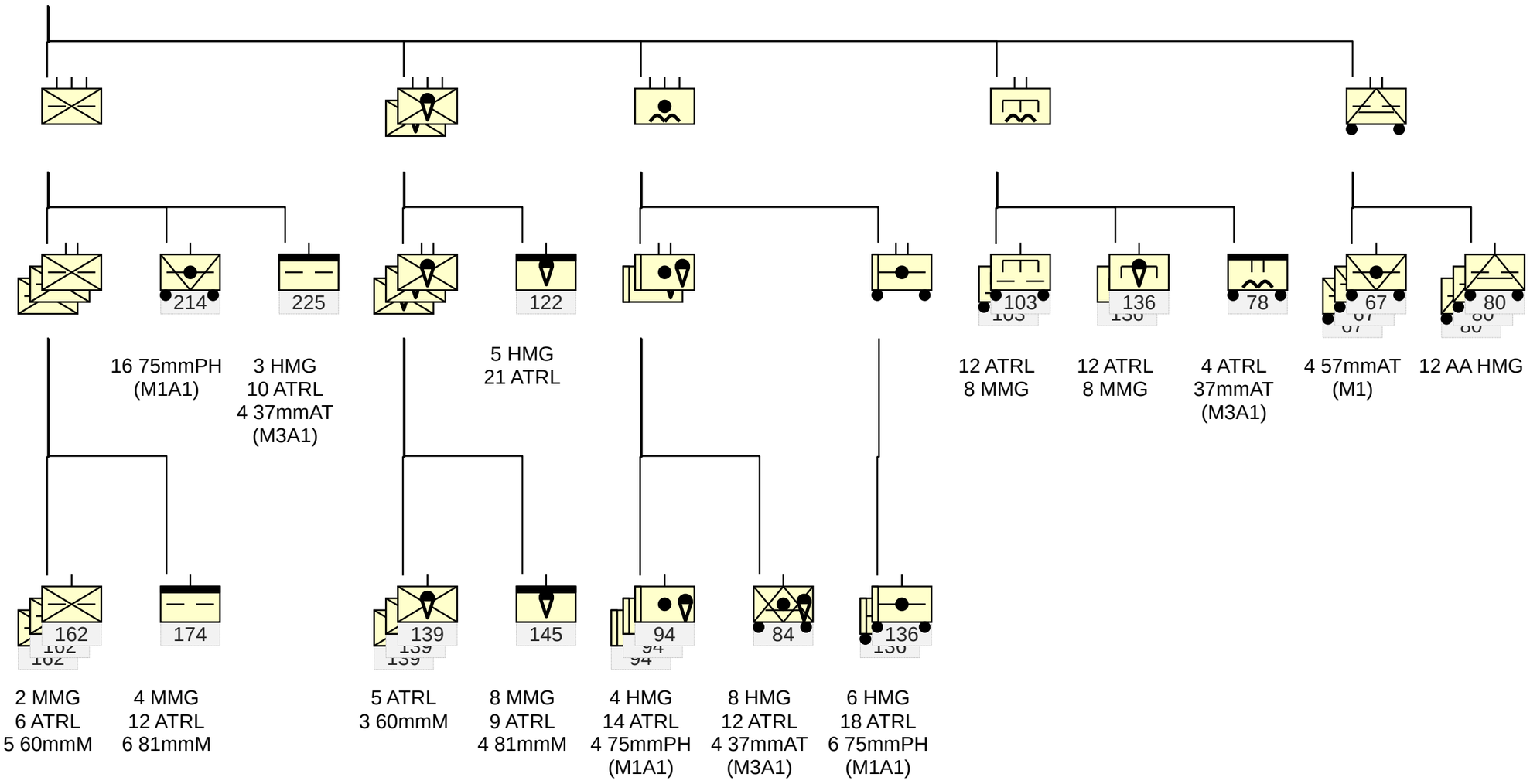
40mm AG M1

M2 AAMG

US AIRBORNE DIVISION [US-TYPE44]
Jan 1944 to 5 June 1944, Italy : 82nd (Jan-44 to Dec-44)

6th June 1944 (Table 8)

The Airborne division experienced no organisational change, only the upgrading of equipment and some fine tuning due to equipment upgrades. The main changes were to do with operating procedures and communications. The Sicily landings were disastrous, with friendly fire destroying a number of aircraft carrying paratroopers. Coupled with this there were issues when the troops were on the ground. As much as possible these issues were addressed.



While the landings during D-Day were generally successful, the losses were heavy. There was also a tendency for the commanders to use the airborne as infantry, which it was unsuited for. Luckily for the Americans they avoided any major issues during subsequent airborne operations, but it was quickly obvious that airborne troops could only be used very carefully. When they were unexpected and quickly supported by ground troops, they provided very effective, but the Germans learned in Crete they could only be used in close cooperation with ground troops to be useful.

EQUIPMENT

As with most airborne divisions the amount of heavy weapons was minimal. MMG, HMG and Mortars were available, but the heaviest piece of artillery was the 75mm M1A1 Pack Howitzer. For anti-tank the 37mm M3A1 was the mainstay, but some 57mm A/T guns were available in the glider formations. Anti-Aircraft capacity was limited to AA HMG. The 37mm M3A1 A/T Gun, while being obsolete in 1944, was still sued in the airborne divisions due to its lightness and ability to be para-dropped. While its effectiveness was poor against German medium tanks, it was very effective against lighter German armour. If it ever tangled with German Medium tanks it was always going to be in a lot of trouble.

Even though the 105mm M3 was not mentioned in the February 1944 Tables of Organization and Equipment (TO&E), shortly before the Normandy Airdrops some airborne divisions received a 105 mm glider field artillery battalion equipped with them as a supplement to their existing three 75 mm howitzer battalions (designated the M1A1 during World War II). 1/4 ton jeeps were used as prime movers. Later increased to four battalions, one, between 1943 and 1945, was converted to 105mm M3.

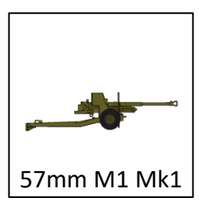
60mmM M2

81mmM M1

75mm PH M1A1

105mm PH M3

37mm M3A1


57mm M1 Mk1

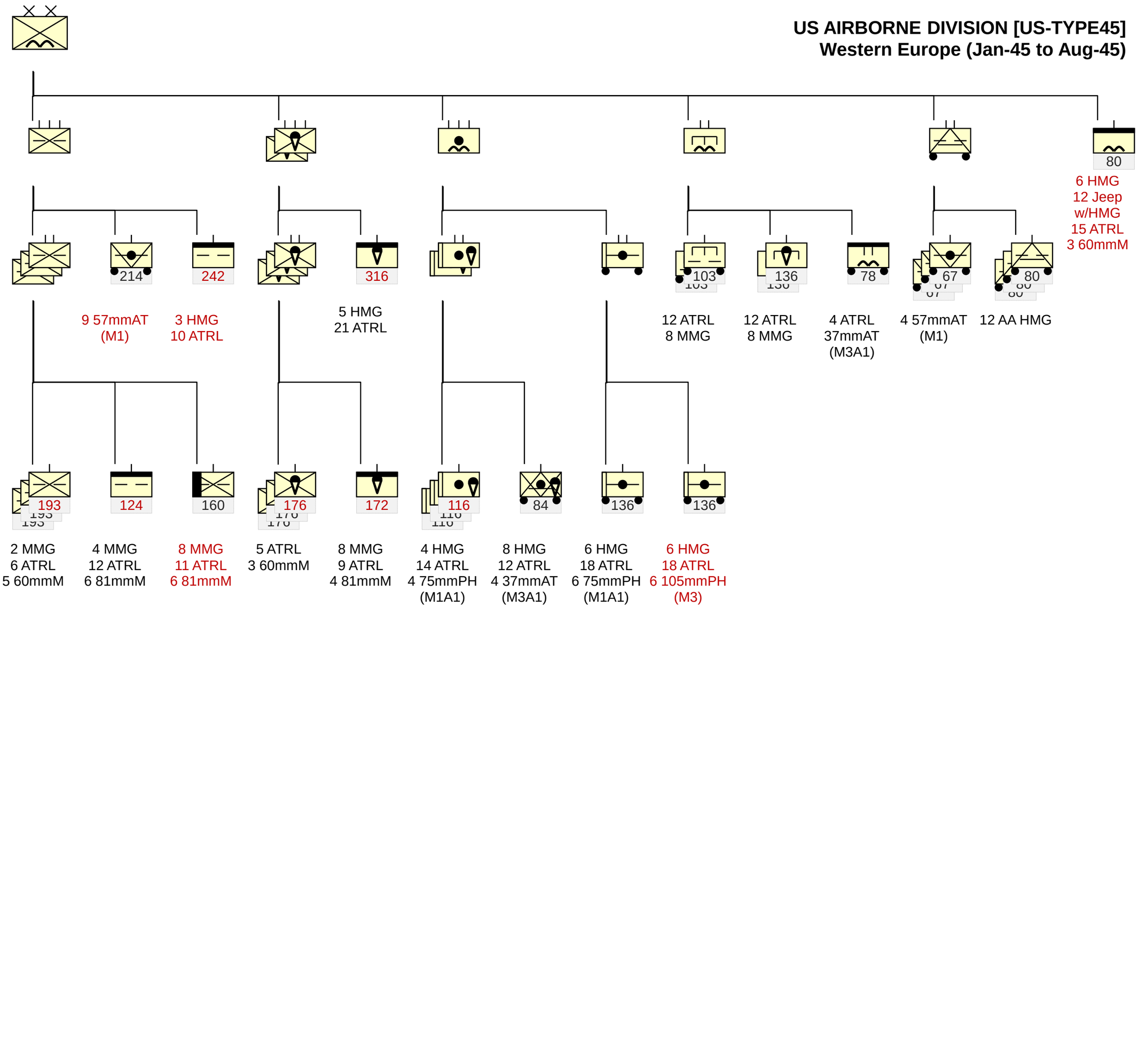
40mm AG M1

M2 AAMG

US AIRBORNE DIVISION [US-TYPE45]
Western Europe (Jan-45 to Aug-45)

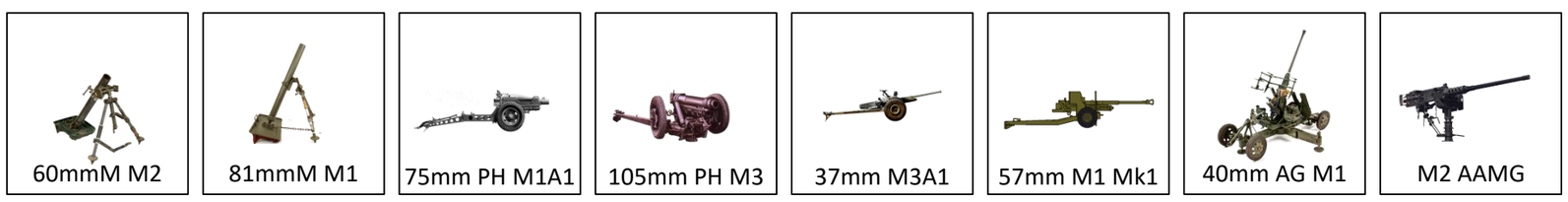
1st January 1945 (table 10)

The basic structure remained the same, but some minor changes occurred in December 1944. A reconnaissance company was added to the divisional headquarters. The regiments were increased in manpower, a/t guns and mortars. Finally the artillery was beefed up by the inclusion of 105mm Pack Howitzers. A much heavier formation than the previous division.



EQUIPMENT

A major effort was made to build up the “heaviness” of the airborne divisions. This involved providing 57mm A/T guns within each glider regiment, which replaced the cannon battery. Artillery support would come from an attached pack howitzer battery. The strength of the complies were increased and additional mortars and MMG’s were provided. The pack howitzer batteries contained more troops, providing supporting and defensive roles. Finally the 105mm pack Howitzer was being issued to the divisions, replacing the 75mm pack howitzers. The 105mm M3 Pack Howitzer was finally authorized as an option by the December 1944 TO&E and, by 1945, employed by all airborne divisions in the European Theater. This significantly increased its firepower. However by 1945 it was beginning to be used as infantry and most divisions would find themselves with a large number of attached formations, as occurred in Bastogne.

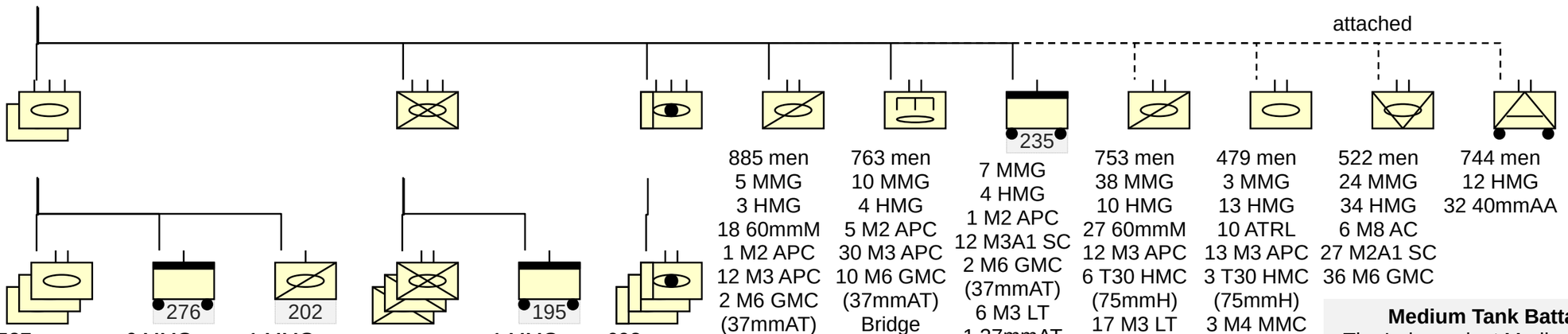


US ARMOURED DIVISION
Battalion Level

Overview
TBD

This structure was also called “heavy” and was used for two Armoured Divisions until the end of the War. (a 3rd was organised in this manner, but operated as a large “light” division.

US ARMOURED DIVISION (Heavy) [TYPE42a]
North Africa, 8 Nov 42 to 19 Apr 43 : 1st (Nov-42 to Mar-43)



Armoured Rifle Coy, 42

Men	176
MMG (.30cal)	6
60mmM	3
M6 GMC (37mmAT)	1
37mmAT	4
M2 HTP	1
M3 HTP	16
¼ ton truck	2
1 ½ ton truck	2

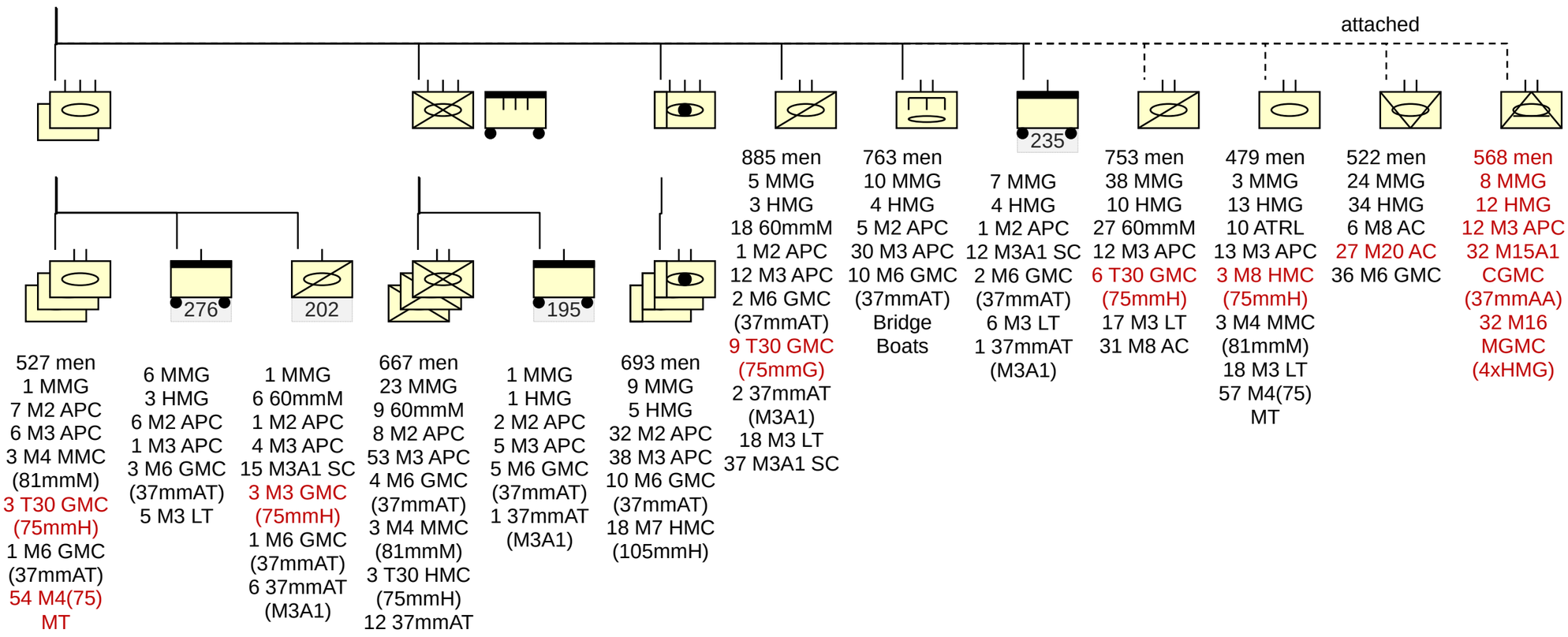
Armoured Rifle Coy, 42

Men	97
MMG (.30cal)	5
M4 MMC (81mmM)	3
M6 GMC (37mmAT)	1
M2 HTP	5
¼ ton truck	2
2 ½ ton truck	2

Medium Tank Battalion
The Independent Medium Tank Bn was not used until 1943 due to a lack of M4 MT’s.

This structure was also called “heavy” and was used for two Armoured Divisions until the end of the War. (a 3rd was organised in this manner, but operated as a large “light” division.

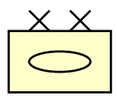
US ARMOURED DIVISION (Heavy) [TYPE42b]
20 April 1943, North Africa (Apr-43 to Jun-43)



US ARMOURED DIVISION
Battalion Level

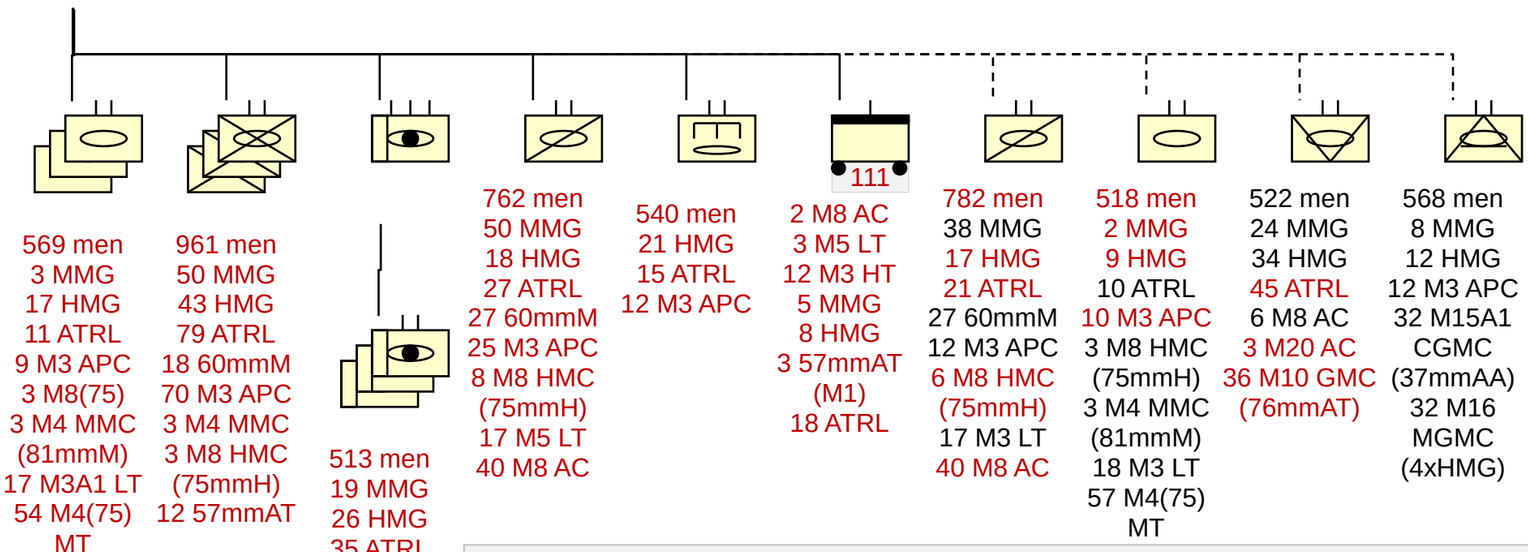
Overview

TBD



This structure was also called “light” and was used for all the Armored Divisions, apart from the 1st & 2nd, until the end of the War.

US ARMOURED DIVISION [TYPE43]
10 July 1943, Italy (Jul-43 to Dec-43)

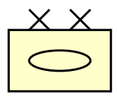


Notes

Due to the nature of the war in Italy armour was not the primary offensive arm, as a result the Americans did not consider the German tank advantage a major issue. It did cause a major focus on making the 3-inch A/T guns available as quickly as possible, as well as 3-inch armed M10 GMC Tank Destroyers. Also, no light armoured divisions served in Italy, although it did use the command control structure. IN 1944 the single armoured division in Italy was converted to a “light” structure.

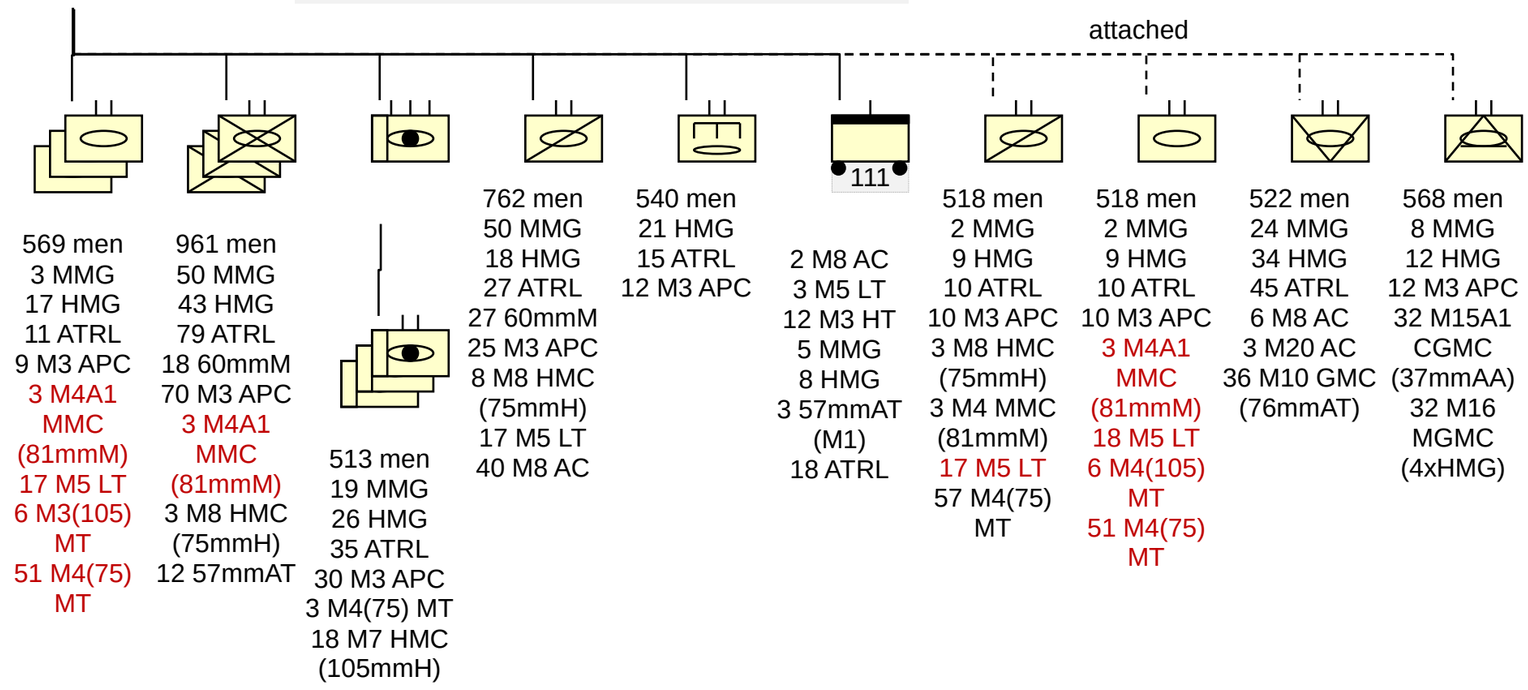
Armoured Rifle Coy, 43	
Men	247
MMG (.30cal)	6
60mmM	3
ATRL	16
57mmAT	3
M3A1 HTP(w/MMG)	10
M3A1 HTP(w/HMG)	10
¼ ton truck	3
2 ½ ton truck	2
1 ton trailer	3

Armoured Rifle Coy, 43	
Men	144
ATRL	12
MMG (.30cal)	4
M21 MMC (81mmM)	3
M8 HMC (75mmH)	3
M3 HTP (w/MMG)	3
M3 HTP (w/HMG)	5
¼ ton truck	5
2 ½ ton truck	1
1-ton trailer	1
M10 trailer	4



This structure was also called “light” and was used for all the Armored Divisions, apart from the 1st & 2nd, until the end of the War.

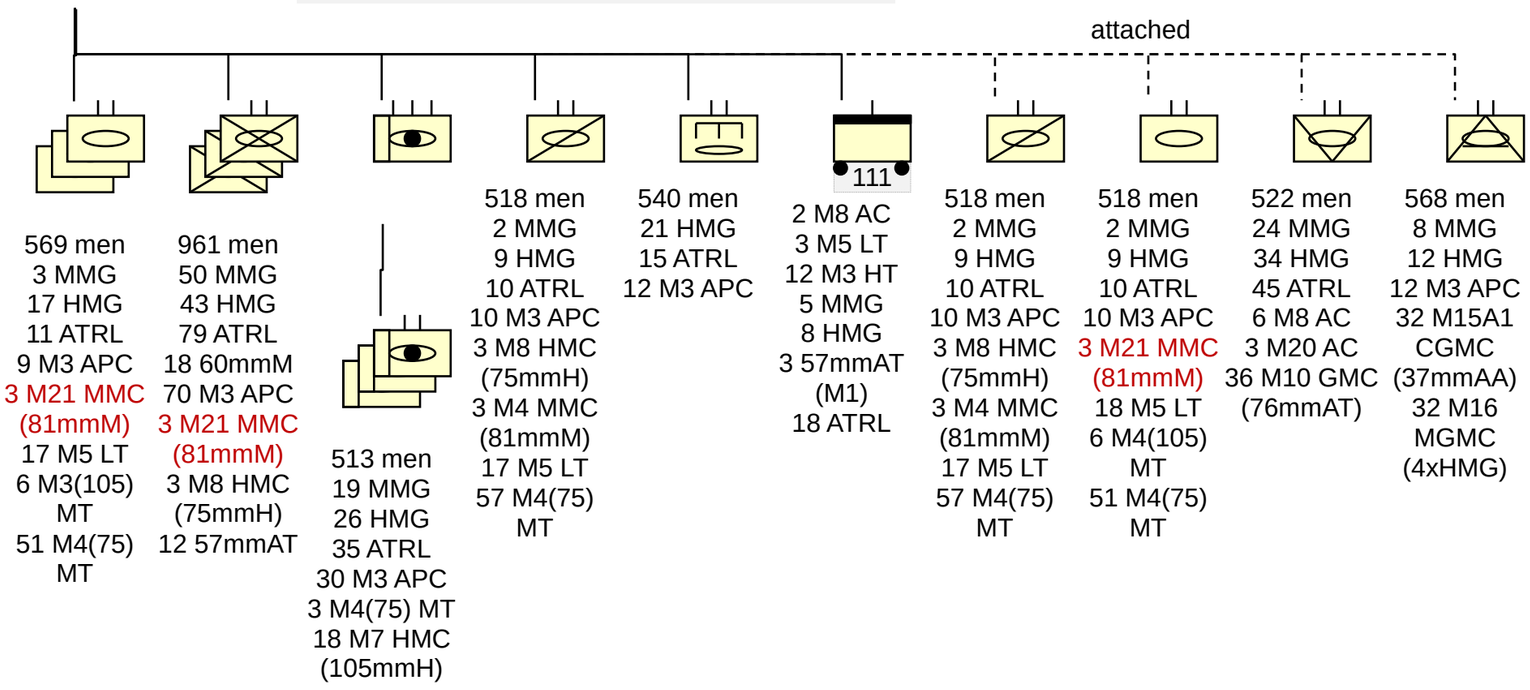
US ARMOURED DIVISION [TYPE44a]
1 January 1944, Italy (Jan-44 to May-44)



US ARMOURED DIVISION
Battalion Level

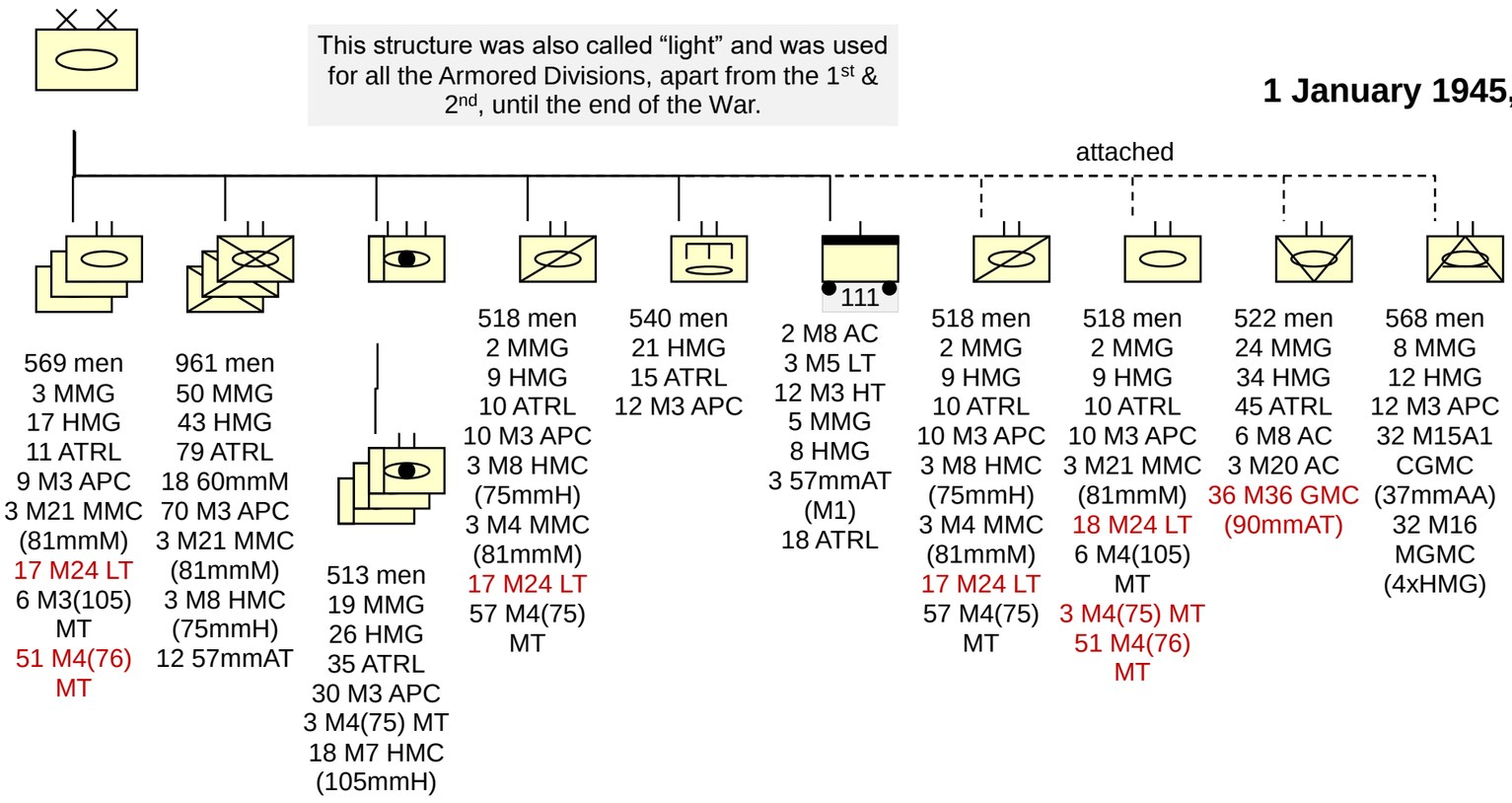
Overview

TBD



This structure was also called “light” and was used for all the Armored Divisions, apart from the 1st & 2nd, until the end of the War.

US ARMOURED DIVISION [TYPE44b]
6 June 1944, Western Europe (Jun-44 to Dec-44)



This structure was also called “light” and was used for all the Armored Divisions, apart from the 1st & 2nd, until the end of the War.

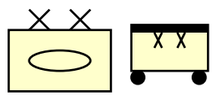
US ARMOURED DIVISION [TYPE45]
1 January 1945, Western Europe (Jan-45 to Aug-45)

Tank Destroyer Battalions
In 1942 the U.S. Army had entered the war with the rather pathetic 37mm AT gun to face German Pzkpfw. IV's and Tiger I's. Attempts to remedy this situation resulted in the creation of tank destroyer battalions. These units of 75mm guns mounted on half-tracks were eventually replaced by the M10 (76mm) and M36 (90mm) units. Each of the 3 gun companies (A,B,C) consisted of 3 platoons each containing 4 tank destroyers and 2 M20 scout cars.

US ARMOURED DIVISION (Heavy) [US-TYPE42a]
North Africa, 8 Nov 42 to 19 Apr 43 : 1st (Nov-42 to Mar-43)

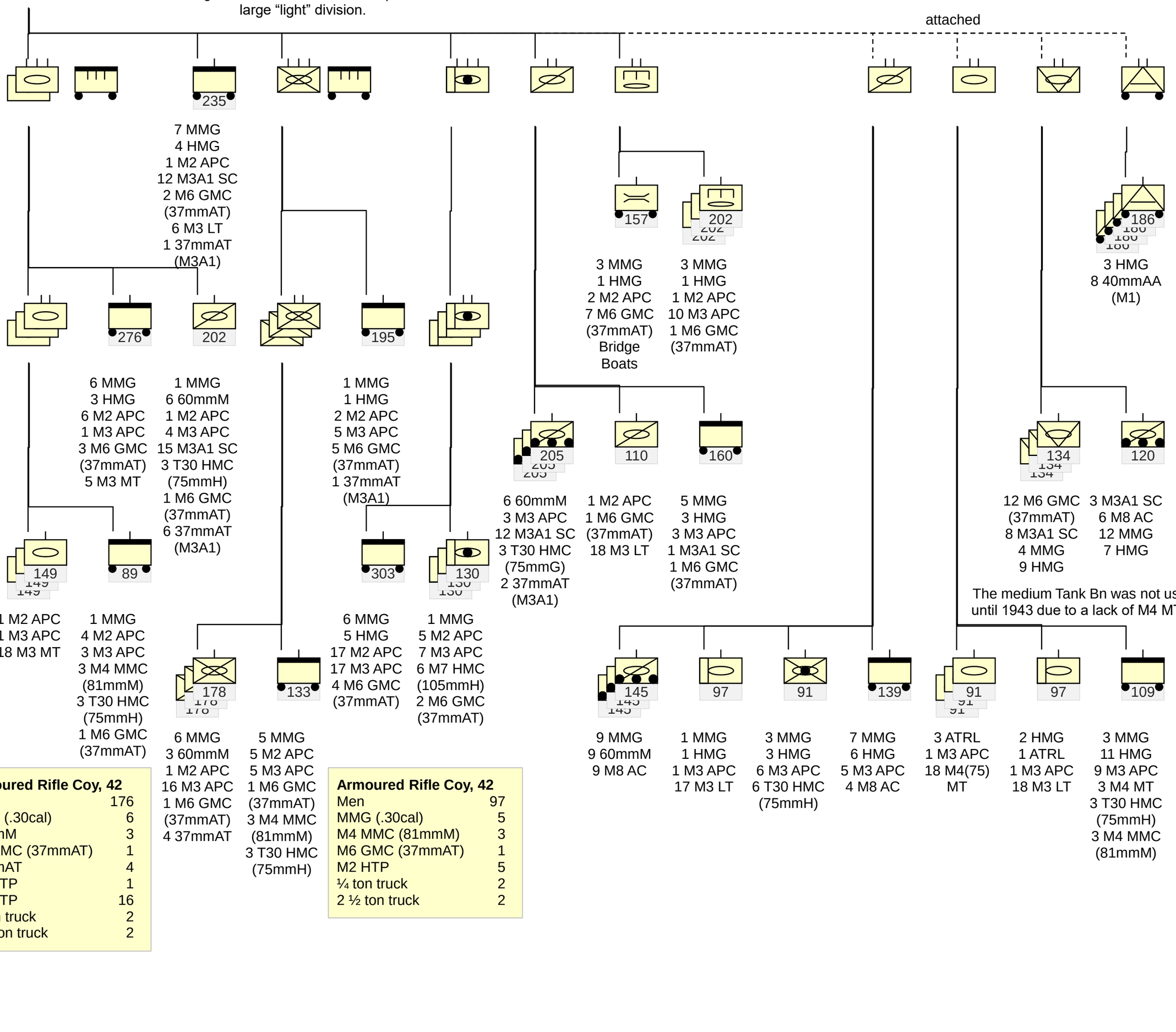
8 November 1942 (Table 11)

In late l942, when the U. S. A. actively entered the war the armoured division had already gone through several changes in organization. The basic structure, however, was somewhat similar to German panzer divisions of the early war years. with strong armoured infantry and artillery support components, this division was a reasonably well balanced fighting unit. The light divisions had the ability to subdivide this unit into two Combat Commands (A and B), which increased its overall flexibility. The 1st Armoured was technically a heavy division, but fought as a light division with each regiment taking the place of CCA and CCB respectively. This worked well, but a lack of experience, poor leadership and poor communication caused it significant problems when it first met the Germans.



This structure was also called “heavy” and was used for two Armoured Divisions until the end of the War. (a 3rd was organised in this manner, but operated as a large “light” division.

US ARMOURED DIVISION (Heavy) [TYPE42a]
North Africa, 8 Nov 42 to 19 Apr 43 : 1st (Nov-42 to Mar-43)



Armoured Rifle Coy, 42	
Men	176
MMG (.30cal)	6
60mmM	3
M6 GMC (37mmAT)	1
37mmAT	4
M2 HTP	1
M3 HTP	16
¼ ton truck	2
1 ½ ton truck	2

Armoured Rifle Coy, 42	
Men	97
MMG (.30cal)	5
M4 MMC (81mmM)	3
M6 GMC (37mmAT)	1
M2 HTP	5
¼ ton truck	2
2 ½ ton truck	2

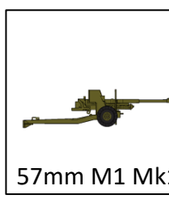
EQUIPMENT

The Americans equipped their armoured regiment with M3 MT’s in order to allow the British to receive the M4 MT for the battle of Alemain. As soon as the M4 MT’s became available, they replaced the M3 MT’s. The T30 GMC’s were replaced with M3 GMC’s, when they became available, the T30 HMC was replaced with the M8 HMC when it became available and the M3A1 SC was replaced with the M30 SC in the reconnaissance companies, when it became available. The equipment in the 1st Armoured division as not ideal, but its major issue was lack of experience. The 57mm A/T Gun was available, but not supplied for the initial invasion of North Africa in 1942. The Bazooka was available but not used during the first half of the North African campaign.

60mmM M2

37mm M3A1

81mmM M1


57mm M1 Mk1

105mmH M2A1

40mm AG M1

M3A1 SC

M2 HTP

M4 MMC

M6 GMC

T30 GMC

M3/L41 MT

155mm How M1

M8 AC

M20 SC

M3 HTP

T16 Carrier

T19 HMC

M3 GMC

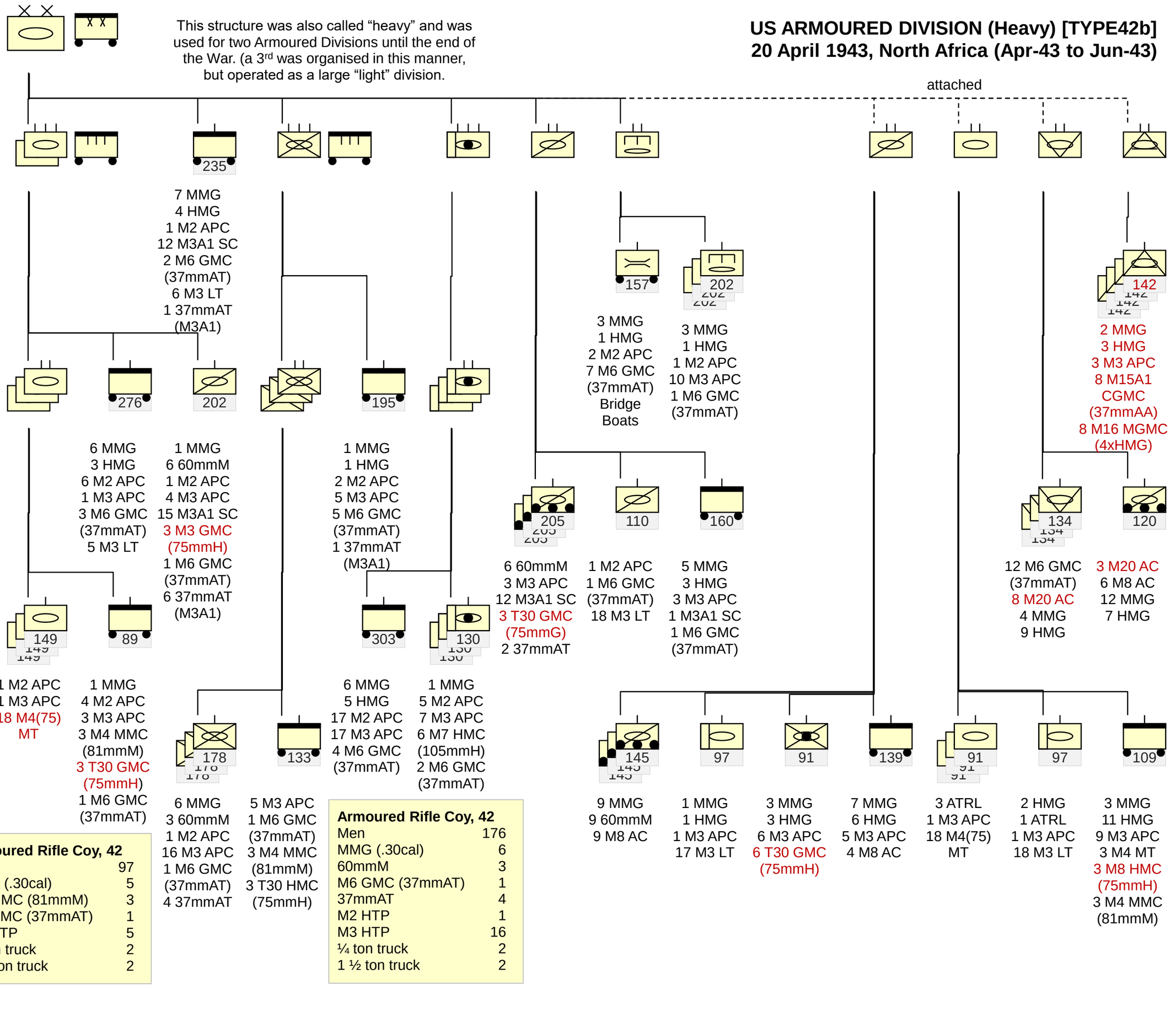
M3A1/I LT

US ARMOURED DIVISION (Heavy) [US-TYPE42b]
20 April 1943, North Africa (Apr-43 to Jun-43)

20 April 1943 (Table 12)

After the poor showing against the Germans at Kasserine a number of command level changes were implemented, but the basic structure of the Armoured Division remained. The only major change was the replacement of the light Tank Battalions with medium Tank Battalions, which affected the Corp level attached Tank battalions. The only other major changes was the provision of new equipment, with the M4 MT replacing the M3 MT and a number of other “stop-gap” equipment being upgraded.

This structure was also called “heavy” and was used for two Armoured Divisions until the end of the War. (a 3rd was organised in this manner, but operated as a large “light” division.



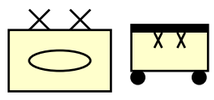
EQUIPMENT

As soon as the M4A1(75) MT’s became available, they replaced the M3 MT’s by April 1943. The T30 GMC’s were replaced with M3 GMC’s, when they became available, the T30 HMC was replaced with the M8 HMC when it became available and the M3A1 SC was replaced with the M30 SC in the reconnaissance companies, when it became available. The 37mm M3A1 were replaced with the 57mm M1 and the 57mm M1 in the towed tank destroyer formation were replaced with 3-inch M5 A/T guns. The M3A1 LT were beginning to be replaced with the M5 LT. The Americans deployed Self propelled A/T Battalions armed with M15 CGMC and M16 MGMC, which were reserved for the armoured divisions.

US ARMOURED DIVISION [US-TYPE43]
10 July 1943, Italy (Jul-43 to Dec-43)

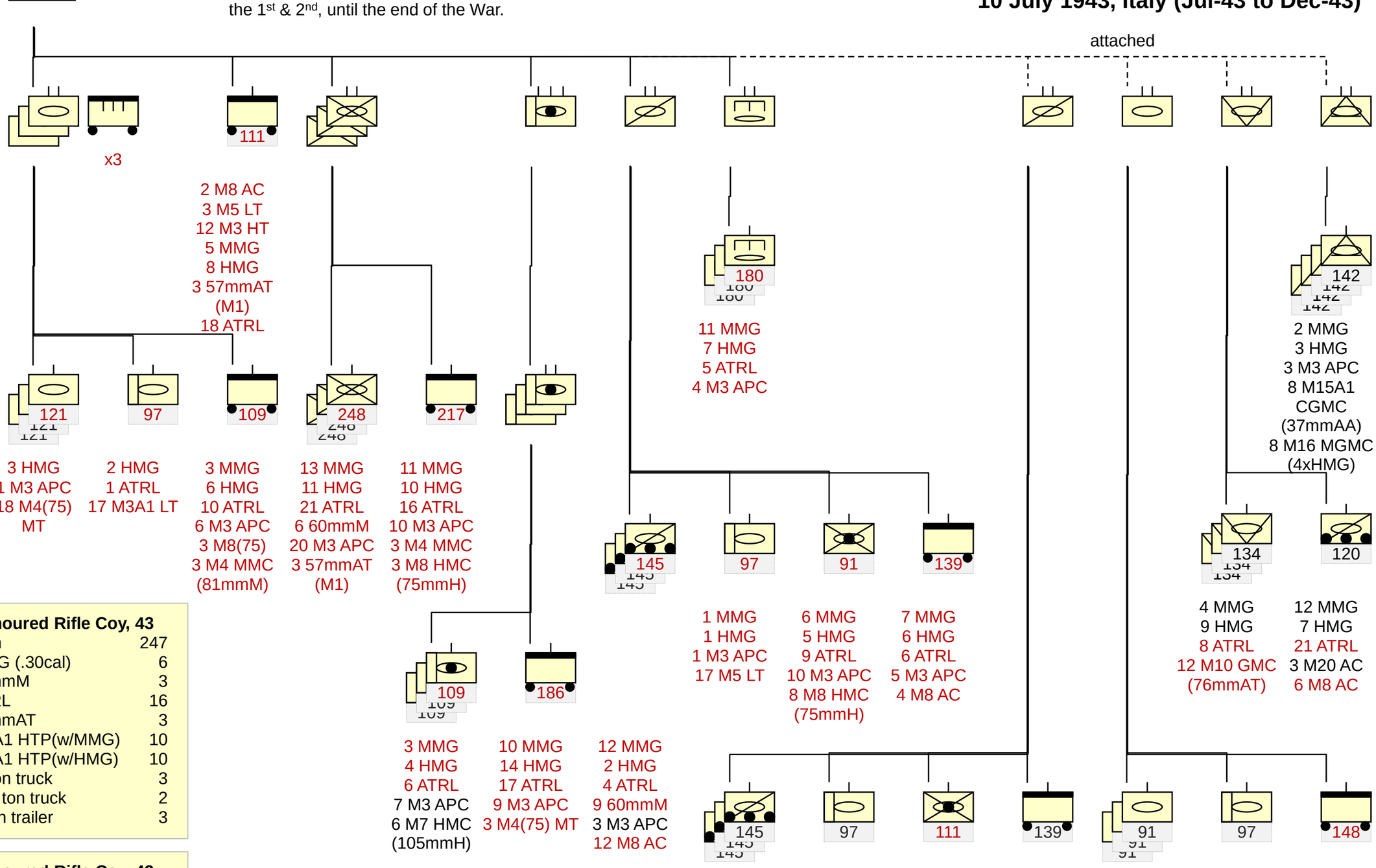
10 July 1943 (Table 13)

While the initial Armoured Division in North Africa was a “Heavy” Division, having six tank battalions, it used command control headquarters concept rather than regimental headquarters, which allowed for combined operations. Two other armoured divisions remains as “Heavy” but all other Armoured divisions used the “light” structure, comprising of three tank and three armoured infantry battalions and, initially two, later three command control headquarters, A, B and C (or R). With no regimental level the battalions had additional troops attached under battalion headquarters, but otherwise relied on division assets to be attached to fill out the formation. The concept was very successful and managed to mimic the German Kampfgruppen concept without requiring the same level of training.



This structure was also called “light” and was used for all the Armored Divisions, apart from the 1st & 2nd, until the end of the War.

US ARMOURED DIVISION [TYPE43]
10 July 1943, Italy (Jul-43 to Dec-43)



Armoured Rifle Coy, 43

Men	247
MMG (.30cal)	6
60mmM	3
ATRL	16
57mmAT	3
M3A1 HTP(w/MMG)	10
M3A1 HTP(w/HMG)	10
¼ ton truck	3
2 ½ ton truck	2
1 ton trailer	3

Armoured Rifle Coy, 43

Men	144
ATRL	12
MMG (.30cal)	4
M21 MMC (81mmM)	3
M8 HMC (75mmH)	3
M3 HTP (w/MMG)	3
M3 HTP (w/HMG)	5
¼ ton truck	5
2 ½ ton truck	1
1-ton trailer	1
M10 trailer	4

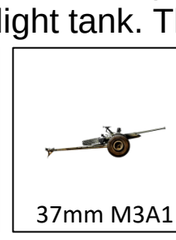
Notes

Due to the nature of the war in Italy armour was not the primary offensive arm, as a result the Americans did not consider the German tank advantage a major issue. It did cause a major focus on making the 3-inch A/T guns available as quickly as possible, as well as 3-inch armed M10 GMC Tank Destroyers. Also, no light armoured divisions served in Italy, although it did use the command control structure. IN 1944 the single armoured division in Italy was converted to a “light” structure.

EQUIPMENT

After the end of the North African campaign the Americans implemented their equipment upgrade, replacing the 37mm M3A1 with the 57mm M1 and the 57mm M1 in the towed tank destroyer formation with 3-inch M5 A/T guns. the M3A1 SC was replaced with the M30 SC in the reconnaissance companies, when it became available. The M3A1 LT were beginning to be replaced with the M5 LT, but remained the most common light tank. The M6 GMC, T30 GMC, T19 HMC and M3 GMC were all retired and replaced with the M8 HMC and the M10 GMC.

60mmM M2


37mm M3A1

M14 MGMC

105mmH M2A1

40mm AG M1

M3A1 SC

M2 HTP

M4 MMC

M10 GMC(e)

M4A1(75) MT

M5 LT

81mmM M1

57mm M1 Mk1

M15A1 CGMC

155mm How M1

M8 AC

M20 SC

M3 HTP

T16 Carrier

M8 HMC

M4A4(75) MT

M3A1/I LT

76mm M5

US ARMOURED DIVISION [US-TYPE44a]
1 January 1944, Italy (Jan-44 to May-44)

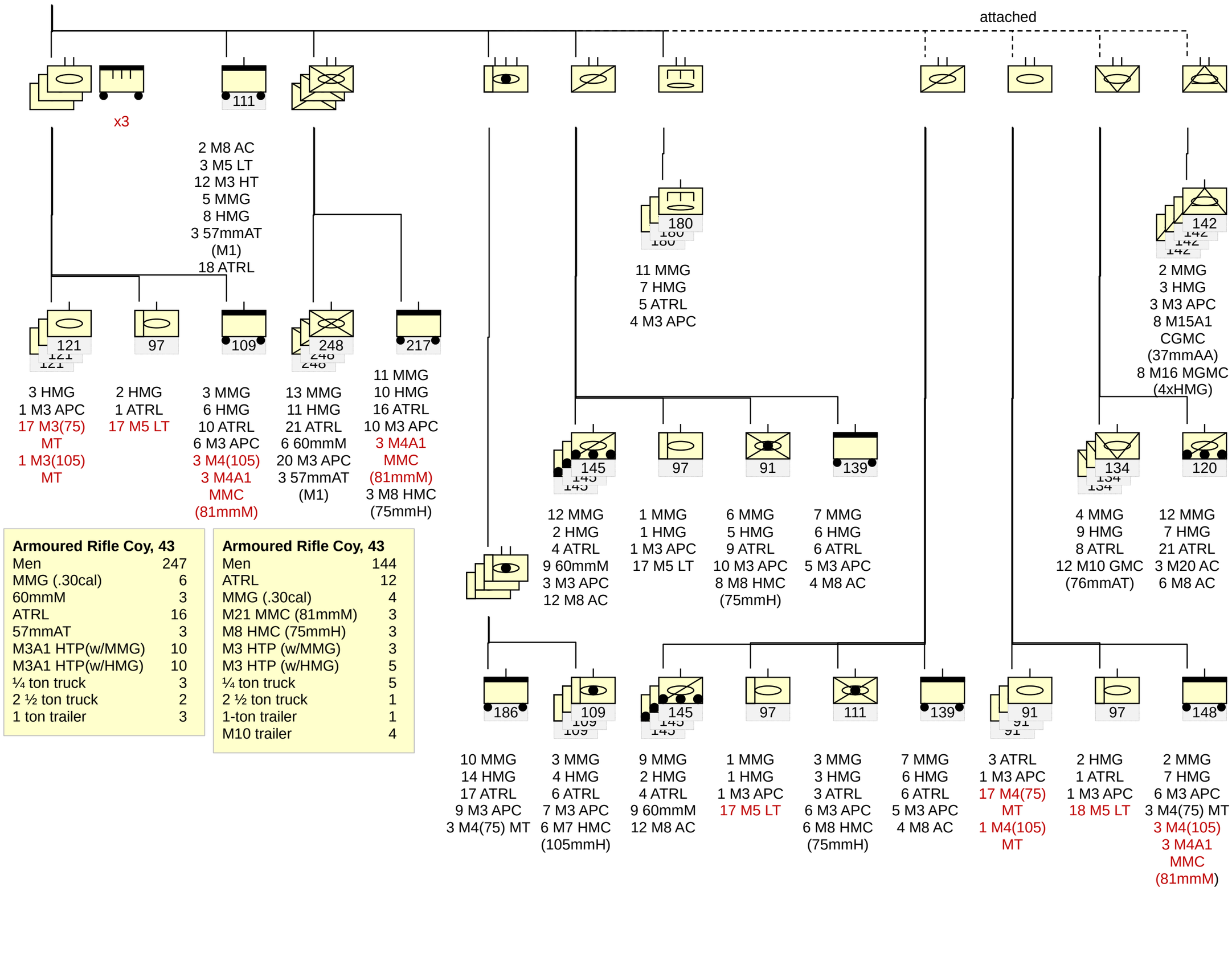
1 January 1944 (Table 14)

The backbone of the armored division was the tank battalion. Each of the three medium tank companies and one light tank company consisted of 3 platoons of 5 tanks each along with 2 tanks in a headquarters platoon. It should be noted that the headquarters company was more than administrative in nature and contained a fairly formidable array of weaponry.

A strong infantry force supported each armored division throughout the war. By l944 this unit had become a solid formation. Mobility was an important factor as seen by the large number of half-tracks and jeeps. A large amount of automatic weapons and bazookas provided the needed firepower and protection in the heat of offensive battle.

This structure was also called “light” and was used for all the Armored Divisions, apart from the 1st & 2nd, until the end of the War.

US ARMOURED DIVISION [TYPE44a]
1 January 1944, Italy (Jan-44 to May-44)



Armoured Rifle Coy, 43	
Men	247
MMG (.30cal)	6
60mmM	3
ATRL	16
57mmAT	3
M3A1 HTP(w/MMG)	10
M3A1 HTP(w/HMG)	10
¼ ton truck	3
2 ½ ton truck	2
1 ton trailer	3

Armoured Rifle Coy, 43	
Men	144
ATRL	12
MMG (.30cal)	4
M21 MMC (81mmM)	3
M8 HMC (75mmH)	3
M3 HTP (w/MMG)	3
M3 HTP (w/HMG)	5
¼ ton truck	5
2 ½ ton truck	1
1-ton trailer	1
M10 trailer	4

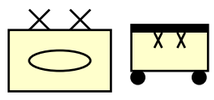
EQUIPMENT

The bulk of M4 MT were the M4A1 and M4A4, both armed with the 75mm Gun. Very small numbers of 3-inch (76mm) armed M4 MT were beginning to arrive, but they were very rare as the priority was considered low. The M4(105), M4A3(105) and M4A3E2(105) were introduced in to the tank battalions, with the M8 HMC being used elsewhere. The M18 GMC & M36 GMC was introduced, but was rare.

US ARMOURED DIVISION [US-TYPE44b]
6 June 1944, Western Europe (Jun-44 to Dec-44)

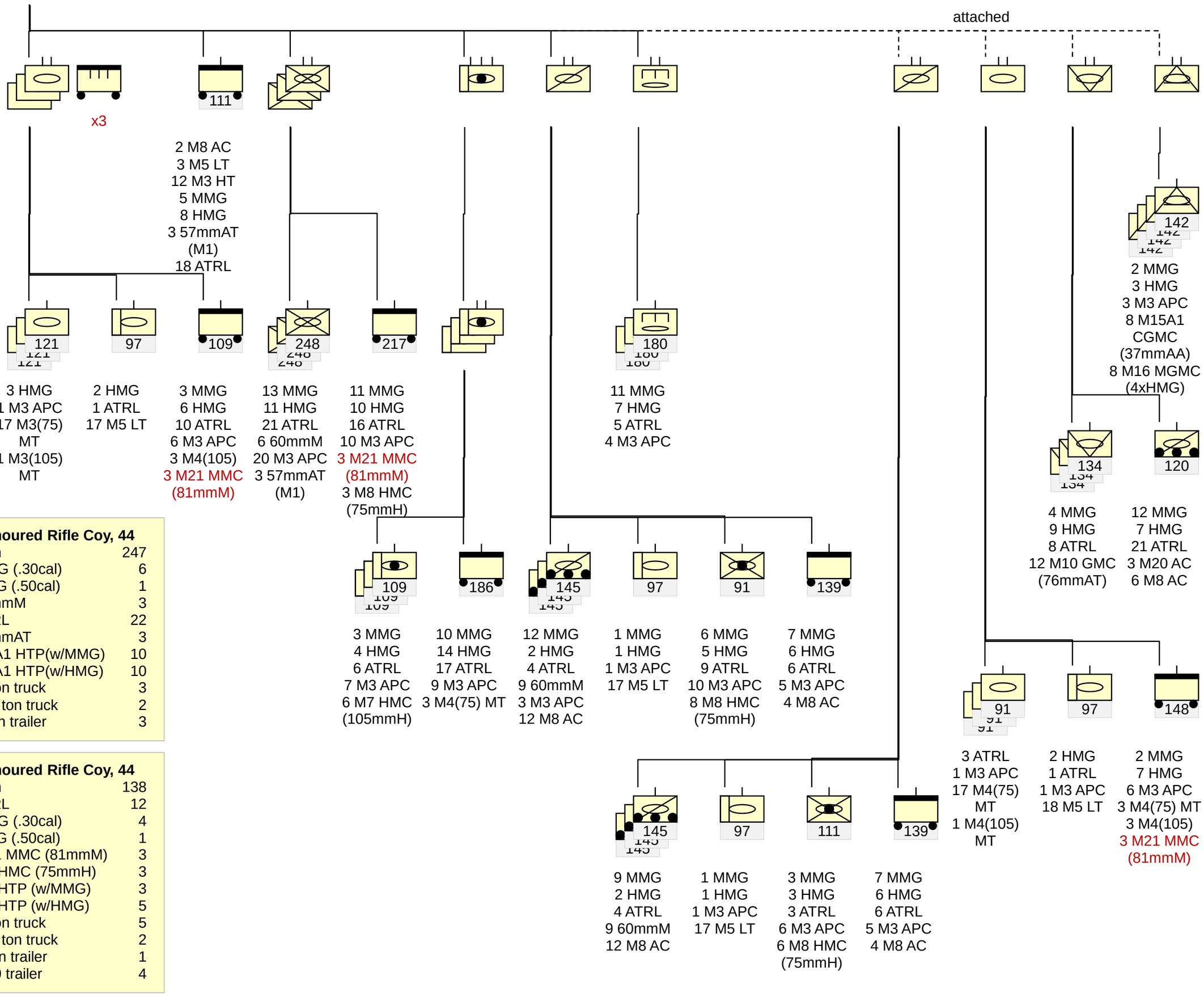
6th June 1944 (Table 15)

There no changes to the divisions, apart from upgrading of equipment.



This structure was also called “light” and was used for all the Armored Divisions, apart from the 1st & 2nd, until the end of the War.

US ARMOURED DIVISION [TYPE44b]
6 June 1944, Western Europe (Jun-44 to Dec-44)



Armoured Rifle Coy, 44

Men	247
MMG (.30cal)	6
HMG (.50cal)	1
60mmM	3
ATRL	22
57mmAT	3
M3A1 HTP(w/MMG)	10
M3A1 HTP(w/HMG)	10
¼ ton truck	3
2 ½ ton truck	2
1 ton trailer	3

Armoured Rifle Coy, 44

Men	138
ATRL	12
MMG (.30cal)	4
HMG (.50cal)	1
M21 MMC (81mmM)	3
M8 HMC (75mmH)	3
M3 HTP (w/MMG)	3
M3 HTP (w/HMG)	5
¼ ton truck	5
2 ½ ton truck	2
1-ton trailer	1
M10 trailer	4

EQUIPMENT

When the Americans landed in France there were almost no 3-inch armed M4 MT’s. After meeting the German amour and discovering the 75mm gun was inadequate, a major effort was made to equip M4 MT’s with the 3-inch gun, by the end of 1944 half the tank companies were armed with these vehicles. In addition the M18 GMC was beginning to equip the tank destroyer battalions.. The M4(105), M4A3(105) and M4A3E2(105) were introduced, replacing the M8 HMC and being added to the Medium Tank Companies. The M18 GMC & M36 GMC was introduced, but was rare. The M24 LT was introduced during the latter half of 1944, but was very rare. The M21 MMC was introduced during this period.

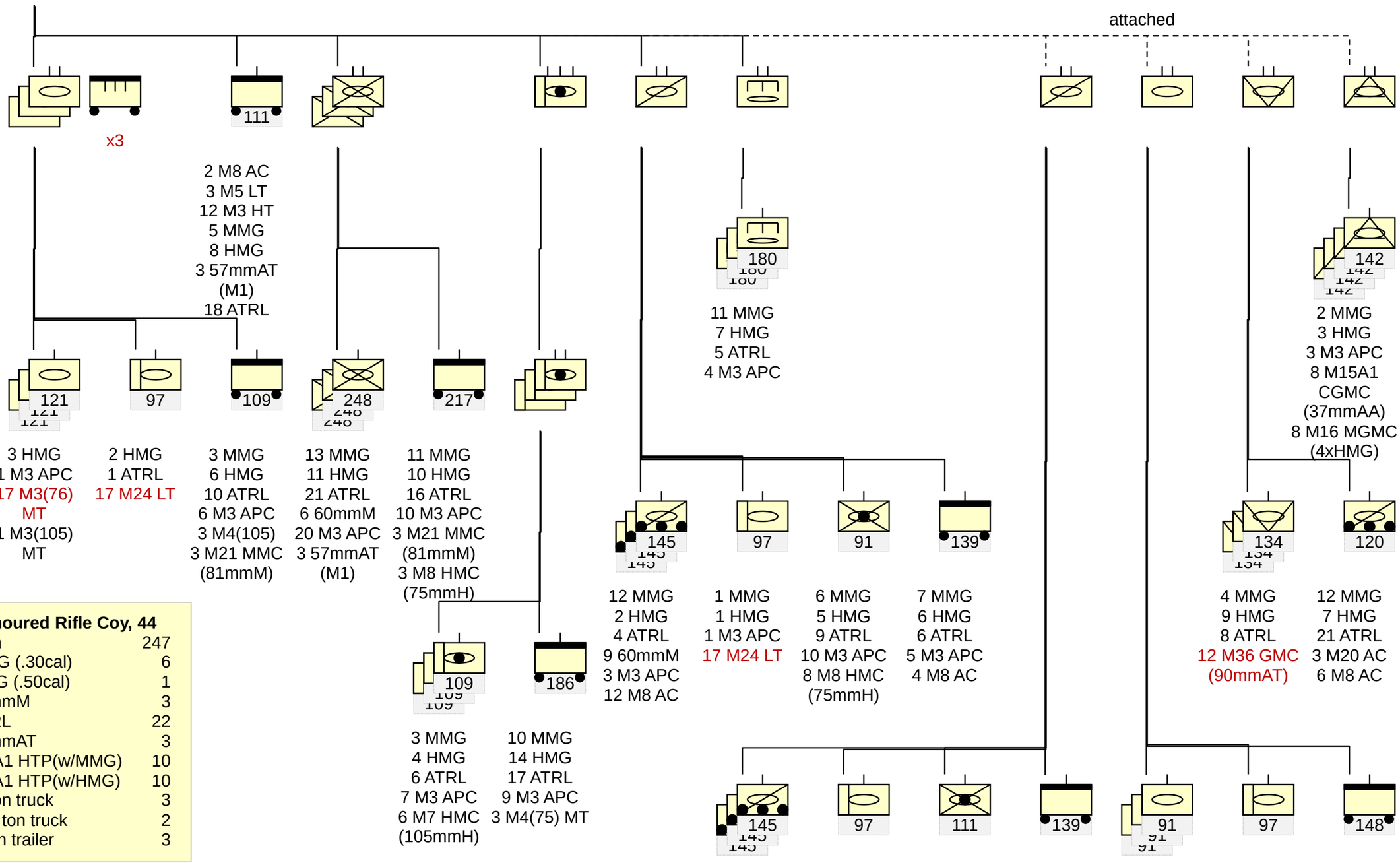
US ARMOURED DIVISION [US-TYPE45]
1 January 1945, Western Europe (Jan-45 to Aug-45)

1st January 1945 (table 16)

The American Armoured Division did not change between the start of the Italian campaign to the end of 1944. The structure proved sound, with the only changes being equipment, normally in response to German equipment. The pinnacle of this occurred when the excellent M26 Heavy Tank battalions were deployed for the first time in early 1945, these proved to be a match for the panther and Tiger. Coupled with the M36 GMC, the Americans finally had vehicles which could take on the German armour on a equal basis.

This structure was also called “light” and was used for all the Armored Divisions, apart from the 1st & 2nd, until the end of the War.

US ARMOURED DIVISION [TYPE45]
1 January 1945, Western Europe (Jan-45 to Aug-45)



Armoured Rifle Coy, 44	
Men	247
MMG (.30cal)	6
HMG (.50cal)	1
60mmM	3
ATRL	22
57mmAT	3
M3A1 HTP(w/MMG)	10
M3A1 HTP(w/HMG)	10
¼ ton truck	3
2 ½ ton truck	2
1 ton trailer	3

Armoured Rifle Coy, 44	
Men	138
ATRL	12
MMG (.30cal)	4
HMG (.50cal)	1
M21 MMC (81mmM)	3
M8 HMC (75mmH)	3
M3 HTP (w/MMG)	3
M3 HTP (w/HMG)	5
¼ ton truck	5
2 ½ ton truck	2
1-ton trailer	1
M10 trailer	4

Tank Destroyer Battalions

In 1942 the U.S. Army had entered the war with the rather pathetic 37mm AT gun to face German Pzkpfw. IV's and Tiger I's. Attempts to remedy this situation resulted in the creation of tank destroyer battalions. These units of 75mm guns mounted on half-tracks were eventually replaced by the M10 (76mm) and M36 (90mm) units. Each of the 3 gun companies (A,B,C) consisted of 3 platoons each containing 4 tank destroyers and 2 M20 scout cars.

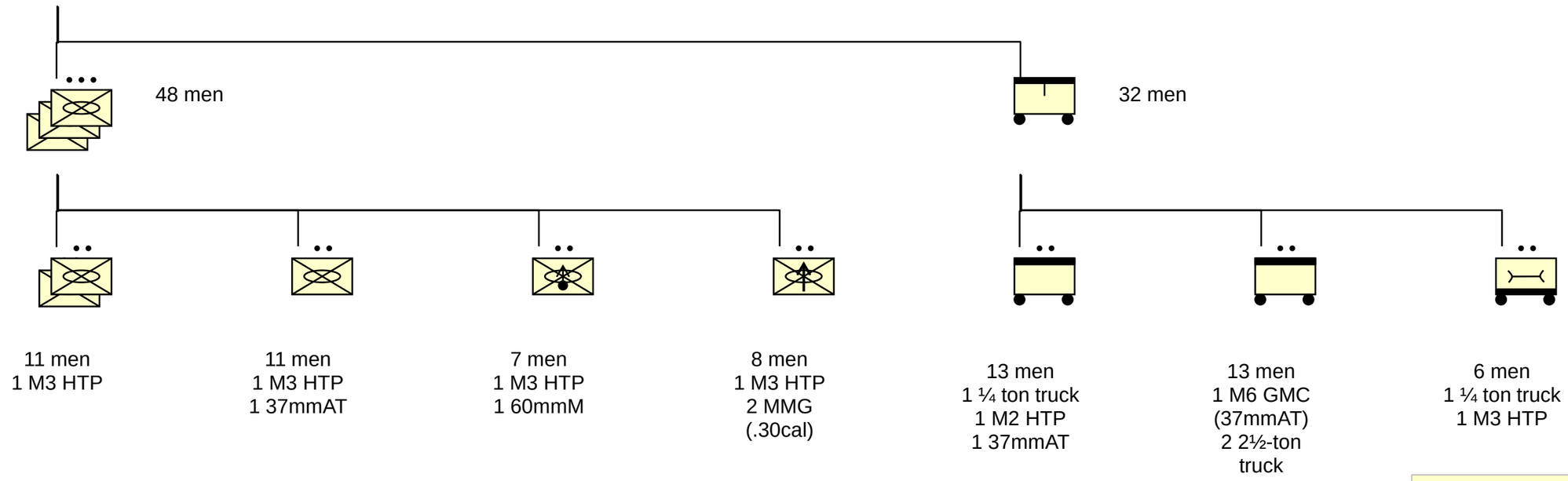
EQUIPMENT

By January 1945 the Armoured Divisions had more than half of their tank companies equipped with 3-inch armed M4 MT’s. The Tank destroyer battalions were receiving the excellent 90mm armed M36 GMC, although the M10 GMC was still the most common tank destroyer. Up to 1/3 of the Tank destroyer battalions were equipped with the M36 GMC by the end of the war. The M24 LT was arriving in numbers and some divisions had replaced their M5 LT’s with the M24 LT. The M24 LT was probably the best light tank of the war. The 3rd and 9th Armored Divisions received the M26 Pershing in 1945, most likely as an attached Heavy Tank Battalion. The M26 HT proved highly effective.

US Armored Rifle Company, Armored Infantry Battalion, Armored Infantry Regiment, Armored Division, 1 March 1942

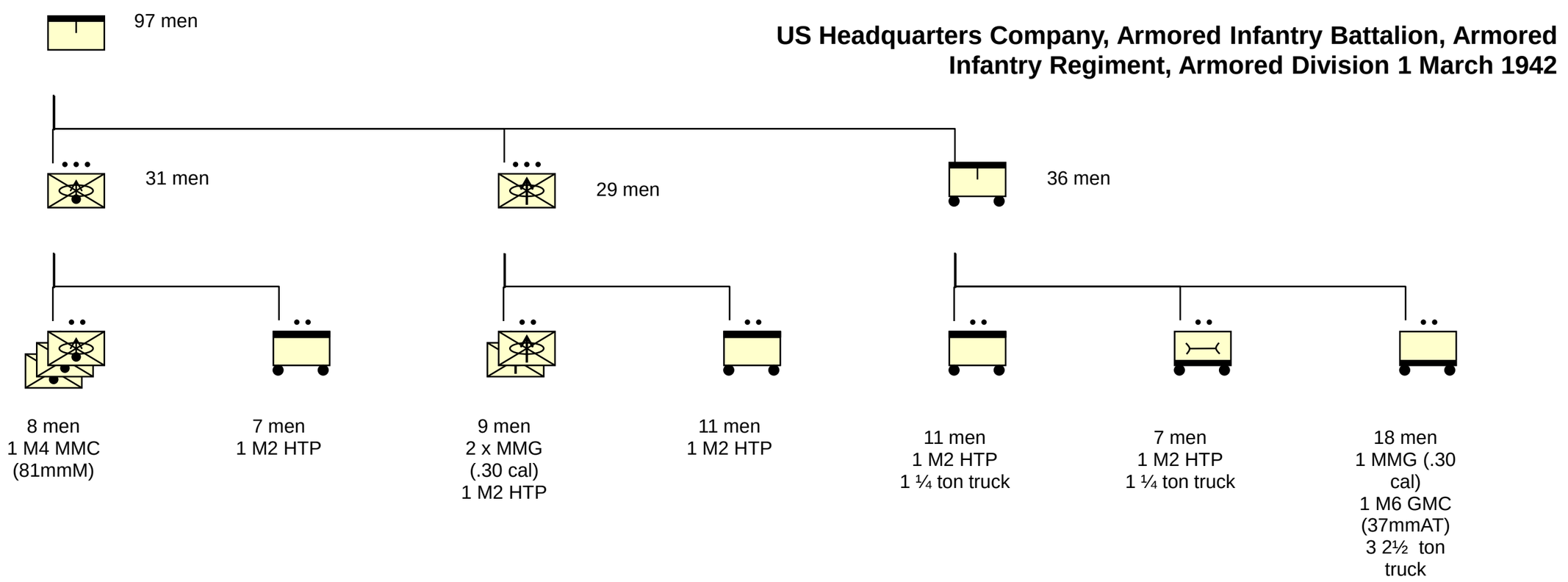
Overview

This comes from the www.niehorster.org site and does not align with a number of other sources used in the divisional TO&E's. Nonetheless it provided a detailed view of these formations and is included to provide readers a view of how the companies were structured.



US Armored Rifle Company, Armored Infantry Battalion, Armored Infantry Regiment, Armored Division, 1 March 1942

Armoured Rifle Coy, 42	
Men	176
MMG (.30cal)	6
60mmM	3
M6 GMC (37mmAT)	1
37mmAT	4
M2 HTP	1
M3 HTP	16
¼ ton truck	2
1 ½ ton truck	2



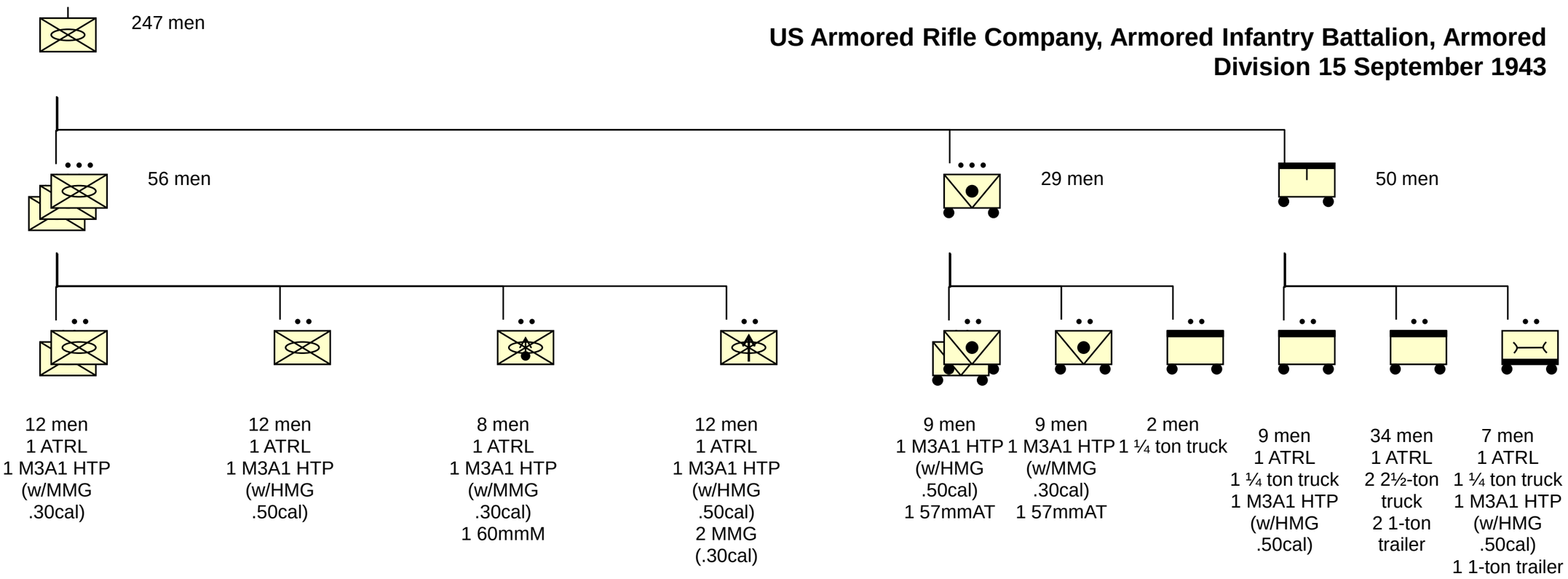
US Headquarters Company, Armored Infantry Battalion, Armored Infantry Regiment, Armored Division 1 March 1942

Armoured Rifle Coy, 42	
Men	97
MMG (.30cal)	5
M4 MMC (81mmM)	3
M6 GMC (37mmAT)	1
M2 HTP	5
¼ ton truck	2
2 ½ ton truck	2

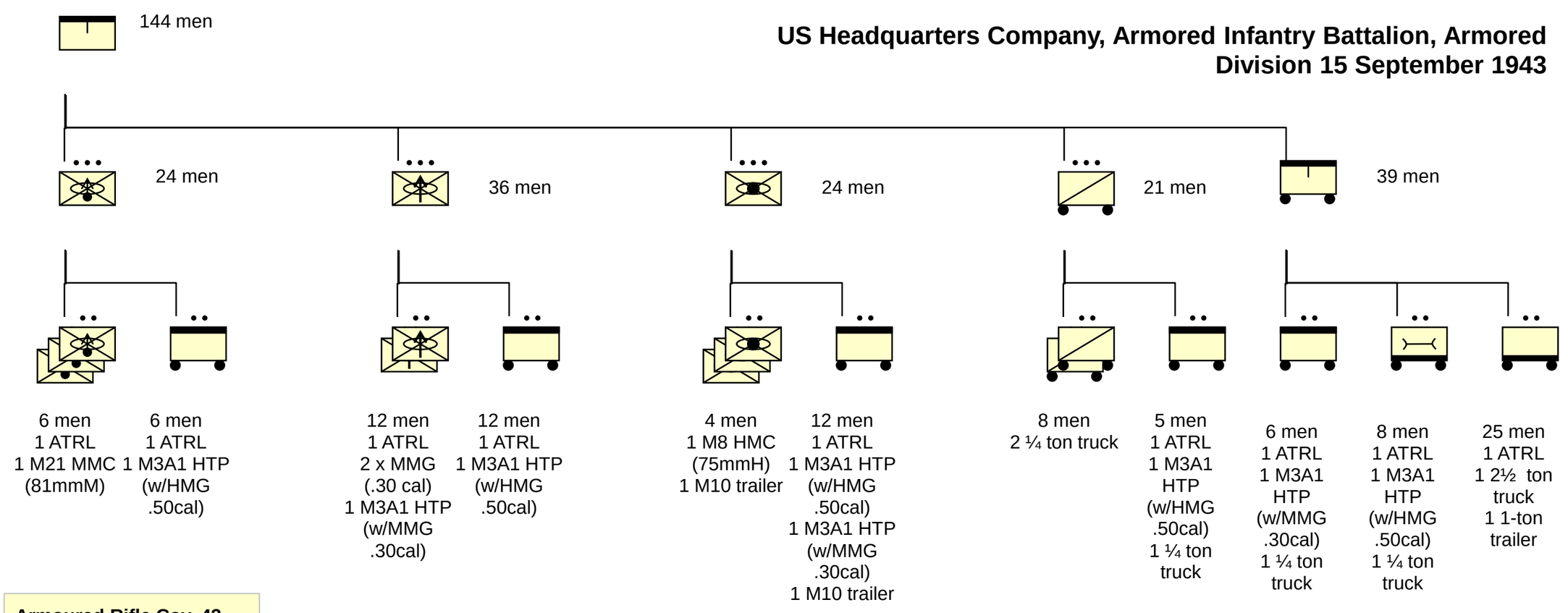
US Armored Rifle Company, Armored Infantry Battalion, Armored Division 15 September 1943

Overview

This comes from the www.niehorster.org site and does not align with a number of other sources used in the divisional TO&E's. Nonetheless it provided a detailed view of these formations and is included to provide readers a view of how the companies were structured.


247 men
US Armored Rifle Company, Armored Infantry Battalion, Armored Division 15 September 1943
56 men
29 men
50 men
12 men 1 ATRL 1 M3A1 HTP (w/MMG .30cal)
12 men 1 ATRL 1 M3A1 HTP (w/HMG .50cal)
8 men 1 ATRL 1 M3A1 HTP (w/MMG .30cal) 1 60mmM
12 men 1 ATRL 1 M3A1 HTP (w/HMG .50cal) 2 MMG (.30cal)
9 men 1 M3A1 HTP (w/HMG .50cal) 1 57mmAT
9 men 1 M3A1 HTP (w/MMG .30cal) 1 57mmAT
2 men 1 ¼ ton truck
9 men 1 ATRL 1 ¼ ton truck 1 M3A1 HTP (w/HMG .50cal)
34 men 1 ATRL 2 2½-ton truck 2 1-ton trailer
7 men 1 ATRL 1 ¼ ton truck 1 M3A1 HTP (w/HMG .50cal) 1 1-ton trailer

Armoured Rifle Coy, 43	
Men	247
MMG (.30cal)	6
60mmM	3
ATRL	16
57mmAT	3
M3A1 HTP(w/MMG)	10
M3A1 HTP(w/HMG)	10
¼ ton truck	3
2 ½ ton truck	2
1 ton trailer	3

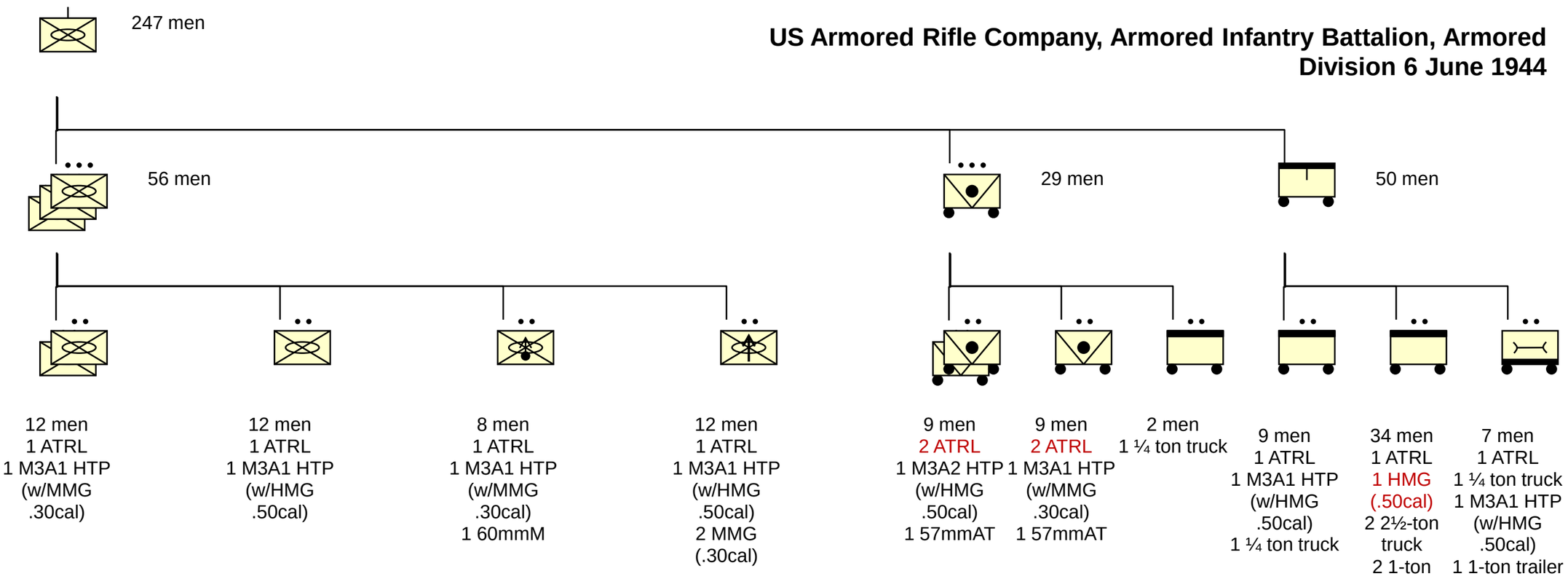

144 men
US Headquarters Company, Armored Infantry Battalion, Armored Division 15 September 1943
24 men
36 men
24 men
21 men
39 men
6 men 1 ATRL 1 M21 MMC (81mmM)
6 men 1 ATRL 1 M3A1 HTP (w/HMG .50cal)
12 men 1 ATRL 2 x MMG (.30 cal) 1 M3A1 HTP (w/MMG .30cal)
12 men 1 ATRL 1 M3A1 HTP (w/HMG .50cal)
4 men 1 M8 HMC (75mmH) 1 M10 trailer
12 men 1 ATRL 1 M3A1 HTP (w/HMG .50cal) 1 M3A1 HTP (w/MMG .30cal) 1 M10 trailer
8 men 2 ¼ ton truck
5 men 1 ATRL 1 M3A1 HTP (w/HMG .50cal) 1 ¼ ton truck
6 men 1 ATRL 1 M3A1 HTP (w/MMG .30cal) 1 ¼ ton truck
8 men 1 ATRL 1 M3A1 HTP (w/HMG .50cal) 1 ¼ ton truck
25 men 1 ATRL 1 2½ ton truck 1 1-ton trailer

Armoured Rifle Coy, 43	
Men	144
ATRL	12
MMG (.30cal)	4
M21 MMC (81mmM)	3
M8 HMC (75mmH)	3
M3 HTP (w/MMG)	3
M3 HTP (w/HMG)	5
¼ ton truck	5
2 ½ ton truck	1
1-ton trailer	1
M10 trailer	4

US Armored Rifle Company, Armored Infantry Battalion, Armored Division 6 June 1944

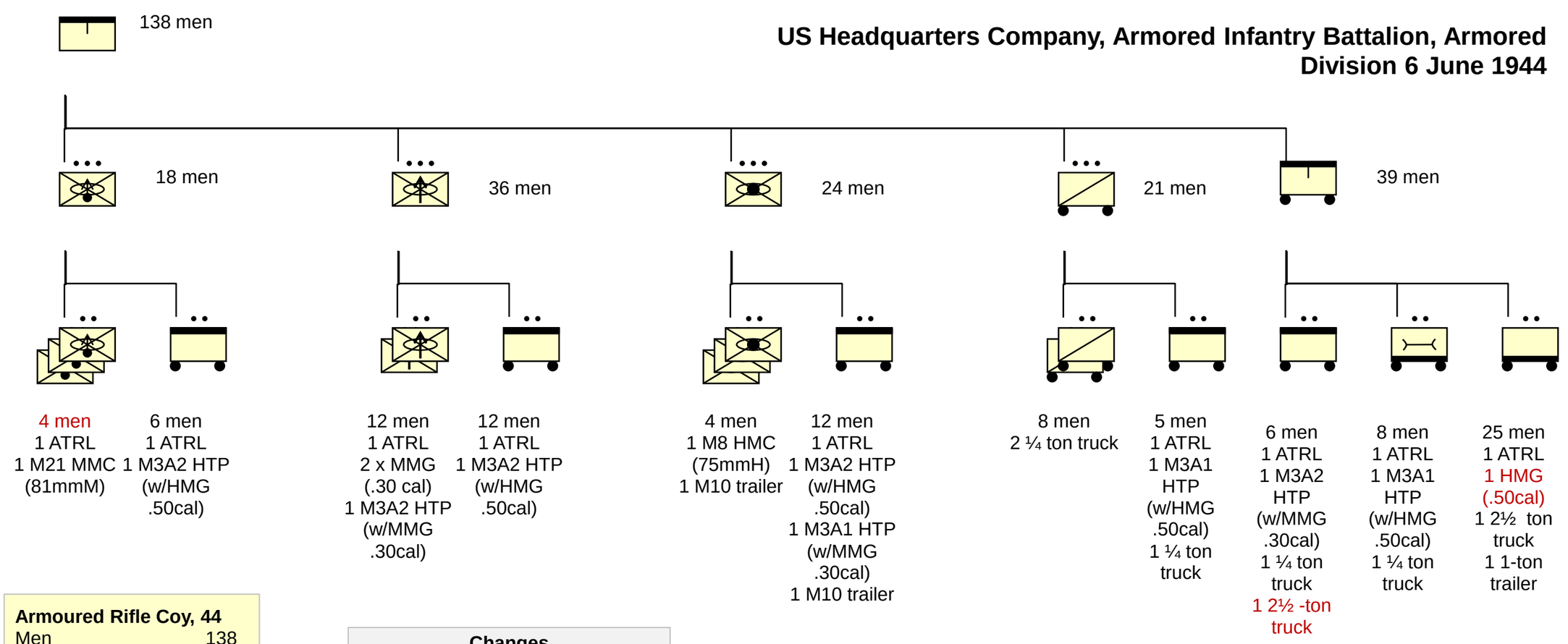
Overview

This comes from the www.niehorster.org site and does not align with a number of other sources used in the divisional TO&E's. Nonetheless it provided a detailed view of these formations and is included to provide readers a view of how the companies were structured.



Changes
The only change was the addition of 6 ATRL's to the anti-tank platoon and a .50cal HMG to the headquarters platoon

Armoured Rifle Coy, 44	
Men	247
MMG (.30cal)	6
HMG (.50cal)	1
60mmM	3
ATRL	22
57mmAT	3
M3A1 HTP(w/MMG)	10
M3A1 HTP(w/HMG)	10
¼ ton truck	3
2 ½ ton truck	2
1 ton trailer	3



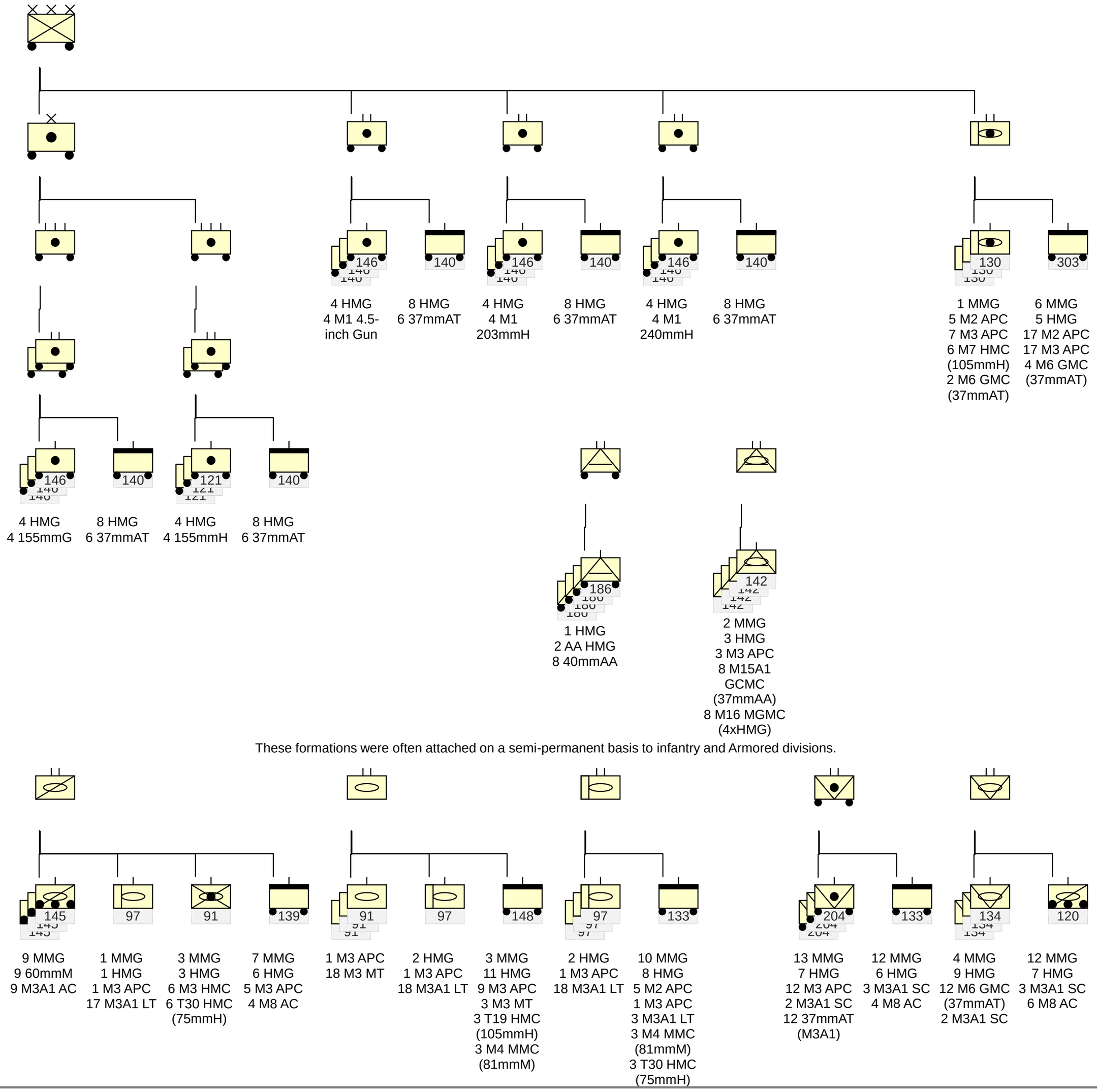
Armoured Rifle Coy, 44	
Men	138
ATRL	12
MMG (.30cal)	4
HMG (.50cal)	1
M21 MMC (81mmM)	3
M8 HMC (75mmH)	3
M3 HTP (w/MMG)	3
M3 HTP (w/HMG)	5
¼ ton truck	5
2 ½ ton truck	2
1-ton trailer	1
M10 trailer	4

Changes
The only change was the addition of a .2 ½ ton truck and 50cal HMG to the headquarters platoon. The mortar platoons manpower was reduced.

US CORP [US-TYPE42]
8 November to 30 June 1943, North Africa (Nov-42 to Jun-43)

1st November 1942

The corps, or sometimes army, contained all the supporting formations. In most cases the tank, anti-aircraft, tank destroyer and mortar battalions were attached to divisions on a semi-permanent basis, especially after April 1943. The Artillery was held at corps level to provide centralised artillery support. Not as responsive as the British or German artillery, but when it was called it was much heavier and more effective.



These formations were often attached on a semi-permanent basis to infantry and Armored divisions.

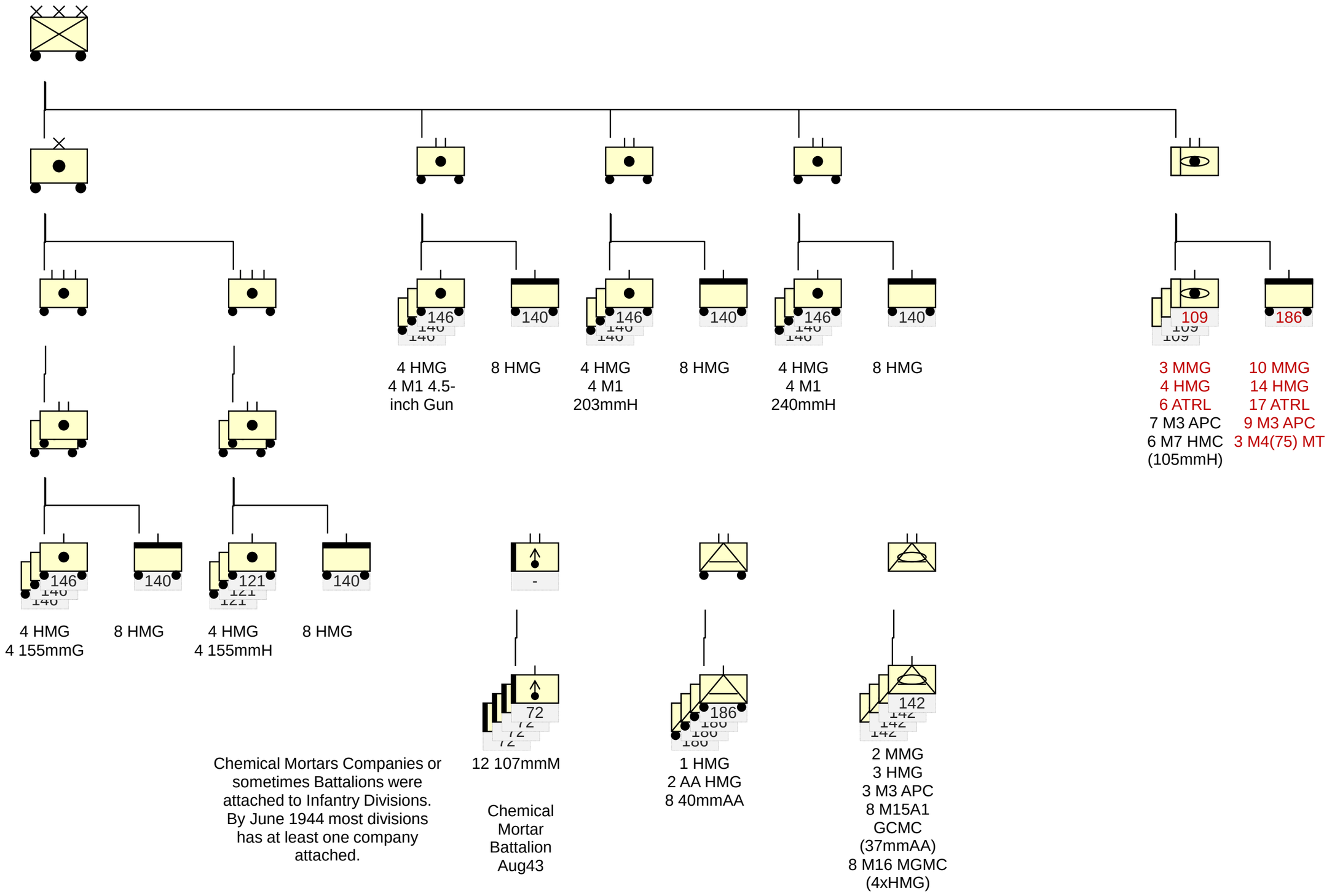
EQUIPMENT

The Americans equipped their armoured regiment with M3 MT's in order to allow the British to receive the M4 MT for the battle of Alemain. As soon as the M4 MT's became available, they replaced the M3 MT's. The T30 GMC's were replaced with M3 GMC's, when they became available, the T30 HMC was replaced with the M8 HMC when it became available and the M3A1 SC was replaced with the M30 SC in the reconnaissance companies, when it became available.

US CORP [US-TYPE43]
10 July 1943 to December 1943, Italy (Jul-43 to Dec-43)

10 July 1943

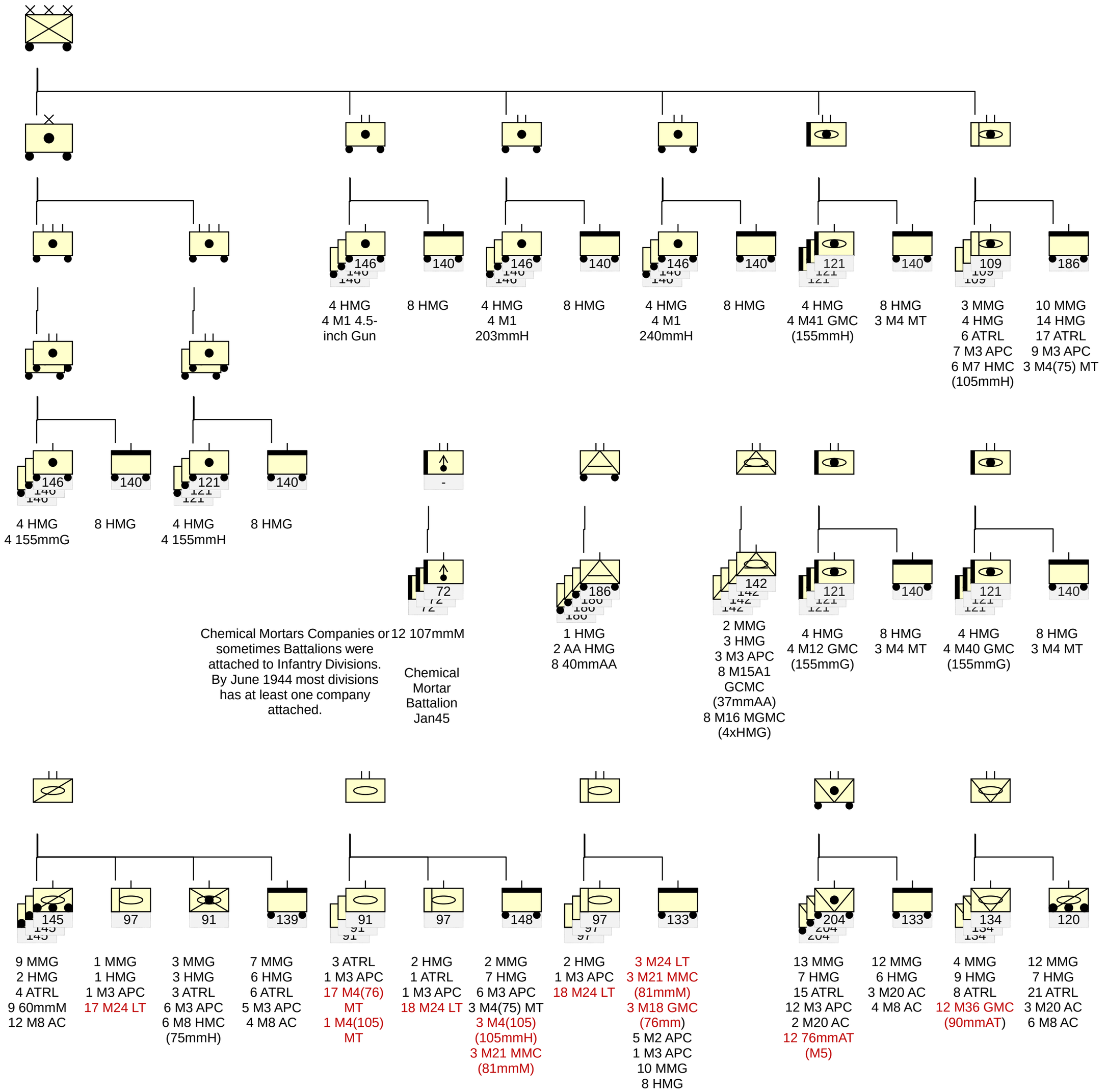
After the end of the North African Campaign the 37mm M3A1 A/T Guns were removed from the Artillery batteries and the bazooka was formally distributed. The 107mm Mortar became available, initially being placed in Battalions under a Corp, but quickly allocated on a semi permanent basis to the divisions. The remaining changes were all related to the upgrading of equipment.



US CORP [US-TYPE44]
1 January 1944 to may 1945, Italy & Western Europe (Jan-44 to May-45)

6 June 1944

A number of these formations were often attached on a semi-permanent basis to infantry and Armored divisions. This was especially he case with Reconnaissance and tank destroyer Battalions.



BRITISH UNITS

GENERAL

The first and most important point about British and Commonwealth formations is that they were, in 1939, the only fully motorized armies in the world. Of course there were not enough vehicles to go round and in France in 1940 very many civilian vehicles were used. This motorization also led to trouble in Malaya and Burma in 1942, and Italy in 1943-45. However, particularly in the Western Desert it made the British Army overall more effective.

Generally, the level of training in the British Army was good at small unit level, i.e.. Battalion, but not at its best handling Divisions, Corps or larger formations. This also applies to Commonwealth formations, particularly the Indian Army, which had just finished fighting a major campaign on the North West Frontier. It should also be noted that the Canadian Army was all volunteer, and therefore very highly motivated.

Finally, it should be noted that throughout the war there was a tendency for the two major teeth arms, Amour and Infantry, to operate separately, with amour tending to ignore everyone else until the end of 1942. This does not mean that combined operations did not take place, particularly with R.T.R units and infantry very successful- '

THE ARMS

Infantry

This formed the backbone of all Commonwealth forces. British infantry has always had a strength, which is also a weakness, the Regimental system. This meant that units were of very high morale within themselves, at a large sacrifice in inter—unit flexibility. Owing to the traditional requirements of colonial warfare the British infantry were amongst the best shots in the world. They would also tend to show a certain lack of initiative, and do things by the 'book', although in Australian, New Zealand and Canadian units this was much less noticeable.

Artillery

Despite its misuse in North Africa from 1941-43 by higher command, the Royal Artillery was amongst the best in the world. To a large extent this was due to trusting the forward observer to assess the relevant target importance, leading at times to a Corps or even larger formation having its fire controlled by a Junior Officer. This meant that the flexibility of the guns was good, as was the planning which gunners were capable of. Anti—tank defence was also the responsibility of the Royal Artillery, and was normally competently handled, but not inspired.

Armour

To a large extent British Armour suffered from the same regimental system as the infantry, without gaining the same advantages as they did. This applies particularly to the former cavalry regiments. By 1944 this had been broken down, particularly by the newer raised Armoured units based on infantry battalions, such as those of the Guards Armoured Division, which reorganised itself into four— two battalion groups, of one armoured and one infantry battalion, operating as 'square' brigades of two of these groups. It should be noted that the armoured car regiments were amongst the best reconnaissance units in the world.

Support Troops

In this area the Commonwealth was well served. British and Commonwealth engineers were amongst the best in the world, and operated more specialised armoured equipment than any one else. It should be noted that first line engineering tasks were the responsibility of the infantry assault pioneer platoons and not the Royal Engineers.

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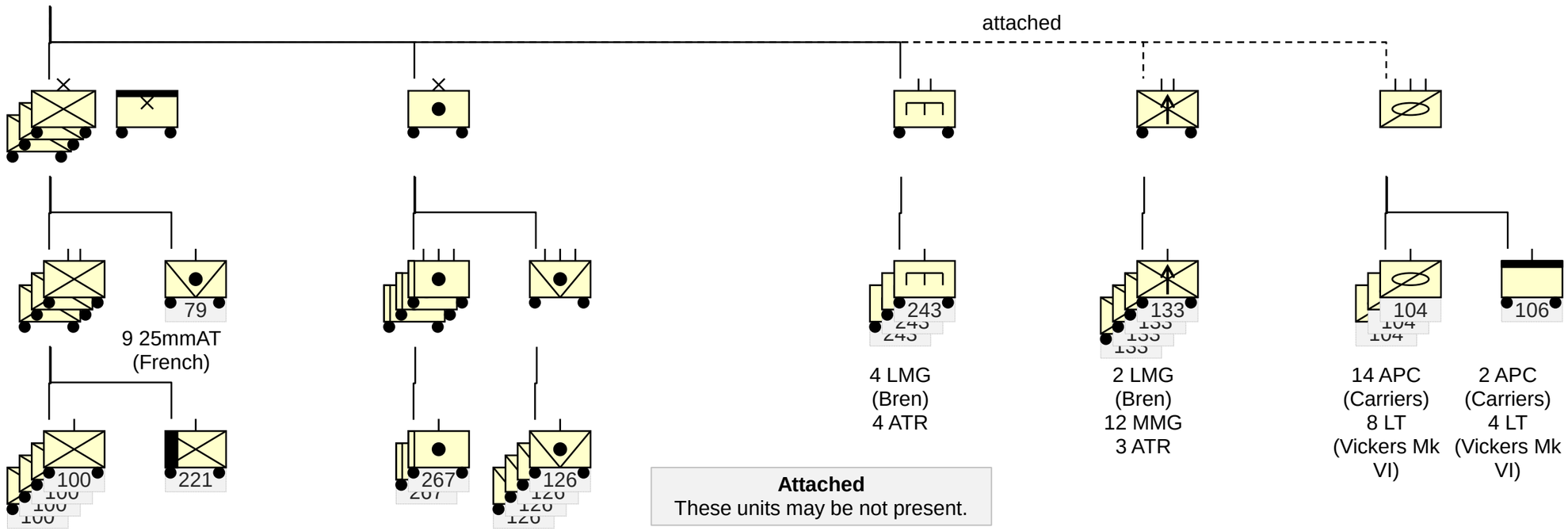
BRITISH INFANTRY DIVISION [ORG.I]
France, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Dec-40)

10th May 1940

This unit T0&E was found in France and the lowland countries during May and June l940. Each of the three infantry brigades was actually an independent unit capable of supporting itself. With the exception of the “Recce" reconnaissance company the remaining units were placed under a Support Group to centralize their support efforts for the Infantry Brigades. Unfortunately, this concept of independent units seriously fragmented the command structure. The Infantry Battalion represents the smallest self-sustaining organization in the infantry division. Each infantry brigade normally contained three infantry battalions apiece. Each battalion was a sort of miniature division with three infantry companies and a support group attached to the battalion headquarters. Each platoon of 37 men was divided into; a headquarters section of one officer and 6 EM and three sections of ten men each.



Rifle Coy, 40	
Men	164
LMG (BAR)	12
50mmM (2-inch)	4
ATR (.50-cal)	4
Bicycle	6
Motorcycle	9
8-cwt (400kg) truck	1
15-cwt (762kg) truck	1

Infantry HW Coy, 40	
Men	214
LMG (Bren)	10
AAMG	4
ATR (.50cal)	10
76mmM (3-inch)	2
Carrier	10
Bicycle	12
8-cwt (400kg) truck	1
15-cwt (762kg) truck	13
30-cwt (1524kg) lorry	12

Anti-Tank Regiment
During the campaign in France, each Infantry Brigade included an Anti-tank Company of three Platoons, each Platoon equipped with three 25-mm guns provided by the French.

Artillery Field Regiment
In Sept 1939 Batteries were equipped with 18 pdr. By May 1940 they were replaced with 25 pdr. Some divisions had a mix of 2 18-pdr batteries and one 4.5-inch battery.

April 1940
The War Office gave approval to increase the size of the Rifle Section from eight to eleven men.

Machine Gun Battalion
Machine Gun Battalions were designated Corps Troops, and one Battalion was allocated per Division. Each Machine Gun Battalion had forty eight Vickers medium machine guns, divided into four Companies.

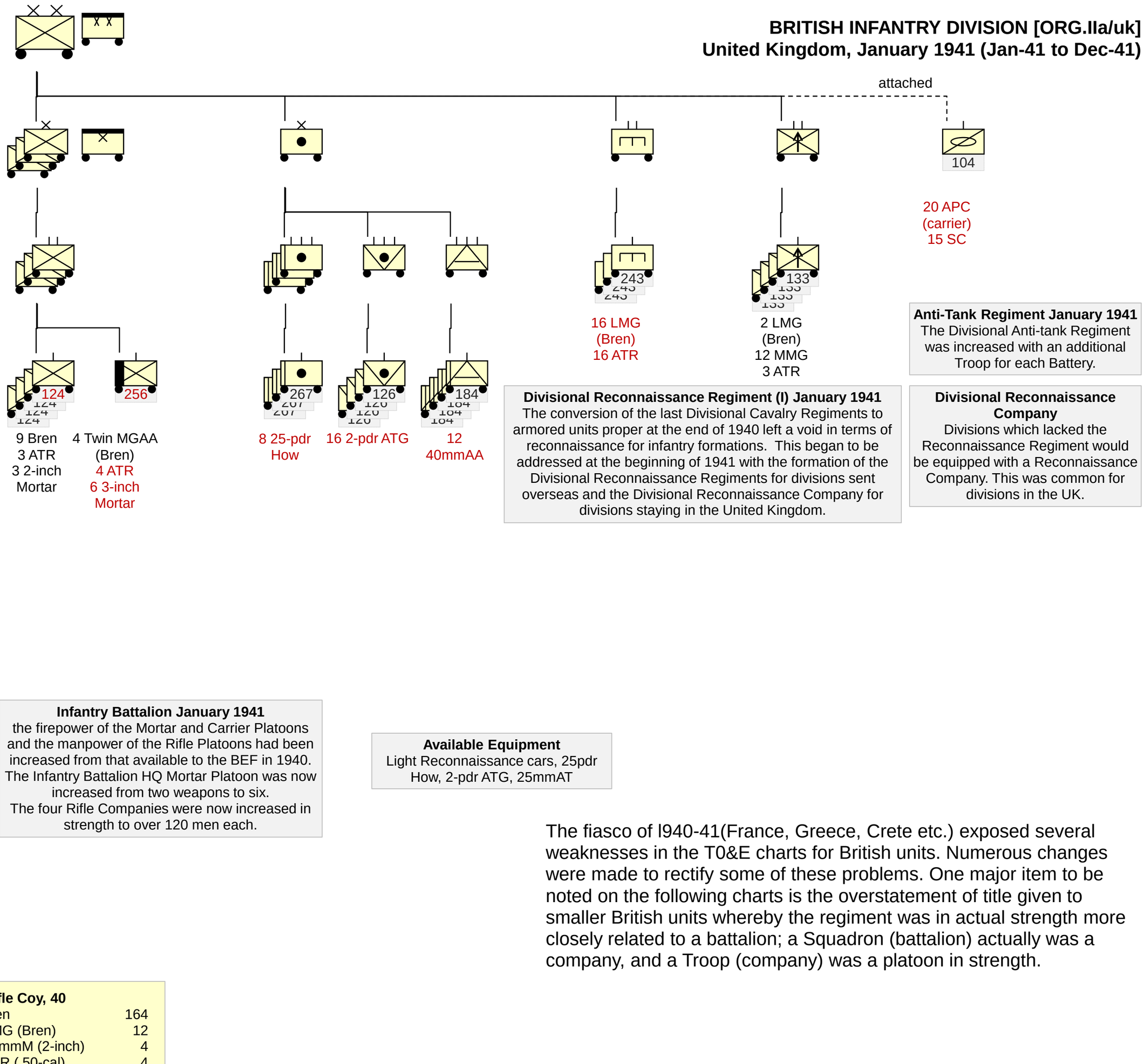
Divisional Cavalry Regiment
At the end of March 1940, two Armored Reconnaissance Brigades were formed in France, each consisting of two Divisional Cavalry Regiments transferred from their original infantry division formations. Three more Regiments continued with their parent Divisions during the campaign of 1940.

Available Equipment
Vickers Mk VI LT, 18/25pdr How, 2-pdr ATG, 25mmAT

BRITISH INFANTRY DIVISION [ORG.IIa/uk]
United Kingdom, January 1941 (Jan-41 to Dec-41)

January 1941

After Dunkirk the Infantry Division underwent its first reorganisation (II), with the infantry companies & heavy weapons company increasing in manpower and mortars. The Artillery Regiment (Battalion) changed from two batteries of 12 guns to three batteries of 8 guns and the A/T batteries added a section each. An Anti-Aircraft Regiment (battalion) was added, consisting of four batteries of 40mm A.A. Guns. The Engineers were upgraded and the machine Gun battalion became a permanent part of the Division. The biggest change was the Reconnaissance formations. The Divisional Cavalry Regiment were removed, in order to form more armoured formations, and was replaced with a Divisional Reconnaissance company for divisions based in the UK.



Anti-Tank Regiment January 1941
The Divisional Anti-tank Regiment was increased with an additional Troop for each Battery.

Divisional Reconnaissance Regiment (I) January 1941
The conversion of the last Divisional Cavalry Regiments to armored units proper at the end of 1940 left a void in terms of reconnaissance for infantry formations. This began to be addressed at the beginning of 1941 with the formation of the Divisional Reconnaissance Regiments for divisions sent overseas and the Divisional Reconnaissance Company for divisions staying in the United Kingdom.

Divisional Reconnaissance Company
Divisions which lacked the Reconnaissance Regiment would be equipped with a Reconnaissance Company. This was common for divisions in the UK.

Infantry Battalion January 1941
the firepower of the Mortar and Carrier Platoons and the manpower of the Rifle Platoons had been increased from that available to the BEF in 1940. The Infantry Battalion HQ Mortar Platoon was now increased from two weapons to six. The four Rifle Companies were now increased in strength to over 120 men each.

Available Equipment
Light Reconnaissance cars, 25pdr How, 2-pdr ATG, 25mmAT

The fiasco of l940-41(France, Greece, Crete etc.) exposed several weaknesses in the T0&E charts for British units. Numerous changes were made to rectify some of these problems. One major item to be noted on the following charts is the overstatement of title given to smaller British units whereby the regiment was in actual strength more closely related to a battalion; a Squadron (battalion) actually was a company, and a Troop (company) was a platoon in strength.

Rifle Coy, 40	
Men	164
LMG (Bren)	12
50mmM (2-inch)	4
ATR (.50-cal)	4
Bicycle	6
Motorcycle	9
8-cwt (400kg) truck	1
15-cwt (762kg) truck	1

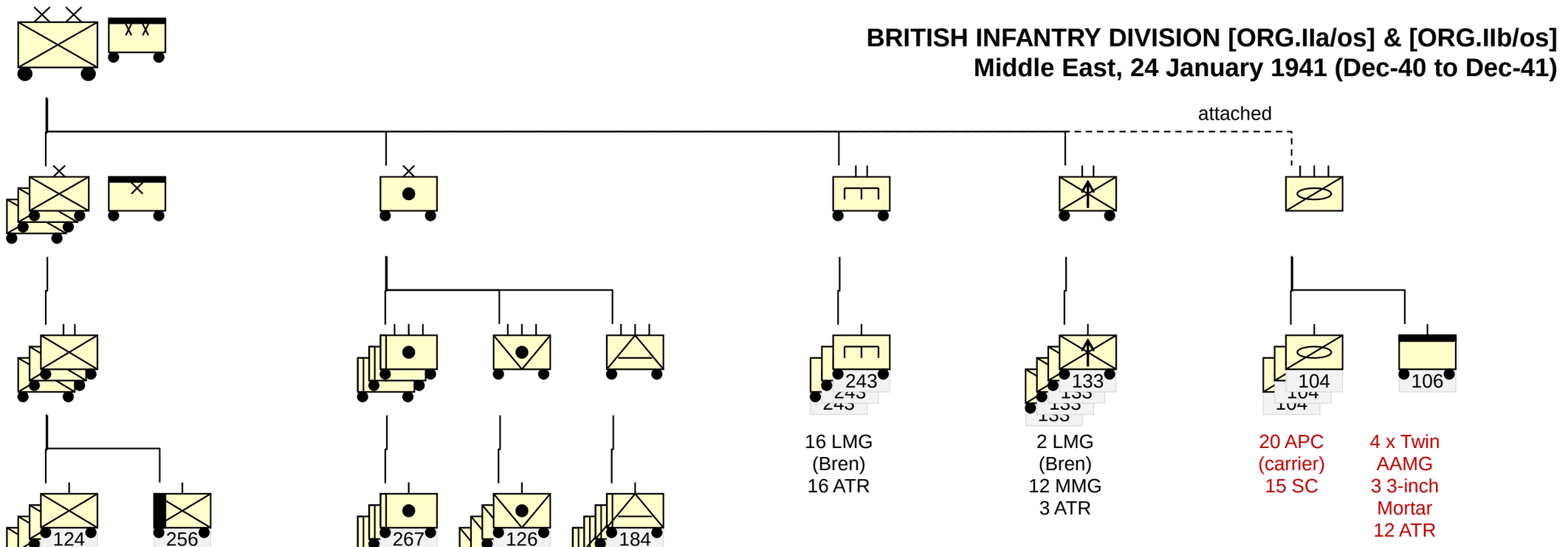
Infantry HW Coy, 40	
Men	214
LMG (Bren)	10
AAMG	4
ATR (.50cal)	10
76mmM (3-inch)	2
Carrier	10
Bicycle	12
8-cwt (400kg) truck	1
15-cwt (762kg) truck	13
30-cwt (1524kg) lorry	12

United Kingdom

BRITISH INFANTRY DIVISION [ORG.IIa/os] & [ORG.IIb/os] Middle East, 24 January 1941 (Dec-40 to Dec-41)

24 January 1941

The infantry divisions in the middle east were similar to the UK divisions, except the reconnaissance formation. The conversion of the last Divisional Cavalry Regiments to armoured units proper at the end of 1940 left a void in terms of reconnaissance for infantry formations. This began to be addressed at the beginning of 1941 with the formation of the Divisional Reconnaissance Regiments for divisions sent overseas and the Divisional Reconnaissance Company for divisions staying in the United Kingdom. Due to a lack of equipment it was not until the end of 1941 before the Divisional Reconnaissance Regiment was common.



Infantry Battalion January 1941
the firepower of the Mortar and Carrier Platoons and the manpower of the Rifle Platoons had been increased from that available to the BEF in 1940.
The Infantry Battalion HQ Mortar Platoon was now increased from two weapons to six.
The four Rifle Companies were now increased in strength to over 120 men each.

Anti-Tank Regiment January 1941
The Divisional Anti-tank Regiment was increased with an additional Troop for each Battery.

Changes
Only difference was the Divisional Reconnaissance Regiment.

Available Equipment
Light Reconnaissance cars, 25pdr How, 2-pdr ATG, 25mmAT

Rifle Coy, 40	
Men	164
LMG (Bren)	12
50mmM (2-inch)	4
ATR (.50-cal)	4
Bicycle	6
Motorcycle	9
8-cwt (400kg) truck	1
15-cwt (762kg) truck	1

Infantry HW Coy, 40	
Men	214
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AAMG	4
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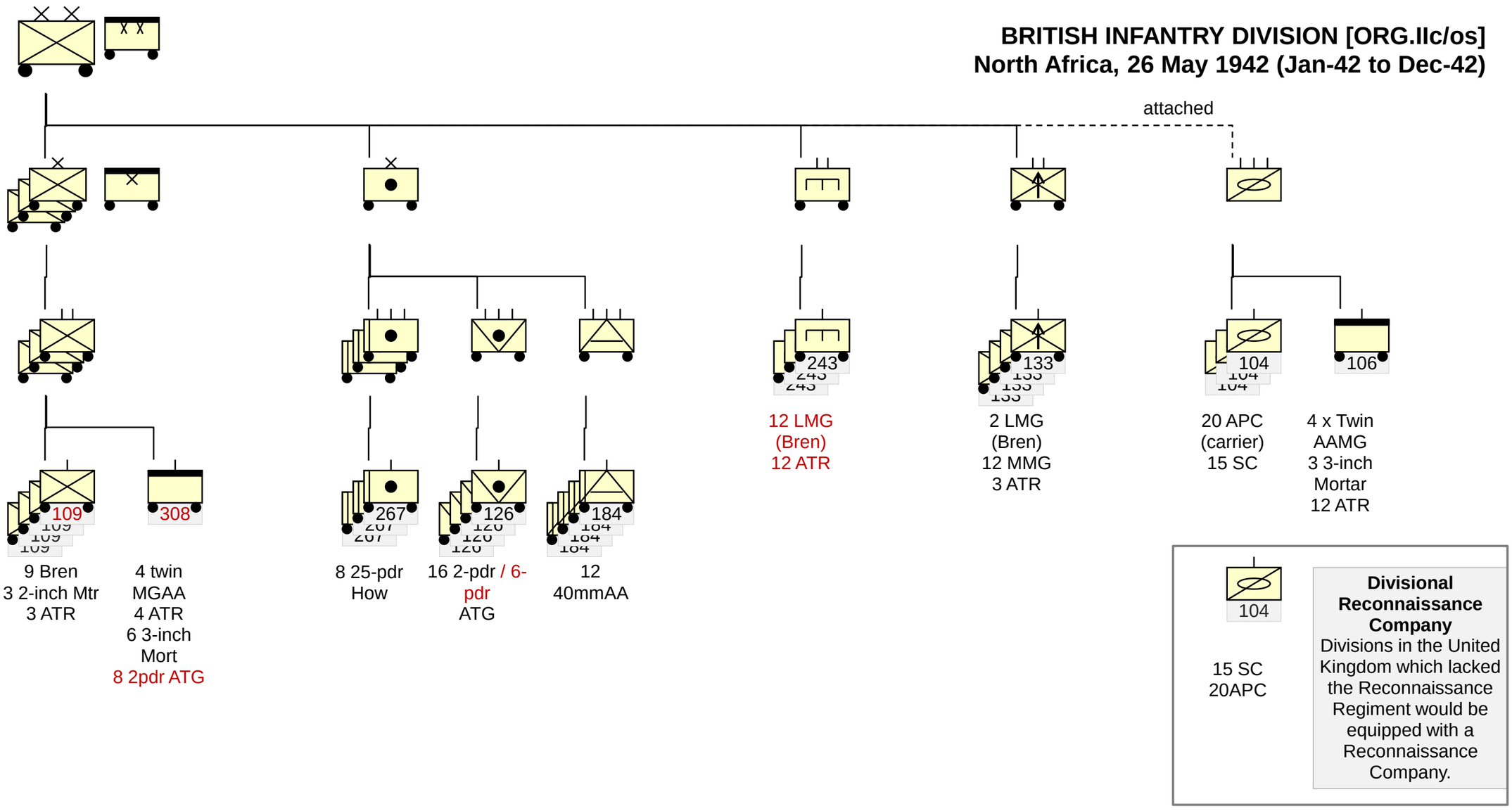
76mmM (3-inch)	2
Carrier	10
Bicycle	12
8-cwt (400kg) truck	1
15-cwt (762kg) truck	13
30-cwt (1524kg) lorry	12

United Kingdom

BRITISH INFANTRY DIVISION [ORG.IIc/os]
North Africa, 26 May 1942 (Jan-42 to Dec-42)

26 May 1942

The Light Reconnaissance cars provided too light and the formation was deemed unsuccessful in April 1942. In many cases it was used as standard infantry. The infantry Battalion undertook another re-organisation, with men and heavy weapons moving out of the infantry companies and into the heavy weapons company. To beef up its ant-tank capacity a battery of 2-pdr a/t guns was added. The machine gun Battalion's strength was reduced by 25%, otherwise the division remained the same.



This unit was now motorized and represented a more effective use of available strength. The Support Group concept was scrapped and combat support and administrative units once again returned to the division commander's direct control. The divisional Field Artillery Regiments each with 24 25pdr gun/howitzers apiece were frequently attached directly to each of the three infantry brigades.

Changes
Equipment changes and Minor changes to the Infantry battalion.

Available Equipment
Light Reconnaissance cars, 25pdr How, 2-pdr ATG, 25mmAT

The major change to the Infantry Battalion over its 1940 T0&E is the increased capability for mobile action thanks to plenty of transport. Until early in 1945 the infantry battalion of an infantry division would see little change in its structure or combat role. The only significant change would be the issue of PIAT (Projector, infantry, Anti-Tank) weapons for defense against enemy tanks.

Anti-Tank Regiment January 1942
During 1942 the more potent 6-pdr anti-tank gun began to reach Regiments in North Africa, gradually replacing the 2-pdr. A number of Infantry Divisions in the theatre however fielded a mixture of guns, with forty eight 6-pdr and sixteen 2-pdr weapons in their Anti-tank Regiments. The remaining 2-pdr were allocated to the infantry Battalions.

Infantry Battalion January 1942
During 1942 the 6-pdr anti-tank gun began replacing the 2-pdr. The surplus 2-pdr were allocated to the Infantry Battalion HQ Coy.

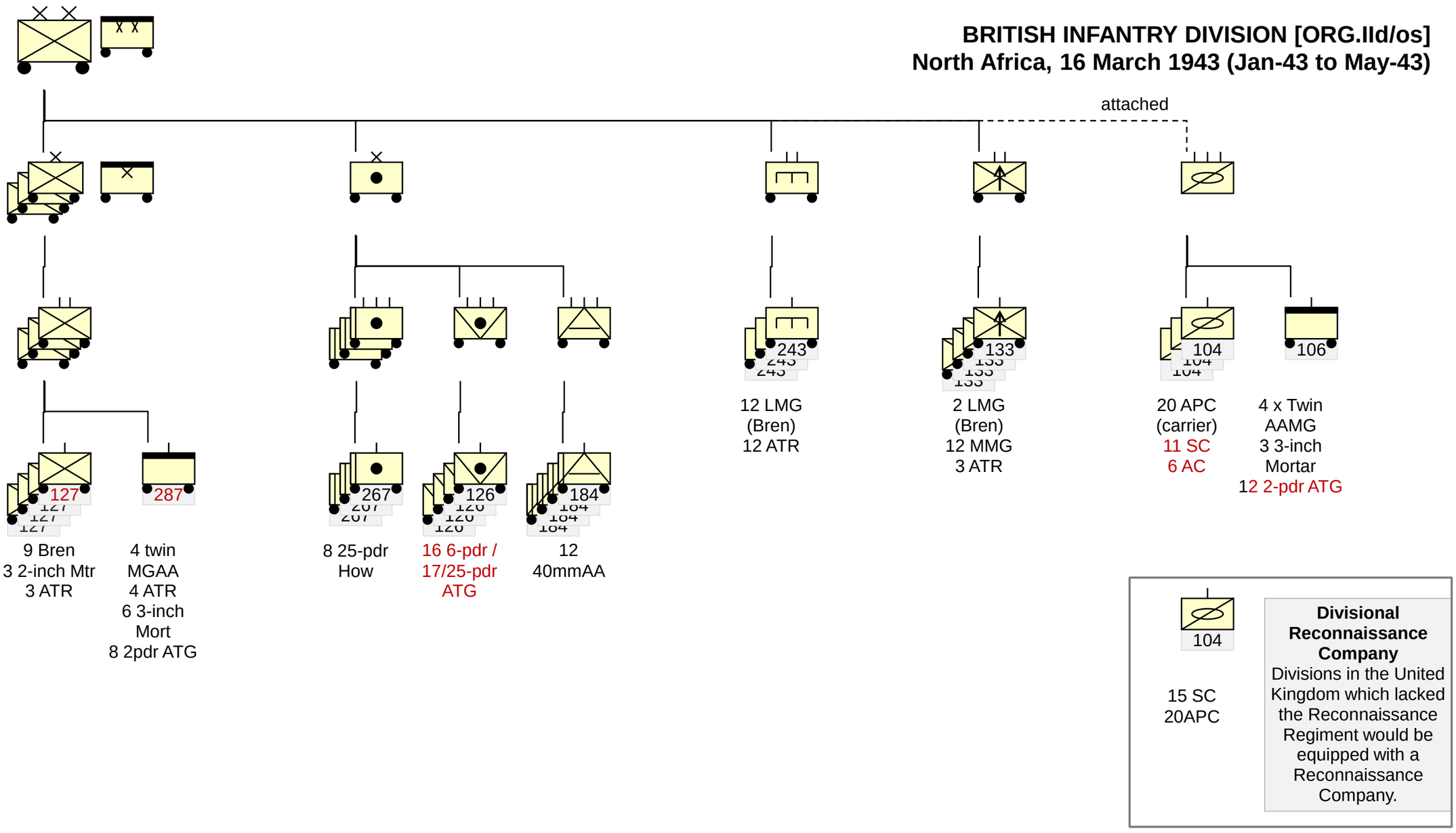
Infantry Company January 1942
The overall strength of the Rifle Platoon was reduced . Deleted entirely were the 2-inch mortar team and the Platoon anti-tank rifle.

United Kingdom

BRITISH INFANTRY DIVISION [ORG.IId/os]
North Africa, 16 March 1943 (Jan-43 to May-43)

16 March 1943

The second War Establishment for a Reconnaissance Regiment was issued in August of 1942. This made significant changes to the anti-tank element by adding 2-pdr ATG and introduced armoured cars into the Troops. This gave the reconnaissance regiment (battalion) a lot more punch than before, unfortunately it was still generally not being used correctly and often found itself in the front line with the infantry.. An additional 3 3-inch Mortars were added. The infantry battalion was reorganised again, this time man and equipment was moved back into the infantry companies from the heavy weapon company.



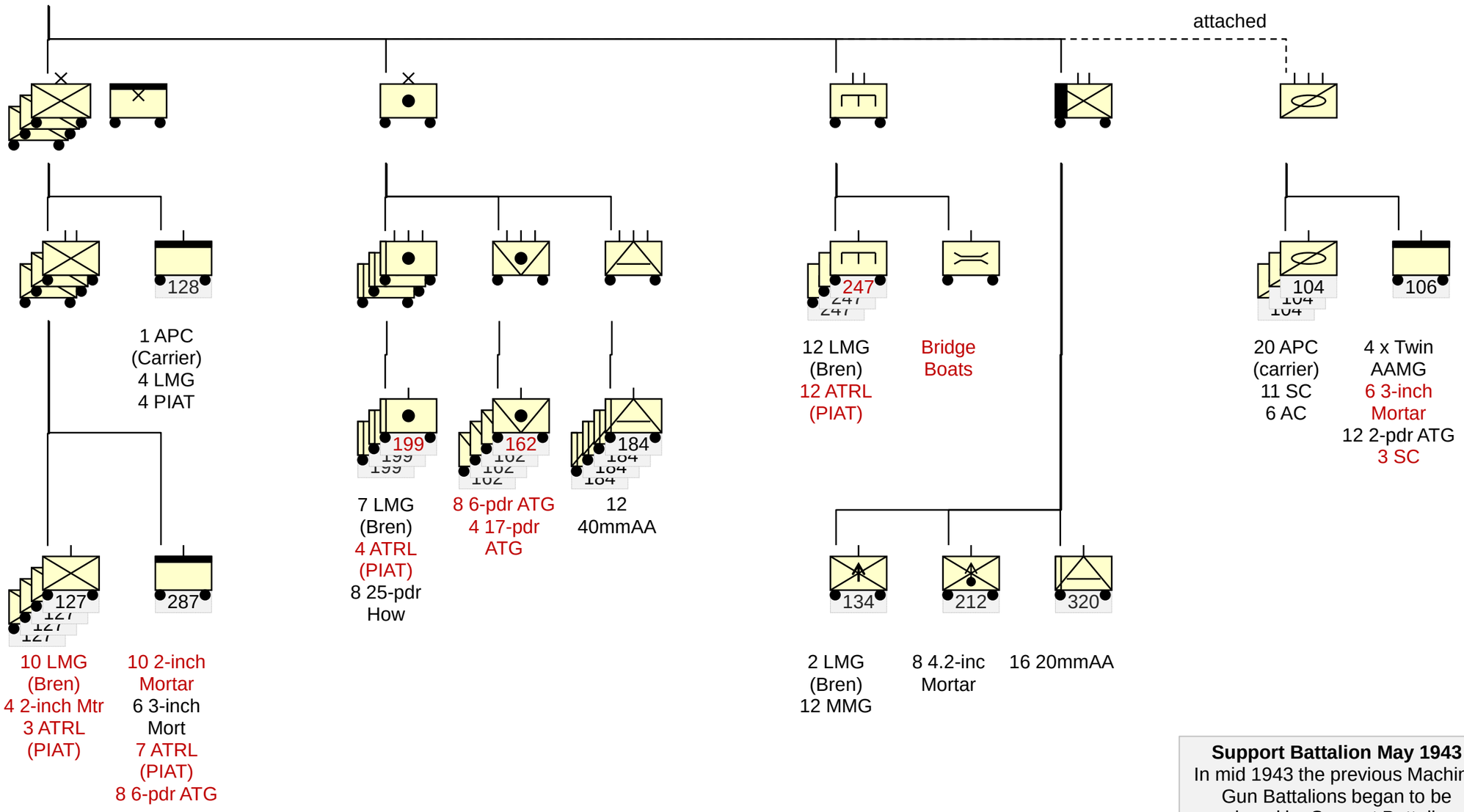
Changes
Equipment changes and manpower changes in the Infantry Battalion.

Available Equipment
Light Reconnaissance cars, 25pdr How, 2-pdr ATG, 25mmAT

BRITISH INFANTRY DIVISION [ORG.IIIa/uk]
United Kingdom, July 1943 (May-43 to Dec-43)

July 1943

Divisional Reconnaissance Regiment formalized in August 1942 in the middle east was deployed in the United Kingdom, where it retained the 2-pdr in the old org until early 1944.



Support Battalion May 1943
In mid 1943 the previous Machine Gun Battalions began to be replaced by Support Battalions

Changes
Equipment changes and minor changes in the Infantry Regiment, Heavy Weapons Battalion , Engineer Battalion and Reconnaissance Regiments.

Available Equipment
Light Reconnaissance cars, 25pdr How, 2-pdr ATG, 25mmAT

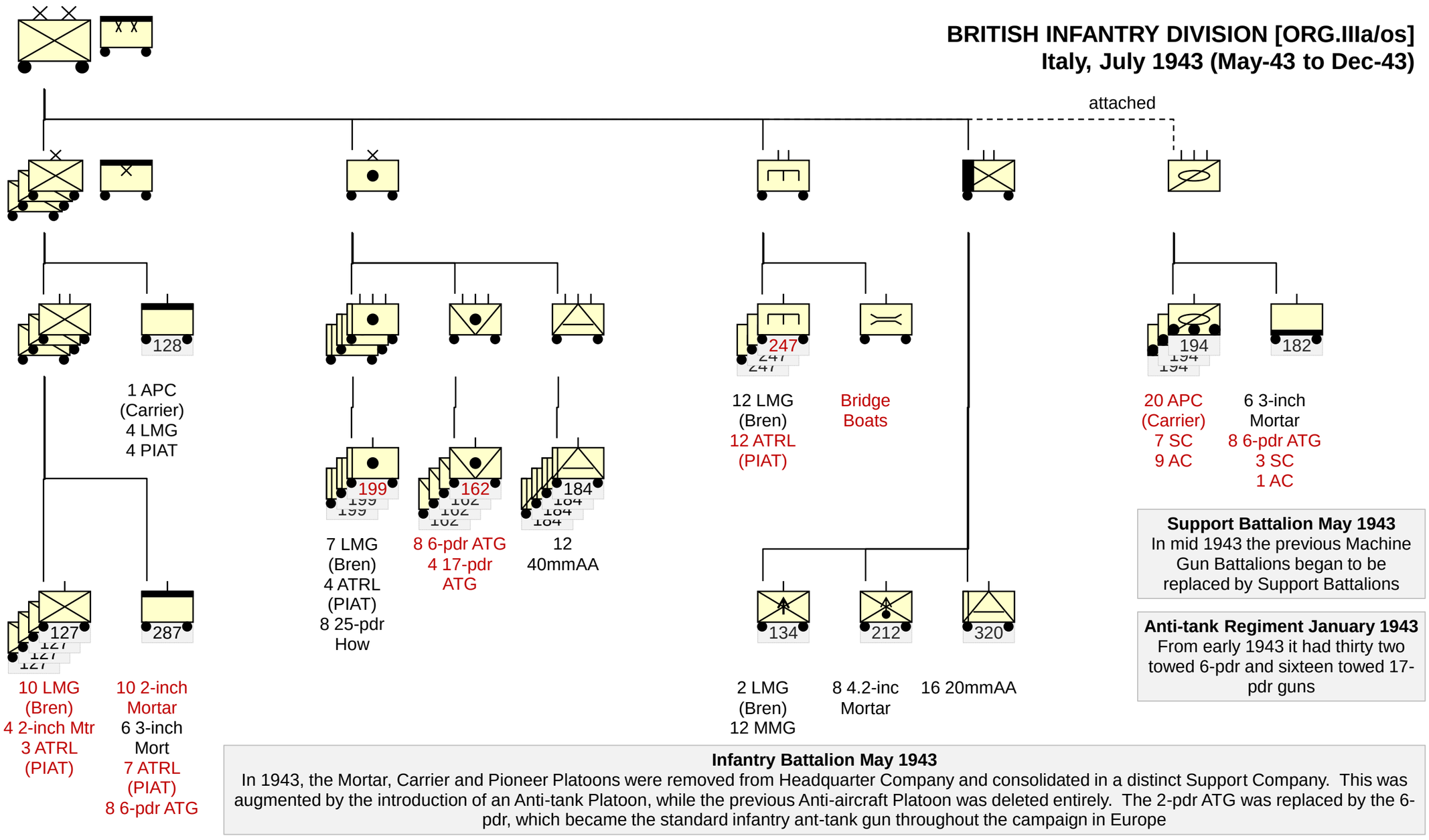
Infantry Battalion May 1943
In 1943, the Mortar, Carrier and Pioneer Platoons were removed from Headquarter Company and consolidated in a distinct Support Company. This was augmented by the introduction of an Anti-tank Platoon, while the previous Anti-aircraft Platoon was deleted entirely. The 2-pdr ATG was replaced by the 6-pdr, which became the standard infantry ant-tank gun throughout the campaign in Europe

Anti-tank Regiment January 1943
From early 1943 it had thirty two towed 6-pdr and sixteen towed 17-pdr guns

BRITISH INFANTRY DIVISION [ORG.IIIa/os]
Italy, July 1943 (May-43 to Dec-43)

July 1943

In August 1943 the 3rd version of the Divisional Reconnaissance Regiment was deployed. The 2-pdr were replaced with 6-pdr ATG and additional Light Reconnaissance cars were replaced with Armored cars, Daimler or Humber.



Support Battalion May 1943
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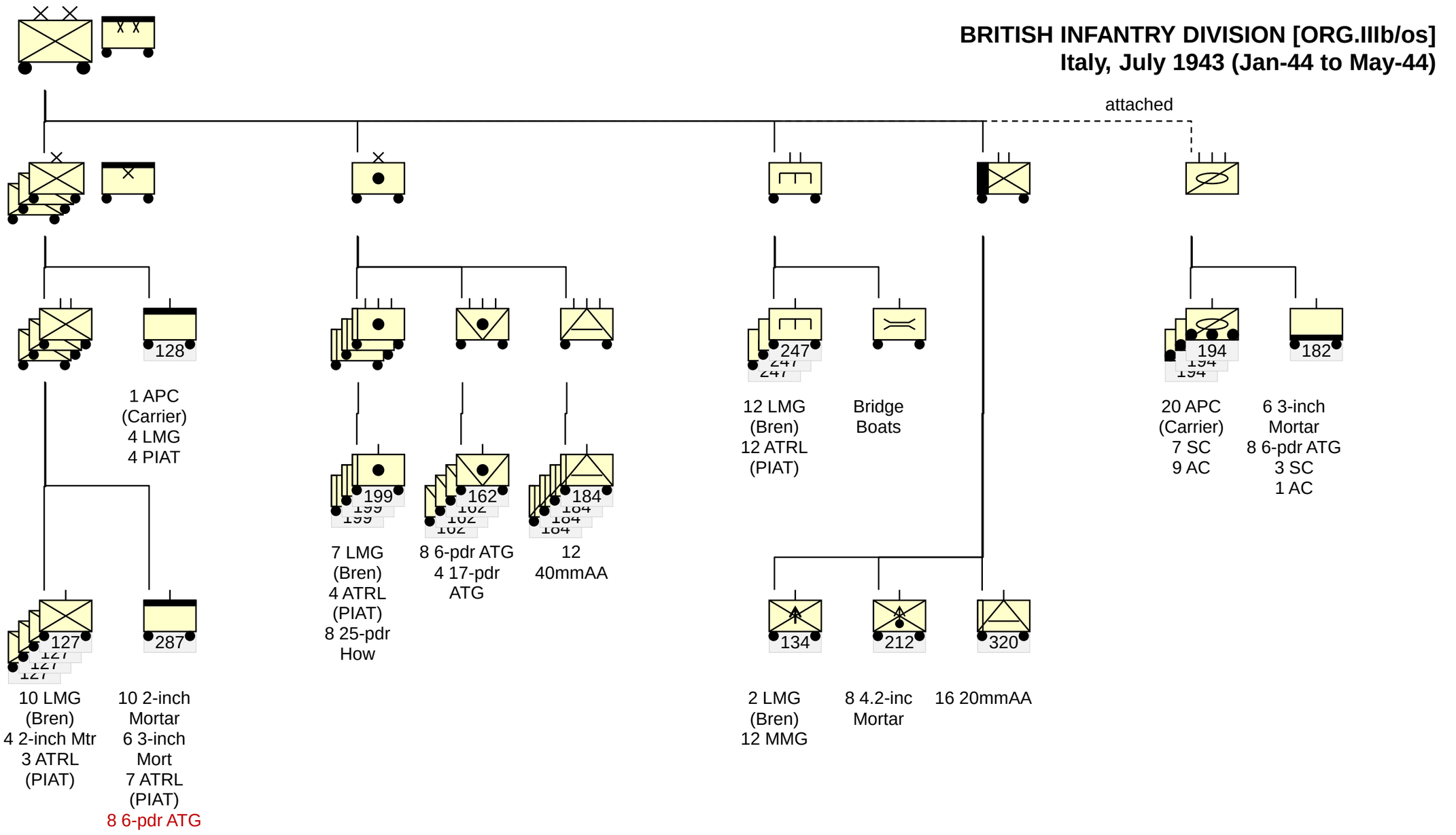
Available Equipment
Light Reconnaissance cars, 25pdr How, 2-pdr ATG, 25mmAT

Changes
Equipment changes and minor changes in the Infantry Regiment, Heavy Weapons Battalion , Engineer Battalion and Reconnaissance Regiments.

BRITISH INFANTRY DIVISION [ORG.IIIb/os]
Italy, July 1943 (Jan-44 to May-44)

January 1944

No major changes were implement in the Infantry Division, only the increase in size of the A/T battery in the Infantry Battalion Heavy Weapons Company was implemented in early 1944 in Italy only.

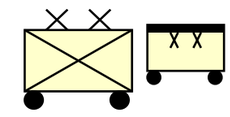


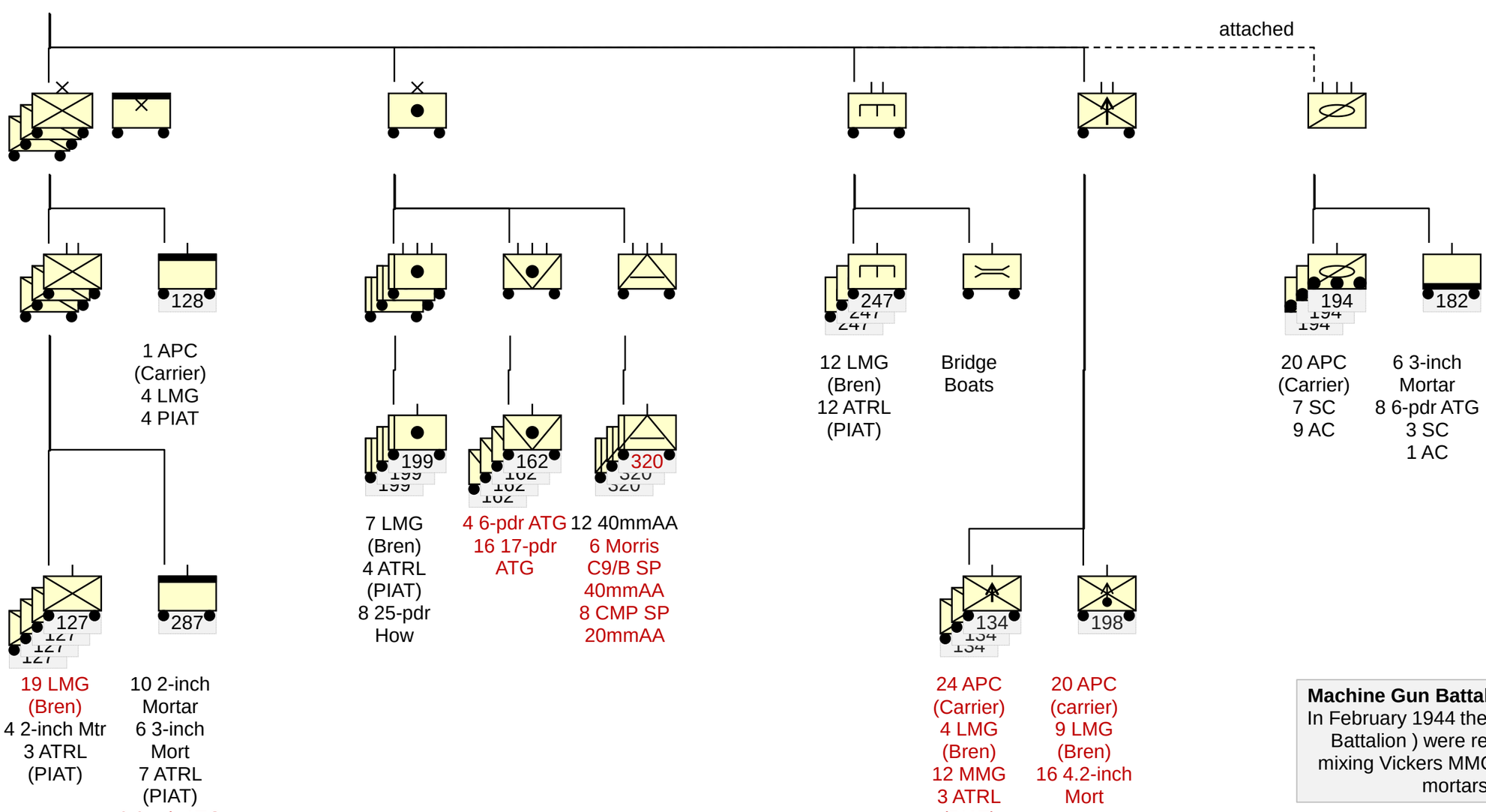
United Kingdom

BRITISH INFANTRY DIVISION [ORG.IIIc/os]
Western Europe, June 1944 (Jun-44 to Dec-44)

6 June 1944

For the invasion of France a number of changes were implemented to increase the combat capability of the infantry division. Addition LMG were added to the infantry company, the A/T company increased its compliment of 17-pdr, self propelled anti-aircraft guns were added to the anti-aircraft batteries, and the machine gun battalion was returned, replacing the support Battalion.





Machine Gun Battalion Feb 1944
In February 1944 the Machine Gun Battalion) were reintroduced, mixing Vickers MMGs and 4.2-in mortars.

Anti-Aircraft Regiment – May 1944
Each battery was reinforced by 8 20mmAA in trucks for the Normandy landing. These were removed after the landing.

Anti-tank Regiment Feb 1944
The ratio of 6-pdr guns to 17-pdr guns was reversed, giving each Regiment thirty two towed 17-pdr and sixteen towed 6-pdr guns. Regiments in Italy began to adopt the new establishments during July 1944.

Divisional Reconnaissance Regiment (IV) May 1944
The Anti-aircraft Troop was deleted from the previous organization, and the number of armored cars increased. In early 1944 the Reconnaissance Regiments in 21 Army Group were all equipped with the Humber Mark IV

Changes
Equipment changes and minor changes in the Artillery Regiment, Heavy Weapons / Machine Gun Battalion and Reconnaissance Regiments.

Available Equipment
Light Reconnaissance cars, 25pdr How, 2-pdr ATG, 25mmAT

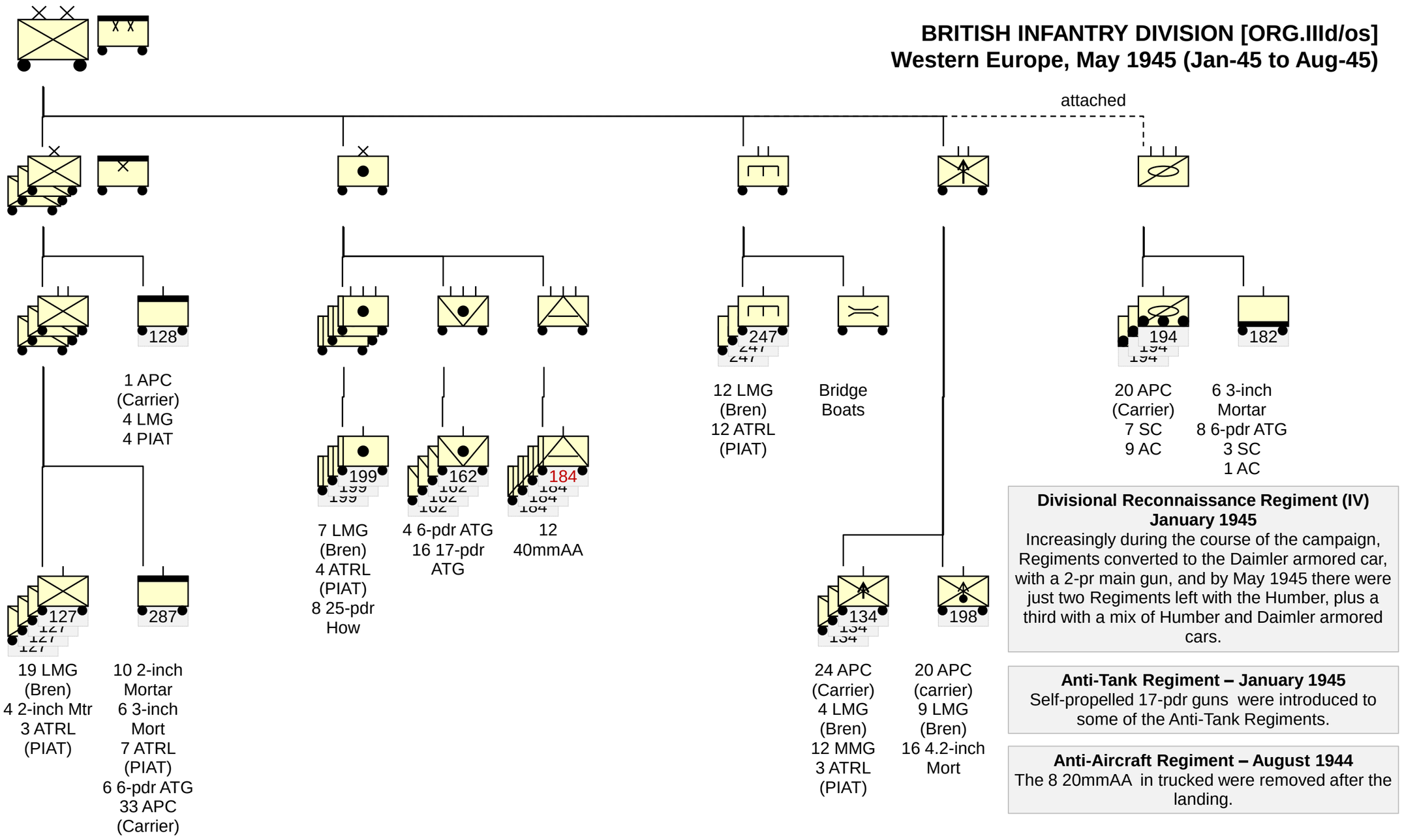
Rifle Coy, 44	
Men	164
ATRL (PIAT)	3
LMG (Bren)	12
50mmM (2-inch)	5
Bicycle	3
Jeep	1
15-cwt (762kg) truck	3

Infantry HW Coy, 44	
Men	189
ATRL (PIAT)	7
LMG (Bren)	19
50mmM (2-inch)	10
76mmM (3-inch)	6
Carrier (Universal)	21
Carrier (Lloyd)	12
Motorcycle	15
Jeep	1
15-cwt (762kg) truck	8
3-ton lorry	1

BRITISH INFANTRY DIVISION [ORG.IIId/os]
Western Europe, May 1945 (Jan-45 to Aug-45)

May 1945

Due to a lack of manpower and the lack of German aircraft, the British removed most of the self propelled weapons from the anti-aircraft battery and re-added the 4th battery to the battalion. Apart from this minor change the infantry divisions remained unchanged until the end of the war.



Divisional Reconnaissance Regiment (IV) January 1945
Increasingly during the course of the campaign, Regiments converted to the Daimler armored car, with a 2-pr main gun, and by May 1945 there were just two Regiments left with the Humber, plus a third with a mix of Humber and Daimler armored cars.

Anti-Tank Regiment – January 1945
Self-propelled 17-pdr guns were introduced to some of the Anti-Tank Regiments.

Anti-Aircraft Regiment – August 1944
The 8 20mmAA in trucked were removed after the landing.

Changes
Equipment changes and minor changes in the Artillery Regiment

Available Equipment
Light Reconnaissance cars, 25pdr How, 2-pdr ATG, 25mmAT

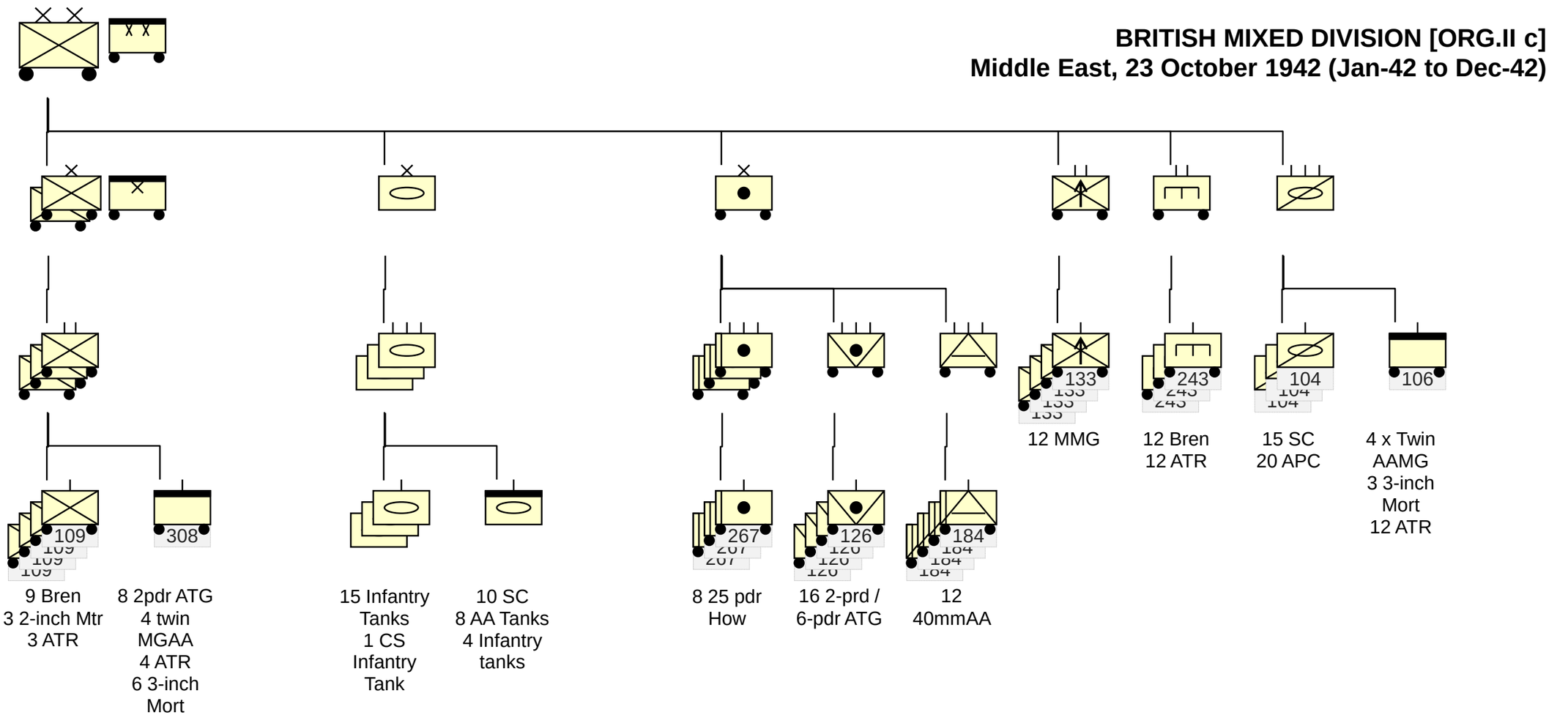
Rifle Coy, 44	
Men	164
ATRL (PIAT)	3
LMG (Bren)	12
50mmM (2-inch)	5
Bicycle	3
Jeep	1
15-cwt (762kg) truck	3

Infantry HW Coy, 44	
Men	189
ATRL (PIAT)	7
LMG (Bren)	19
50mmM (2-inch)	10
76mmM (3-inch)	6
Carrier (Universal)	21
Carrier (Lloyd)	12
Motorcycle	15
Jeep	1
15-cwt (762kg) truck	8
3-ton lorry	1

BRITISH MIXED DIVISION [ORG.II c]
Middle East, 23 October 1942 (Jan-42 to Dec-42)

23 October 1942

The British created ad-hoc mixed divisions in latter period of the North African campaign. IN a set piece attack, such as the El Alemain attack, this did encourage combined arms operation, but once the war became mobile this was lost again. It was not until August 1944 that the British managed to master combined arms operations when the 7th Armoured division mixed battalions between the Armoured and Motorised Infantry brigades.



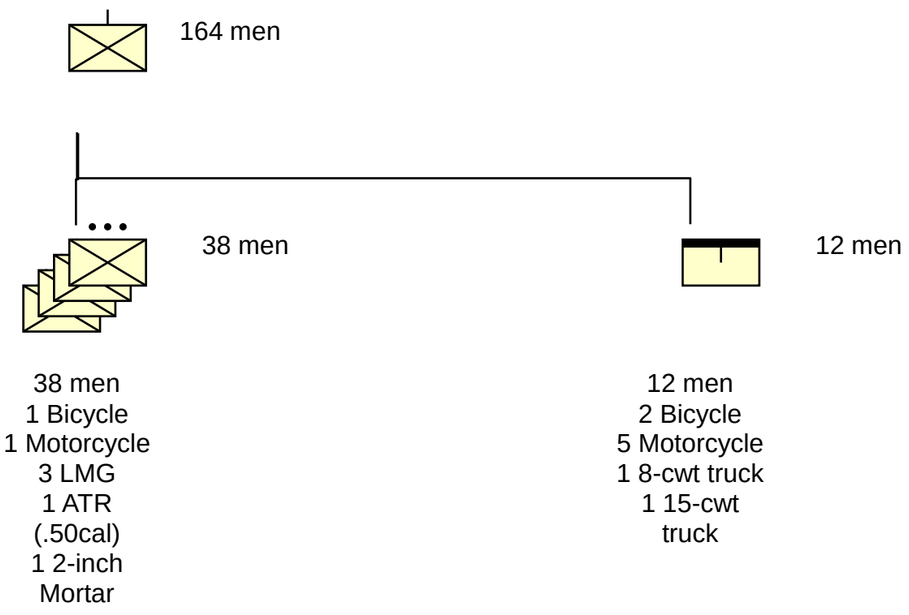
Available Equipment
Light Reconnaissance cars, 25pdr How, 2-pdr ATG, 25mmAT

United Kingdom

BRITISH Infantry Rifle Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Brigade, Infantry Division, May 1940

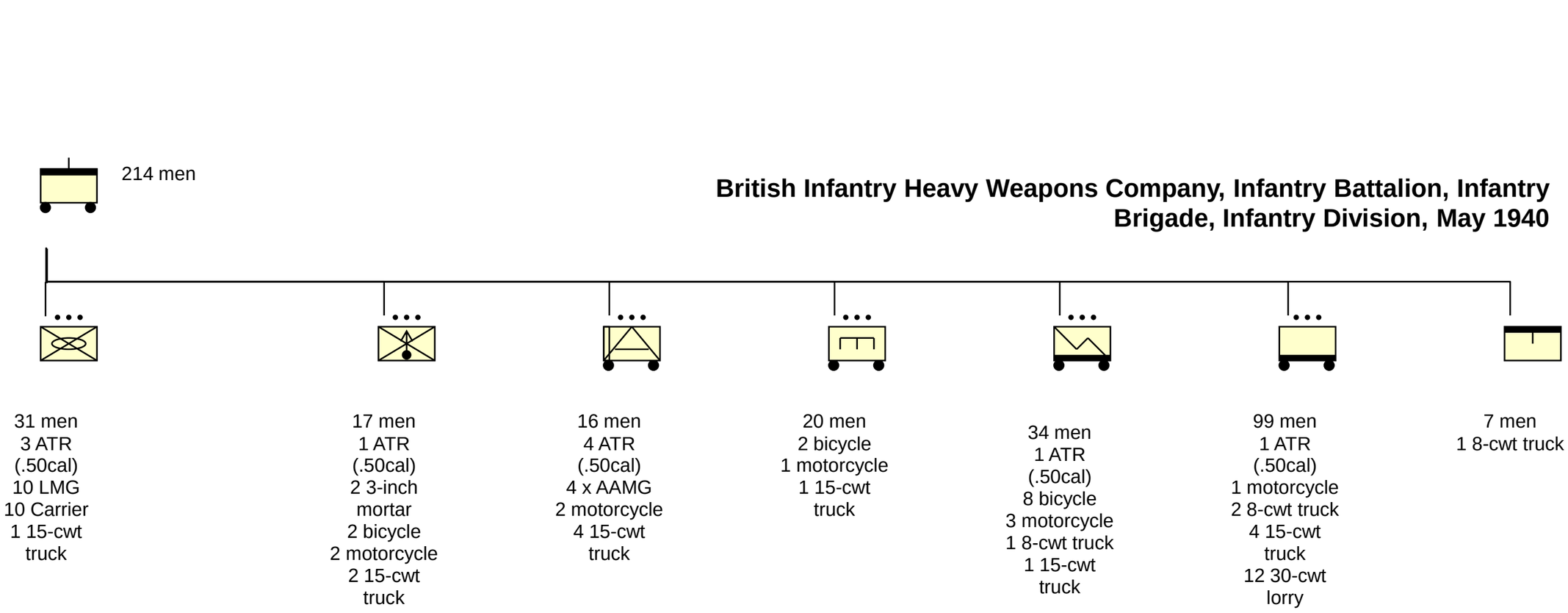
Overview

This comes from the www.niehorster.org site and does not align with a number of other sources used in the divisional TO&E's. Nonetheless it provided a detailed view of these formations and is included to provide readers a view of how the companies were structured.



BRITISH Infantry Rifle Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Brigade, Infantry Division, May 1940

Rifle Coy, 40	
Men	164
LMG (Bren)	12
50mmM (2-inch)	4
ATR (.50-cal)	4
Bicycle	6
Motorcycle	9
8-cwt (400kg) truck	1
15-cwt (762kg) truck	1



British Infantry Heavy Weapons Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Brigade, Infantry Division, May 1940

Infantry HW Coy, 40	
Men	214
LMG (Bren)	10
AAMG	4
ATR (.50cal)	10
76mmM (3-inch)	2
Carrier	10
Bicycle	12
8-cwt (400kg) truck	1
15-cwt (762kg) truck	13
30-cwt (1524kg) lorry	12

United Kingdom

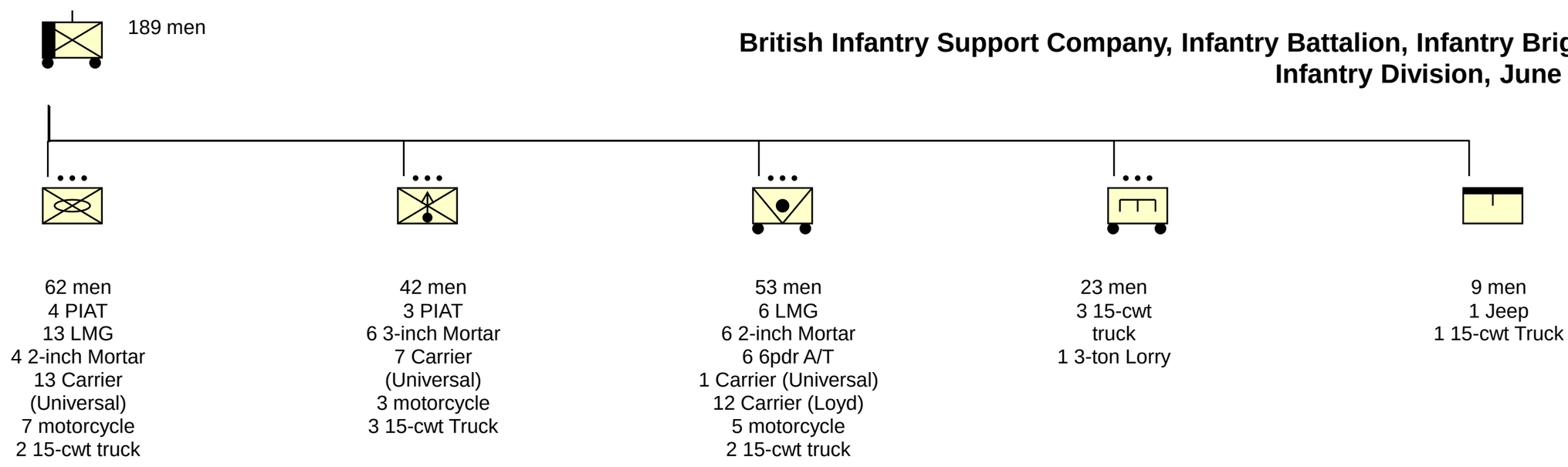
BRITISH Infantry Rifle Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Brigade, Infantry Division, June 1944

Overview

This comes from the www.niehorster.org site and does not align with a number of other sources used in the divisional TO&E's. Nonetheless it provided a detailed view of these formations and is included to provide readers a view of how the companies were structured.

BRITISH Infantry Rifle Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Brigade, Infantry Division, June 1944

Rifle Coy, 44	
Men	164
ATRL (PIAT)	3
LMG (Bren)	12
50mmM (2-inch)	5
Bicycle	3
Jeep	1
15-cwt (762kg) truck	3



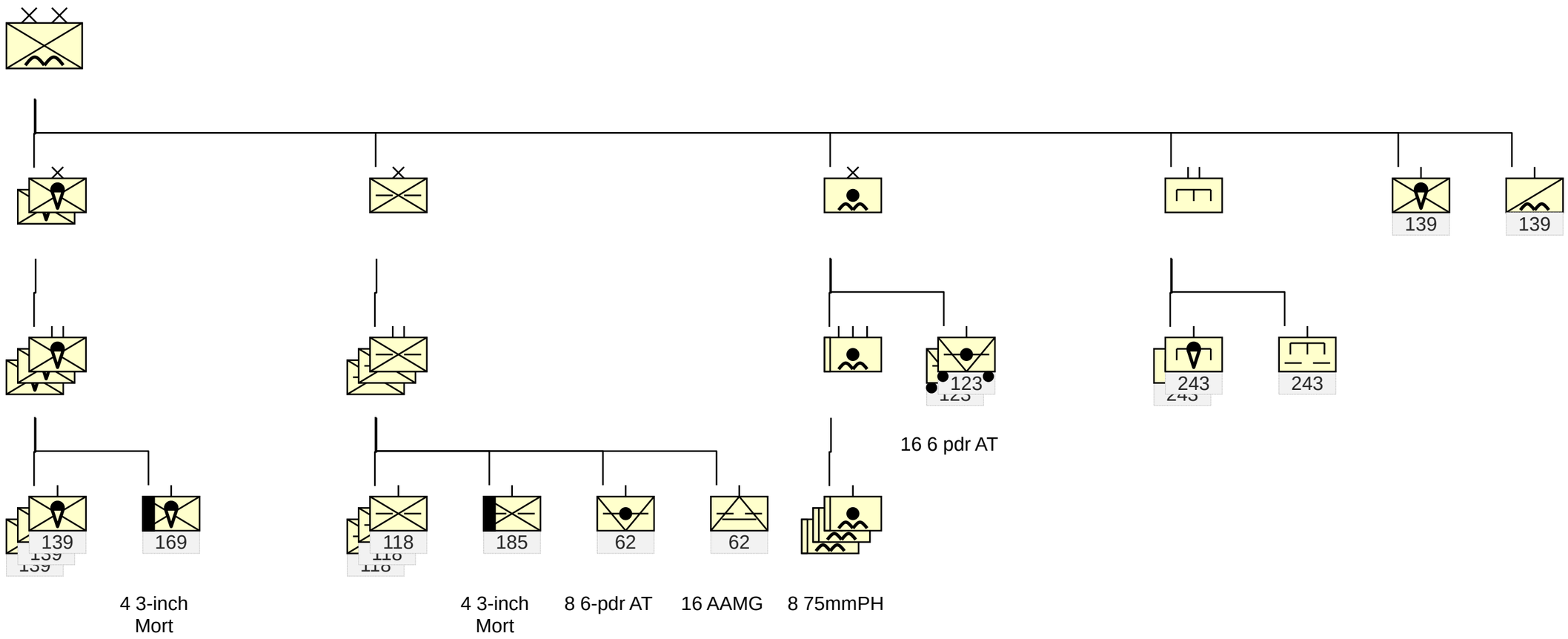
British Infantry Support Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Brigade, Infantry Division, June 1944

Infantry HW Coy, 44	
Men	189
ATRL (PIAT)	7
LMG (Bren)	19
50mmM (2-inch)	10
76mmM (3-inch)	6
Carrier (Universal)	21
Carrier (Lloyd)	12
Motorcycle	15
Jeep	1
15-cwt (762kg) truck	8
3-ton lorry	1

BRITISH AIRBORNE DIVISION [ORG.I]
Western Europe, November 1942 (Nov-42 to Dec-43)

November 1942

The British Airborne divisions consisted of two parachute Brigades and a glider brigade. Support formations would be allocated as required to the brigades. In many cases operations were at brigade level and the division did not operate as a divisional sized formation. Unlike the Americans, the airborne troops were rarely used as front line infantry, but was often used for very small scale operations. Apart from these “special” operations the airborne troops were first used in Italy in 1943.



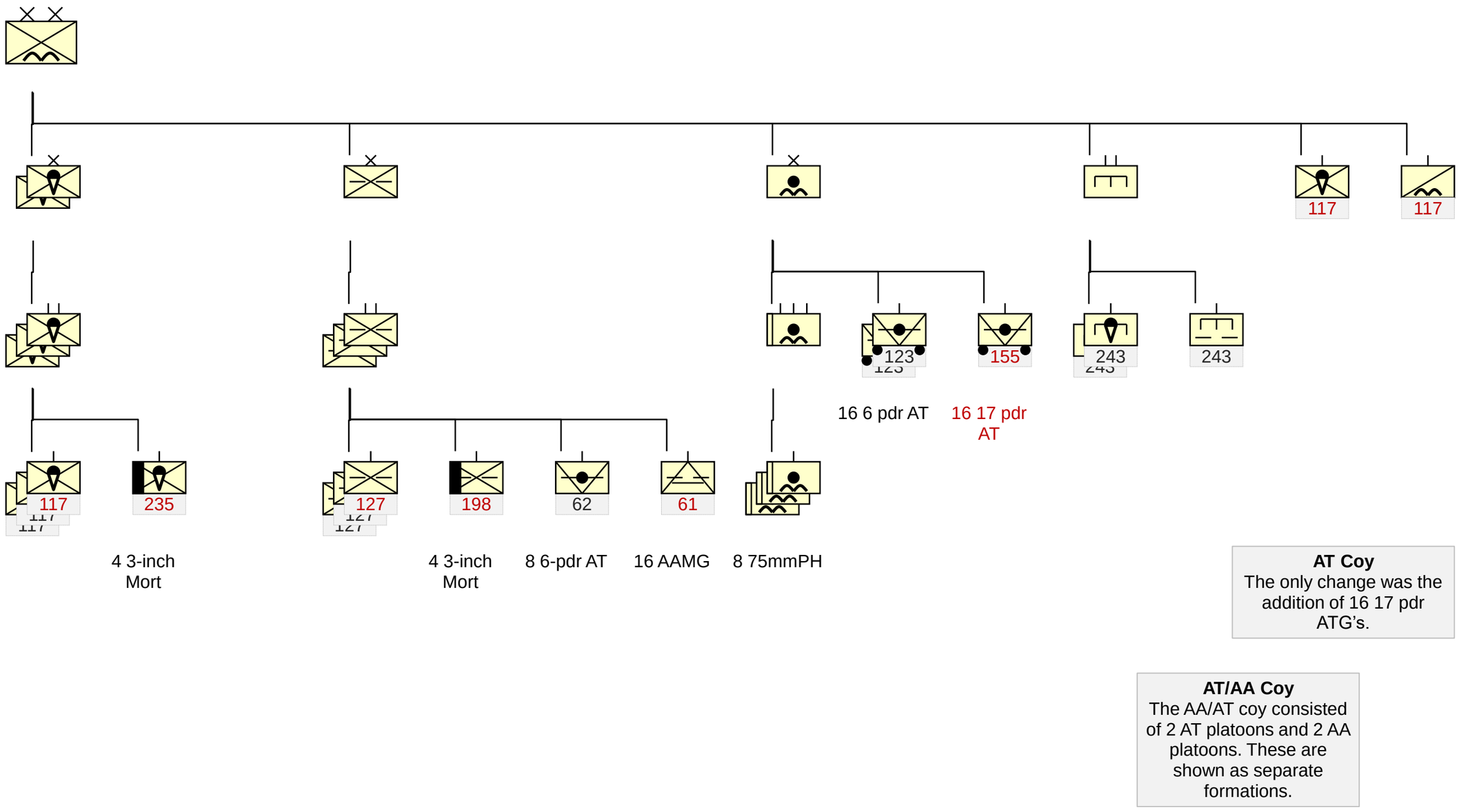
AT/AA Coy
The AA/AT coy consisted of 2 AT platoons and 2 AA platoons. These are shown as separate formations.

BRITISH AIRBORNE DIVISION [ORG.II]
Western Europe, June 1944 (Jan-44 to Aug-45)

June 1944

The main changes was the addition of a 17-pdr A/T Battery to the Artillery Brigade and some manpower reorganisation within the Battalions.

Most of the Parachute Battalion heavy weapons were centralised in the Heavy Weapons company, allowing the battalion commander to allocate them as required. IN the Glider Battalion the companies were all beefed up, with more manpower, PIATS and other heavy small arms.



AT Coy
The only change was the addition of 16 17 pdr ATG's.

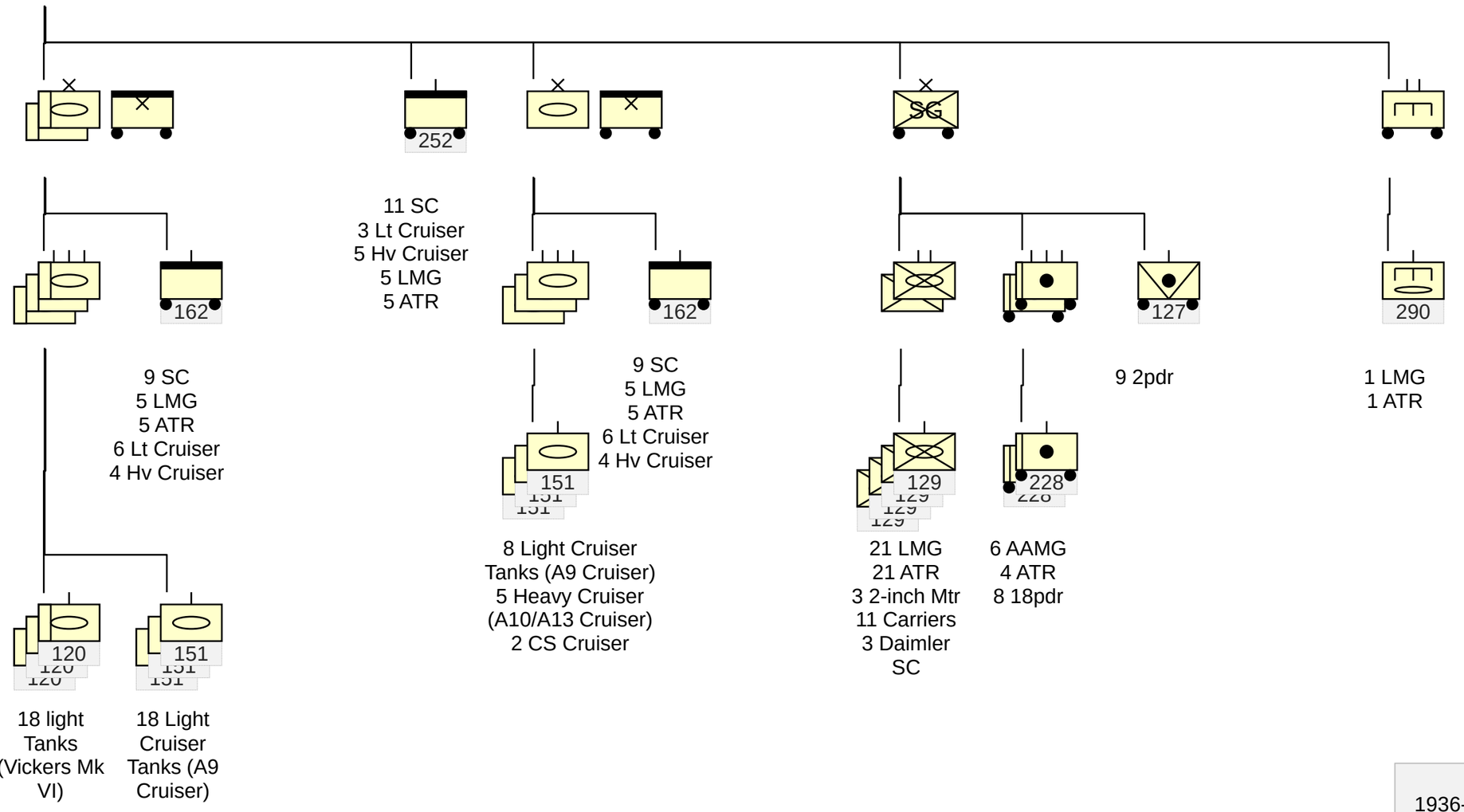
AT/AA Coy
The AA/AT coy consisted of 2 AT platoons and 2 AA platoons. These are shown as separate formations.

United Kingdom

BRITISH ARMOURED DIVISION [ORG.Ia/uk]
France, 3 September 1939 (Sep-39 to Mar-40)

1st Armoured Division, 3 Sept 1939

The initial structure of the armoured division as too tank heavy and was unable to conduct combined arms operations.



Tank Coy
1936-1939 : Vickers Mk VI
1937 : A9 Cruiser
1939 : A10 Cruiser
1939 : A13 Cruiser Mk II

Armored Car Coy
Scout Cars
1940 : Daimler SC Mk I/III
Armored Cars
1938 : Morris AC
1939 : Guy Mk I/II
Feb/40 : M-Herrington Mk I/II

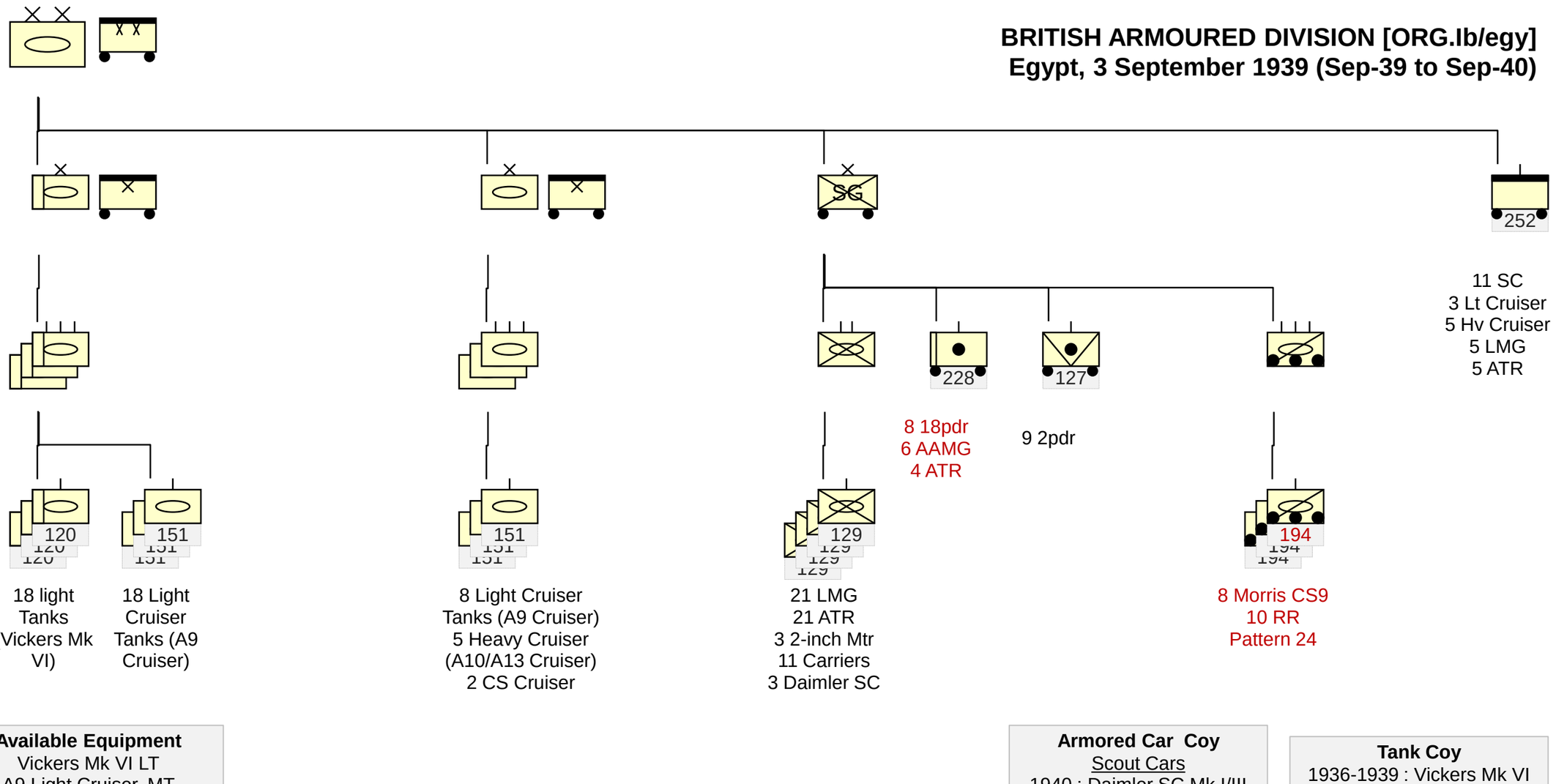
Available Equipment
Vickers Mk VI LT
A9 Light Cruiser, MT
A13 Mk I Light Cruiser MT
A10 Heavy Cruiser MT
A13 MK II Heavy Cruiser MT
Matilda I/II HT
18/25pdr How
2-pdr ATG
25mmAT (French)

May 1940 Strength (Old Structure)
134 x Vickers Mk VI LT
150 x A9 Light Cruiser & A10 Heavy Cruiser MT
30 Daimler Mk I/II/III Scout Car

BRITISH ARMOURED DIVISION [ORG.Ib/egy]
Egypt, 3 September 1939 (Sep-39 to Sep-40)

Armoured Division (Egypt), 3 Sept 1939

The armoured division in Egypt followed the general structure of the 1st armoured division, but utilised whatever formation were available. As a result a number of difference existed.



Available Equipment
Vickers Mk VI LT
A9 Light Cruiser, MT
A10 Heavy Cruiser MT,
Matilda I/II HT
Morris CS9 AC
18/25pdr How
2-pdr ATG

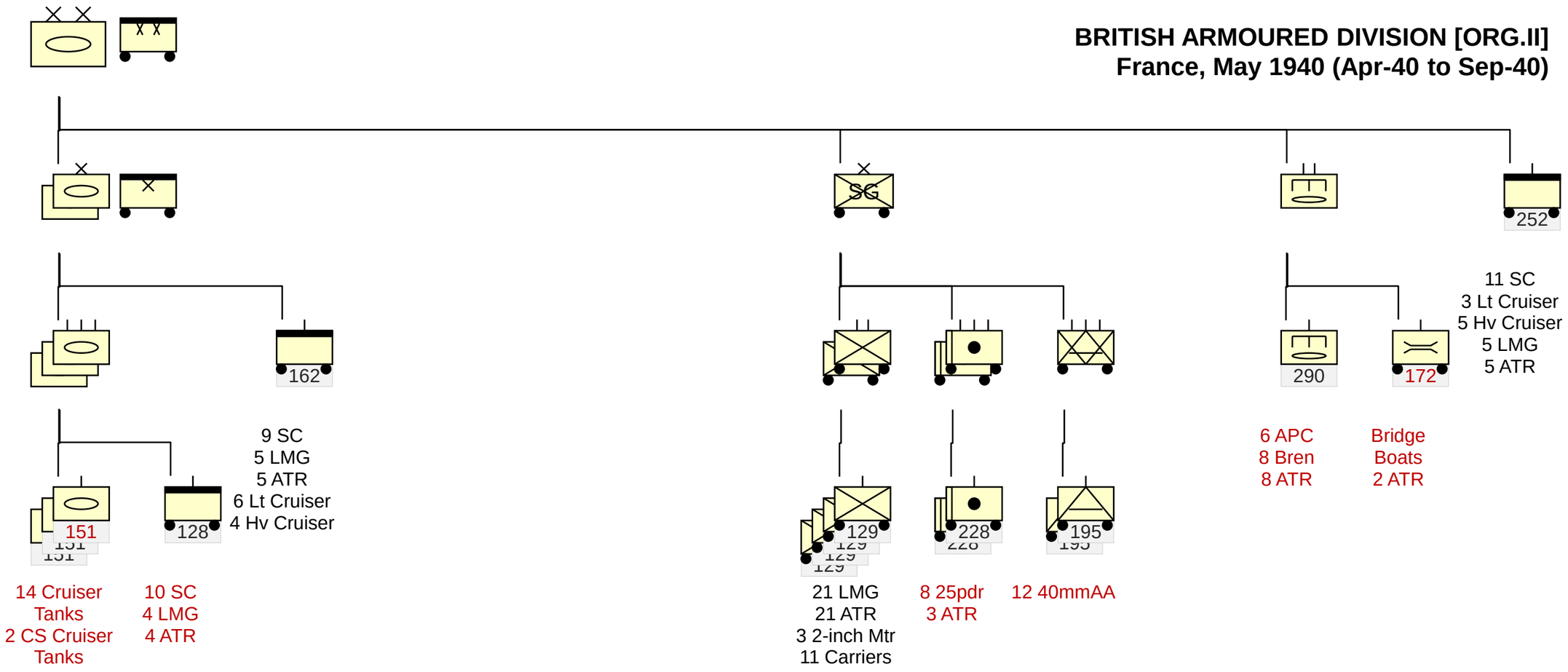
Armored Car Coy
Scout Cars
1940 : Daimler SC Mk I/III
Armored Cars
1938 : Morris AC
1939 : Guy Mk I/II

Tank Coy
1936-1939 : Vickers Mk VI
1937 : A9 Cruiser
1939 : A10 Cruiser

BRITISH ARMOURED DIVISION [ORG.II]
France, May 1940 (Apr-40 to Sep-40)

1st Armored Division, May 1940

In April 1940 the armored division was reorganized, removing the Vickers light tank Regiments. It was still tank heavy, but regardless the new structure was not in place when the Germans struck in may.



Armored Division - April 1940

In April 1940 a major reorganization of the Armored Division was begun. The intention was to eliminate light tanks from the formation, and equip all six Armored Regiments with cruisers. As a result the Light & Heavy brigade was reorganized into two identical Armored brigades.

However, this project coincided with the German offensive in the West in May 1940, and 1st Armored Division was rushed across the Channel to help stem the advance. Once there, it found itself operating without either of its Motor Battalions, its Field Regiment and one of its Armored Regiments.

This TO&E represents the April 1940 structure which was never fully implemented. The division in France fought with its Sept 1939 structure.

Tank Coy

1936-1939 : Vickers Mk VI
1937 : A9 Cruiser
1939 : A10 Cruiser
1939 : A13 Cruiser Mk II

Armored Car Coy

Scout Cars
1940 : Daimler SC Mk I/III
Armored Cars
1938 : Morris AC
1939 : Guy Mk I/II
Feb/40 : M-Herrington Mk I/II
Apr/40 : M-Herrington Mk III

Available Equipment

Vickers Mk VI LT
A9 Light Cruiser, MT
A13 Mk I Light Cruiser MT
A10 Heavy Cruiser MT
A13 MK II Heavy Cruiser MT
Matilda I/II HT
18/25pdr How
2-pdr ATG
25mmAT (French)

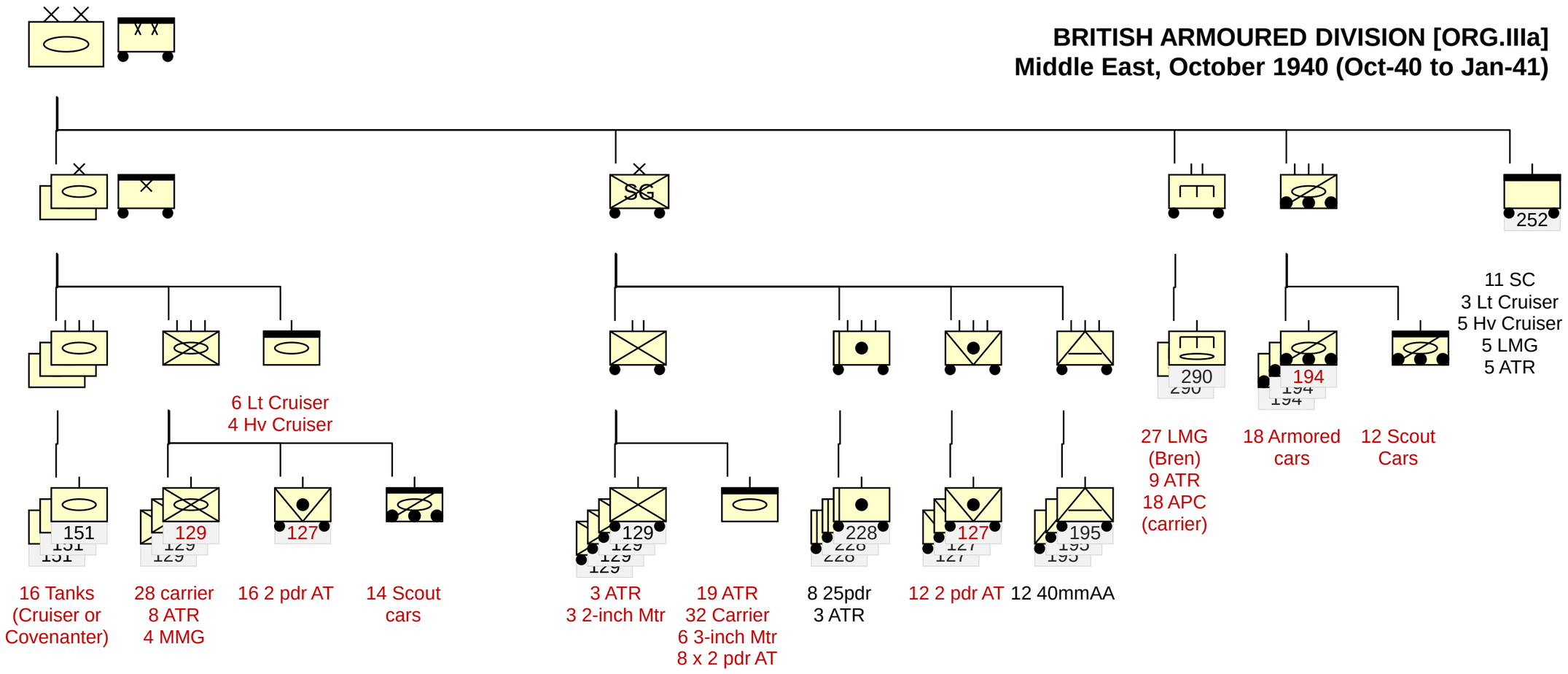
May 1940 Strength (Old Structure)

134 x Vickers Mk VI LT
150 x A9 Light Cruiser & A10/A13 Heavy Cruiser MT
30 Daimler Mk I/II/III Scout Car

BRITISH ARMOURED DIVISION [ORG.IIIa]
Middle East, October 1940 (Oct-40 to Jan-41)

October 1940

After Dunkirk the armoured division through another major reorganisation. Each armoured brigade now had an organic motor infantry regiment (Battalion), organic anti-tank and reconnaissance. The Support brigade was reduced by one infantry regiment (battalion) and one artillery regiment. An anti-tank regiment was added and the anti-0arcraft regiment increased in strength. More balanced, but still had difficulty in combined arms operations.



Armored Car Coy
Scout Cars
1940 : Daimler SC Mk I/III
Armored Cars
Feb/40 : M-Herrington Mk I/II
Apr/40 : M-Herrington Mk III
Jan/41 : Humber Mk I/II/III
Jan/41 : Daimler

Available Equipment
Vickers Mk VI LT
A9 Light Cruiser, MT
A10 Heavy Cruiser MT
A13 MK II Cruiser MT
Crusader I/II MT
Valentine I/II/III/IV/V InfTk
Matilda I/II InfTk
Humber Mk I/II/III AC
Daimler SC Mk I/II
25pdr How
2-pdr ATG

Armored Car Regiment - October 1940
In October 1940 an Armored car Regiment was added.

Armored Brigade - October 1940
In October 1940 a Infantry Regiment equipped with carriers and an Anti-Tank battery was added to the brigade. The Regiment was taken from the Support group.

Tank Coy
May/40 : A9/A10/A13 Mk II
Feb/41 : Crusader I
Apr/41 : Crusader II
Oct/41 : Stuart I

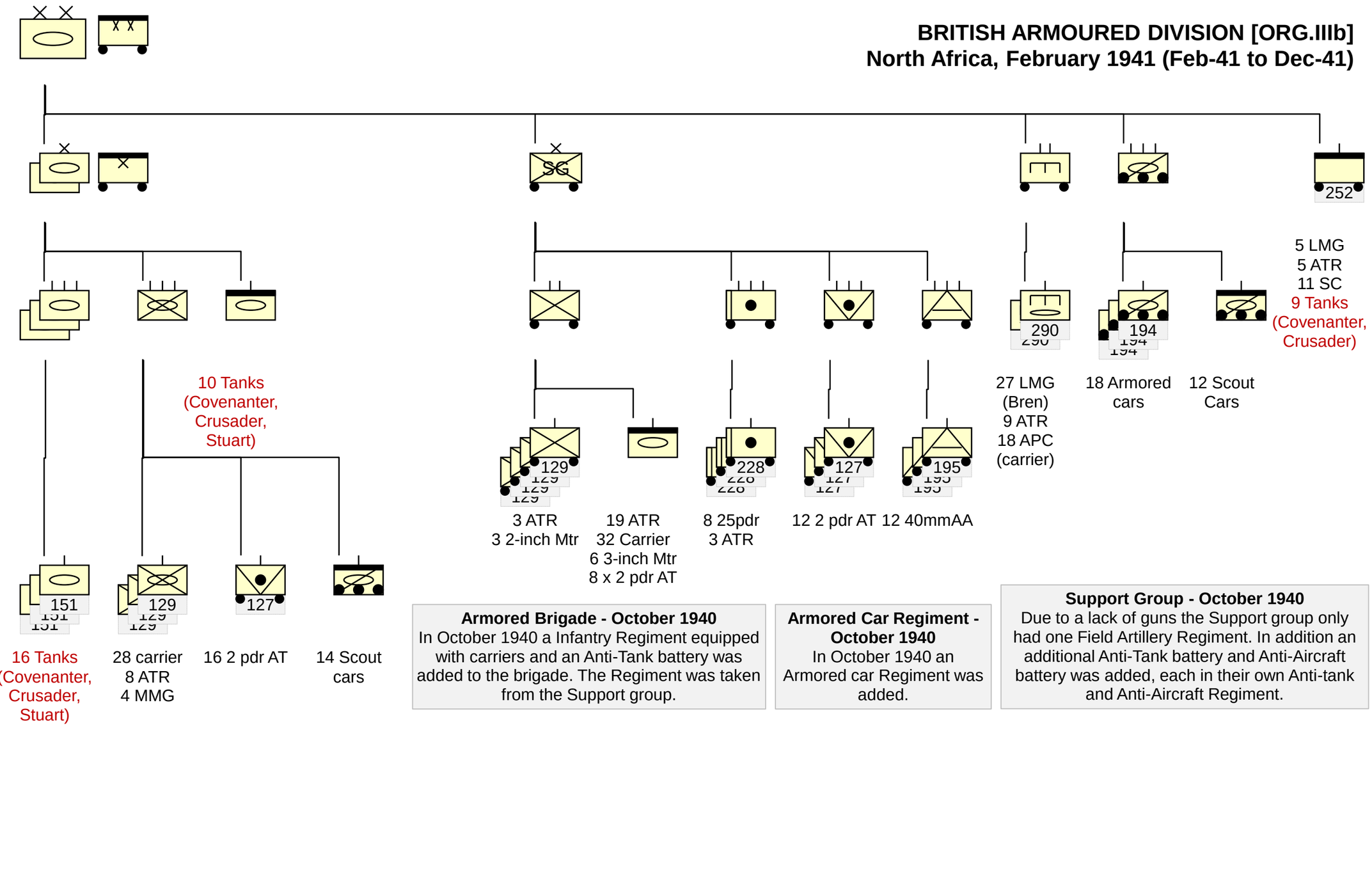
Support Group - October 1940
Due to a lack of guns the Support group only had one Field Artillery Regiment. In addition an additional Anti-Tank battery and Anti-Aircraft battery was added, each in their own Anti-tank and Anti-Aircraft Regiment.

United Kingdom

BRITISH ARMOURED DIVISION [ORG.IIIb]
North Africa, February 1941 (Feb-41 to Dec-41)

February 1941

No organisation change in the Armoured Division occurred, apart from the introduction of new equipment, specifically new tanks.



Armored Brigade - October 1940
In October 1940 a Infantry Regiment equipped with carriers and an Anti-Tank battery was added to the brigade. The Regiment was taken from the Support group.

Armored Car Regiment - October 1940
In October 1940 an Armored car Regiment was added.

Support Group - October 1940
Due to a lack of guns the Support group only had one Field Artillery Regiment. In addition an additional Anti-Tank battery and Anti-Aircraft battery was added, each in their own Anti-tank and Anti-Aircraft Regiment.

Tank Coy
May/40 : A9/A10/A13 Mk II
Feb/41 : Crusader I
Apr/41 : Crusader II
Oct/41 : Stuart I

Armored Car Coy
Scout Cars
1940 : Daimler SC Mk I/III
Armored Cars
Feb/40 : M-Herrington Mk I/II
Apr/40 : M-Herrington Mk III
Jan/41 : Humber Mk I/II/III
Jan/41 : Daimler

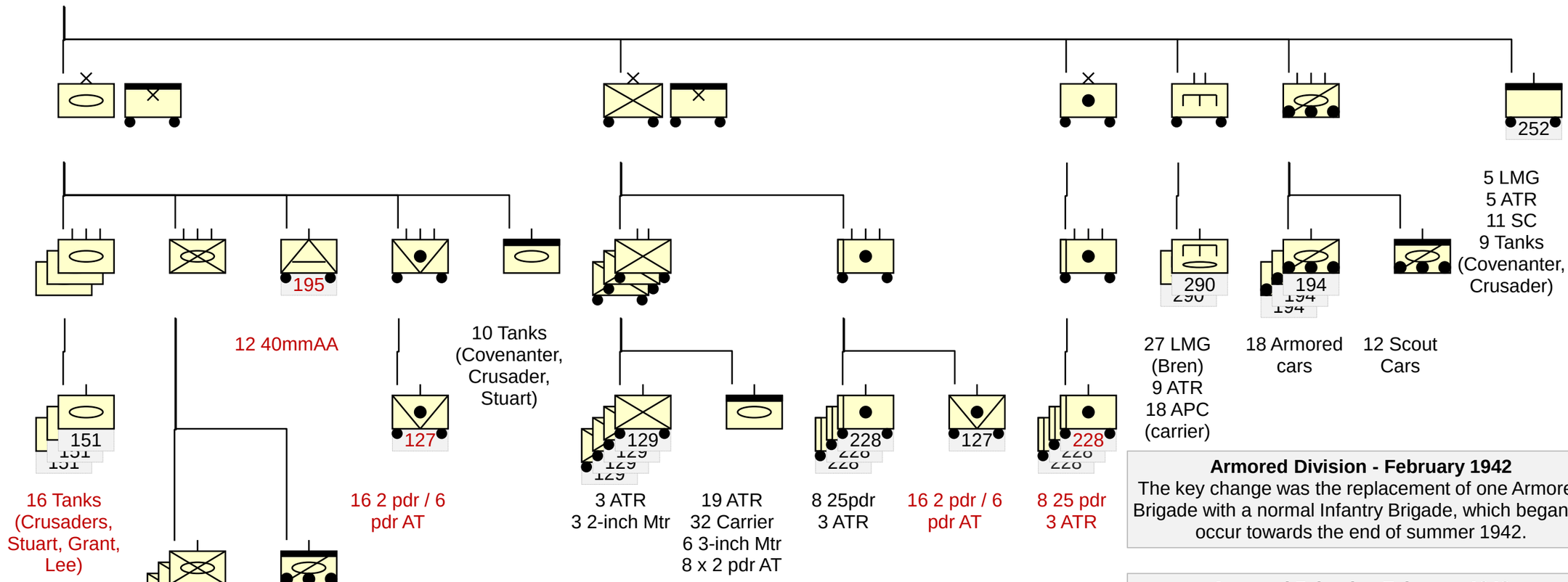
Available Equipment
Vickers Mk VI LT
A9 Light Cruiser, MT
A10 Heavy Cruiser MT
A13 MK II Cruiser MT
Crusader I/II MT
Valentine I/II/III/IV/V InfTk
Matilda I/II InfTk
Humber Mk I/II/III AC
Daimler SC Mk I/II
25pdr How
2-pdr ATG

United Kingdom

BRITISH ARMOURED DIVISION [ORG.IV]
North Africa, February 1942 (Jan-42 to Apr-42)

February 1942

The British reorganised the armoured division in 1942, the 2nd armoured brigade was replaced by a Infantry brigade. The Support brigade was replaced by an Artillery brigade. The Armoured brigade now had organic anti-tank and anti-aircraft formations and the infantry brigade contained an organic artillery regiment (Battalion), which also contained an anti-tank battery. The Artillery brigade contained a single Artillery Regiment (battalion). The division was becoming more balanced, but was still designed to fight at a brigade level.



Armored Division - February 1942
The key change was the replacement of one Armored Brigade with a normal Infantry Brigade, which began to occur towards the end of summer 1942.

Armored Brigade - February 1942
In February 1942 an Anti-Aircraft battery was added. This came from the disbanded Support group.

Artillery Brigade - February 1942
In February 1942 the bulk of the Artillery was organized in an Artillery Brigade.

Motor Infantry Brigade - February 1942
In February 1942 the Support group was replaced by the Motor Infantry Brigade, with a number of its formations being re-allocated within the Division.
The Motor Infantry Brigade was equipped with a Field Artillery Regiment, which had an Anti-tank battery.

Tank Coy
Feb/41 : Crusader I
Apr/41 : Crusader II
Oct/41 : Stuart I
Feb/42 : Grant I
Mar/42 : Lee I
Mar/42 : Crusader III

Armored Car Coy
Scout Cars
1940 : Daimler SC Mk I/III
Jan/42 : Morris Mk II
Mar/42 : Humber Lt Mk III
Armored Cars
Jan/41 : Humber Mk I/II/III
Jan/41 : Daimler
Feb/42 : AEC Mk I

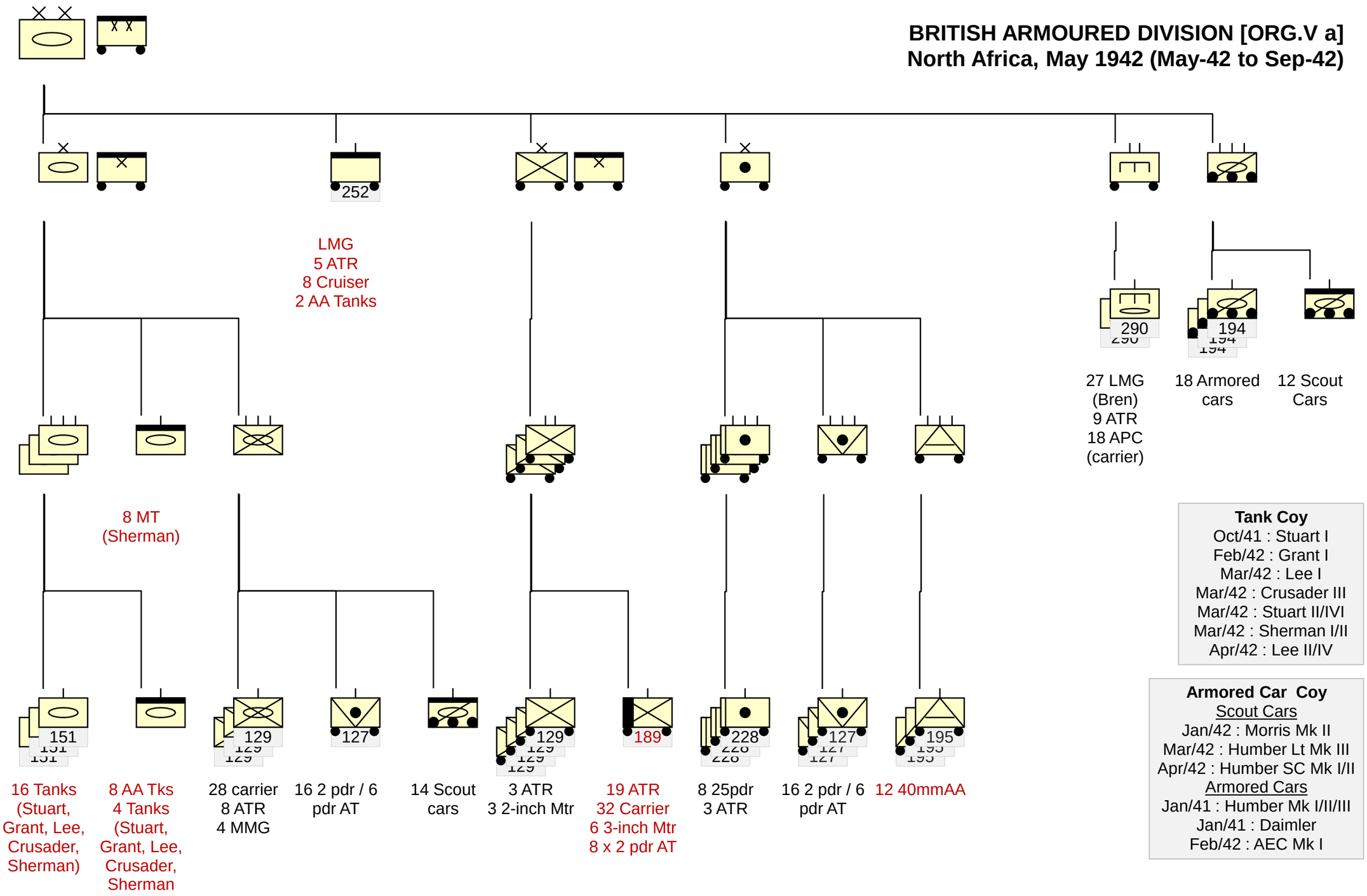
Available Equipment
Vickers Mk VI & Stuart I LT, Crusader I/II/III & Valentine I/II/III/IV/V MT, Matilda HT, 25pdr How, 2-pdr ATG

United Kingdom

BRITISH ARMOURED DIVISION [ORG.V a]
North Africa, May 1942 (May-42 to Sep-42)

May 1942

In may 1942 additional changes were made to the armoured division. Most of the Armoured brigade support formations were moved under the Motor Infantry battalion. The anti-aircraft assets were moved to the Artillery brigade. The Light Artillery Regiment (battalion) under the Infantry brigade was moved to the Artillery brigade. The artillery brigade now contained all the Howitzers, anti-aircraft guns and most of the anti-tank formations. The Armoured division was now organised in a manner which allowed it to function as a Division.



Tank Coy
Oct/41 : Stuart I
Feb/42 : Grant I
Mar/42 : Lee I
Mar/42 : Crusader III
Mar/42 : Stuart II/IVI
Mar/42 : Sherman I/II
Apr/42 : Lee II/IV

Armored Car Coy
Scout Cars
Jan/42 : Morris Mk II
Mar/42 : Humber Lt Mk III
Apr/42 : Humber SC Mk I/II
Armored Cars
Jan/41 : Humber Mk I/II/III
Jan/41 : Daimler
Feb/42 : AEC Mk I

Available Equipment
Stuart I/III/VI LT, Crusader I/II/III, Valentine I/II/III/IV/V/VIII/IX/X, Grant, Lee, Sherman I/II MT, Churchill I/II/III/IV HT, 25pdr How, 2-pdr , 6-pdr ATG

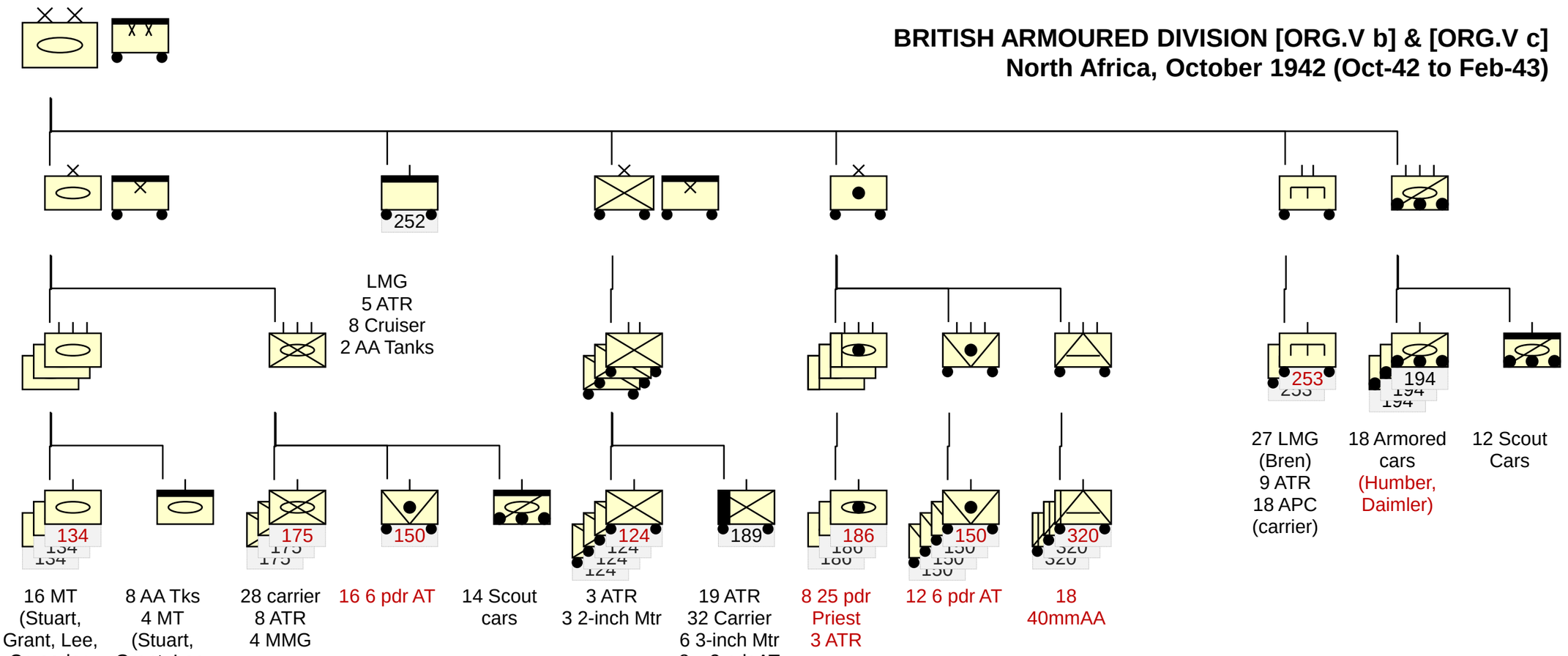
Artillery Brigade - February 1942
In May 1942 most Artillery, Anti-tank Guns & Anti-Aircraft Guns was placed under the Artillery brigade. Anti-tank & Anti-Aircraft Capacity was restored to 3 batteries each.

United Kingdom

BRITISH ARMOURED DIVISION [ORG.V b] & [ORG.V c]
North Africa, October 1942 (Oct-42 to Feb-43)

23rd October 1942 (Middle East)

Due to a lack of manpower a number of formations were reduced in size, as much as possible combat capacity was retained. Apart from this no organisational changes in the Armoured Division occurred, apart from those due to new equipment.



Anti-Tank Regiment - October 1942
An additional Anti-Tank Battery was added.

Artillery Brigade - October 1942
In North Africa only the Artillery Regiments received the Self propelled 25-pdr Priest, replacing the towed 25-pdr's.

Available Equipment
Stuart I/III/VI/V LT, Crusader I/II/III, Valentine I/II/III/IV/V/VIII/IX/X, Grant, Lee, Sherman I/II/III/IV MT, Churchill I/II/III/IV HT, Deacon, 25pdr How, 2-pdr , 6-pdr ATG

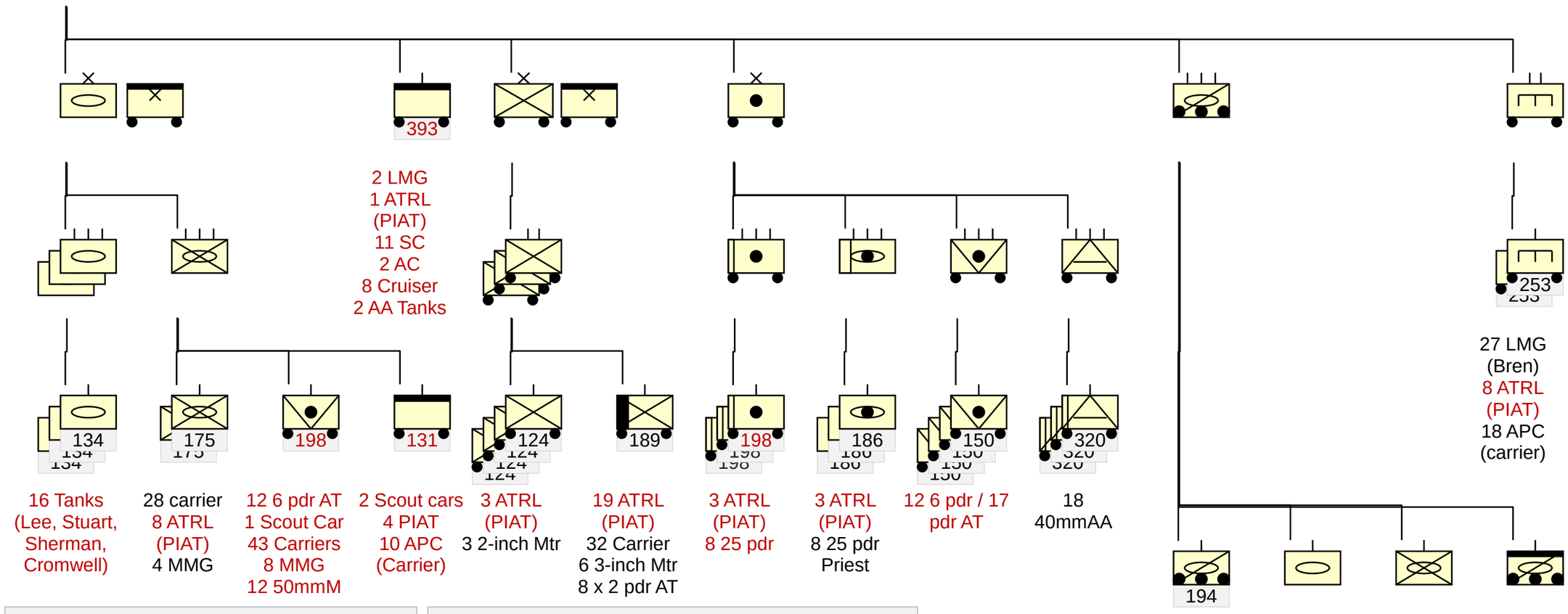
Armored Car Coy
Scout Cars
Jan/42 : Morris Mk II
Mar/42 : Humber Lt Mk III
Apr/42 : Humber SC Mk I/II
Armored Cars
Jan/41 : Humber Mk I/II/III
Jan/41 : Daimler
Feb/42 : AEC Mk I
Jan/43 : AEC Mk II

Tank Coy
Feb/42 : Grant I
Mar/42 : Lee I
Mar/42 : Crusader III
Mar/42 : Stuart II/IVI
Mar/42 : Sherman I/II
Apr/42 : Lee II/IV
Jan/43 : Stuart V
Jan/43 : Sherman III/IV

BRITISH ARMOURED DIVISION [ORG.VIa]
North Africa and Italy, April 1943 (Mar-43 to Dec-43)

April 1943

IN April 1943 the British modified the structure of the Armoured Division. The three SP Artillery Regiments (Battalion) were replaced with one SP and on towed Regiment (Battalion). The Reconnaissance Regiment last two Armoured Car Squadrons, but gained a medium tank company and a Motor infantry Company. The Motor Infantry Regiment (battalion) experienced some minor changes in its support elements. Apart from the deployment of new tanks, the PIATs were made available and the 6-pdr were slowly being replaced with the 17-pdr.



Armored Reconnaissance Regiment Type A – April 1943
In early 1943 an experimental mix of cruiser tanks, scouts cars and Universal carriers was tested. This proved somewhat unsatisfactory.

Artillery Brigade – April 1943
The Artillery brigade consisted of one towed 25-pdr regiment and one self propelled 25-pdr Regiment. The Priest was used in Italy with British Armored Divisions, while the RAM was used throughout in Northwest Europe

7th Armored Division
Only the 7th used Cromwells

Tank Coy
Apr/42 : Lee II/IV
Jan/43 : Stuart V
Jan/43 : Sherman III/IV
Feb/43 : Cromwell Mk I/II/III
Feb/43 : Sherman V
Jan/44 : Cromwell Mk IV/V/VI/VIII

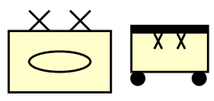
Armored Car Coy
Scout Cars
Jan/42 : Morris Mk II
Mar/42 : Humber Lt Mk III
Apr/42 : Humber SC Mk I/II
Feb/43 : Daimler AC Mk III
Armored Cars
Feb/42 : AEC Mk I
Jan/43 : AEC Mk II
Jan/43 : M-Herrington Mk IV
Jan/43 : Staghound Mk I
Feb/43 : Staghound Mk II
Feb/43 : Humber Mk IV
Jan/44 : Staghound Mk III

Available Equipment
Stuart I/III/VI/V LT, Cromwell I/II/III, Valentine I/II/III/IV/V/VIII/IX/X/XI, Grant, Lee, Sherman I/II/III/IV MT, Churchill I/II/III/IV HT, Wolverine, 25pdr How, 2-pdr , 6-pdr, 17-pdr ATG

BRITISH ARMOURED DIVISION [ORG.VIb]
Italy, 22 January 1944 (Jan-44 to Feb-44)

January 1944

No organisation change in the Armoured Division occurred, apart from the introduction of new equipment, specifically new tanks.



Armored Reconnaissance Regiment Type A – April 1943
In early 1943 an experimental mix of cruiser tanks, scouts cars and Universal carriers was tested. This proved somewhat unsatisfactory.

Artillery Brigade – April 1943
The Artillery brigade consisted of one towed 25-pdr regiment and one self propelled 25-pdr Regiment. The Priest was used in Italy with British Armored Divisions, while the RAM was used throughout in Northwest Europe

Tank Coy
Apr/42 : Lee II/IV
Jan/43 : Stuart V
Jan/43 : Sherman III/IV
Feb/43 : Cromwell Mk I/II/III
Feb/43 : Sherman V
Jan/44 : Cromwell Mk IV/V/VI/VIII

7th Armored Division
Only the 7th used Cromwells

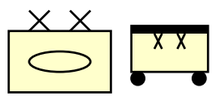
Armored Car Coy
Scout Cars
Jan/42 : Morris Mk II
Mar/42 : Humber Lt Mk III
Apr/42 : Humber SC Mk I/II
Feb/43 : Daimler AC Mk III
Armored Cars
Feb/42 : AEC Mk I
Jan/43 : AEC Mk II
Jan/43 : M-Herrington Mk IV
Jan/43 : Staghound Mk I
Feb/43 : Staghound Mk II
Feb/43 : Humber Mk IV
Jan/44 : Staghound Mk III

Available Equipment
Stuart I/III/VI/V LT, Cromwell I/II/III, Valentine I/II/III/IV/V/VIII/IX/X/XI, Grant, Lee, Sherman I/II/III/IV MT, Churchill I/II/III/IV HT, Wolverine, 25pdr How, 2-pdr , 6-pdr, 17-pdr ATG

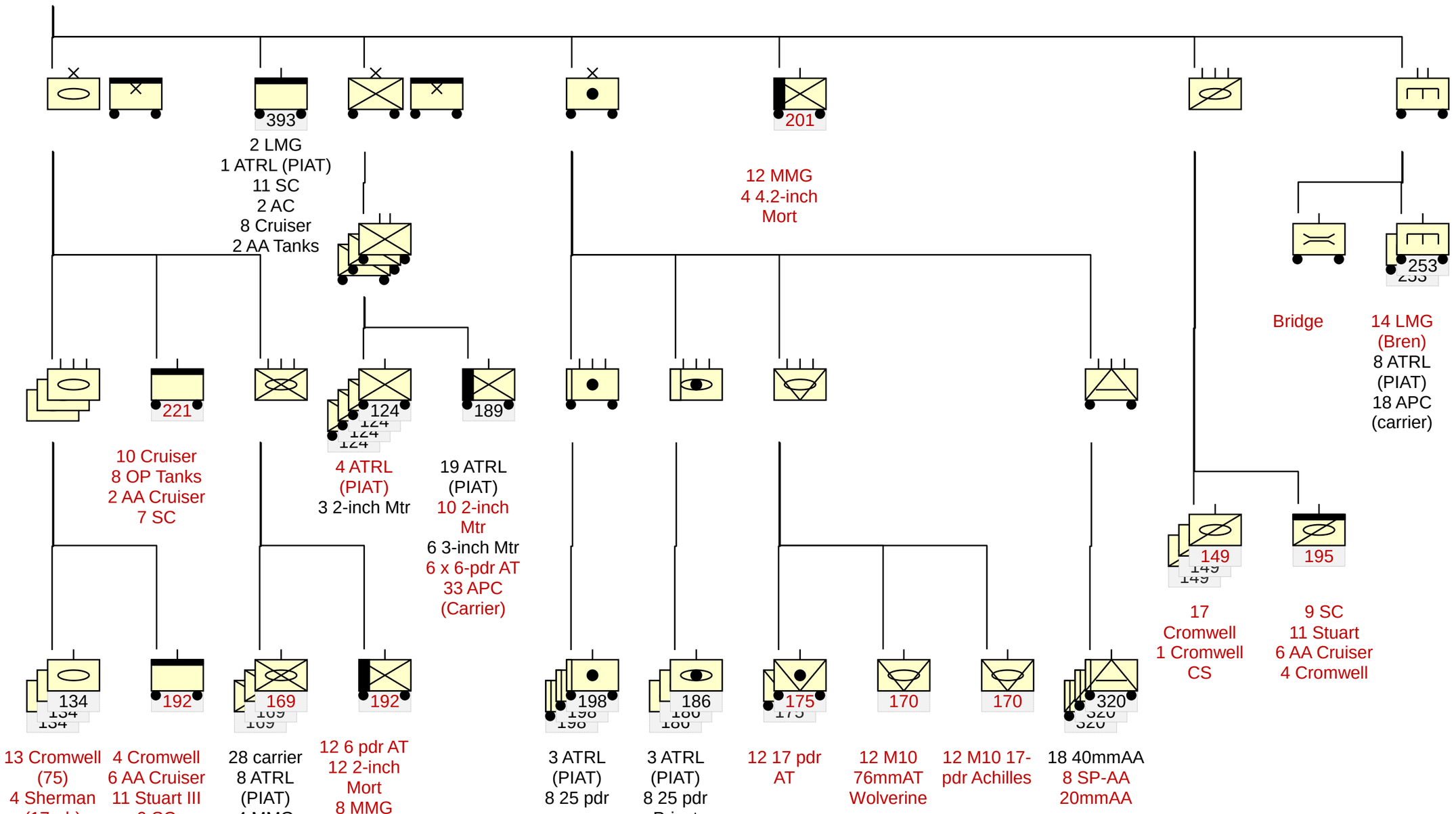
BRITISH ARMOURED DIVISION [ORG.VII]
Western Europe, March 1944 (Mar-44 to Apr-45)

March 1944

The British implement another change to their armoured division in March 1944. Both the Armoured brigade and Armour Regiments (Battalion) received a HQ support company. The Motor infantry battalion now consisted of three, small, companies and a single HQ support company. A MMG company was added to the division. The A/T Regiment (Battalion) now consisted of two towed batteries and two Tank Destroyer companies. Finally, the reconnaissance Regiment (Battalion) was totally reorganised into 4 companies of tanks and a strong Heavy Weapons company. This was the division which landed in France in 1944.



BRITISH ARMOURED DIVISION [ORG.VII]
Western Europe, March 1944 (Mar-44 to Apr-45)



Anti-Tank Regiment : March 1944
In mid 1944 the Anti-tank Regiment deployed twenty four towed 17-pdr guns in two Batteries and twenty four self-propelled US supplied M10 tank destroyers in two further Batteries.

Armored Reconnaissance Regiment Type B – March 1944
In late 1943 a new Armored Reconnaissance Regiment Type "B" was introduced, operating both light tanks and cruisers. This was used in Italy, but Armored Divisions in Northwest Europe went to war with their Armored Reconnaissance Regiments organized on similar lines to their usual Armored Regiments

Engineer Battalion – March 1944
In mid-1944 a bridge platoon was added. This existed on an ad-hoc basis previously, but was now a formal part of the Division.

Armored Infantry Regiment – March 1944
In mid 1943 the British Army began to revise the organization of many of its units in preparation for the long awaited assault on Nazi occupied Europe. Machine guns and anti-tank guns were all now fully integrated into the Battalion organization with the establishment of the Support Company, while 3-inch mortars were added to each Motor Company.

7th Armored Division
Only the 7th used Cromwells, apart from Recc Regiments.

Tank Coy
Jan/43 : Sherman III/IV
Feb/43 : Cromwell Mk I/II/III
Feb/43 : Sherman V
Jan/44 : Cromwell Mk IV/V/VI/VIII
Feb/44 : Sherman IVA
Feb/44 : Sherman VC
Apr/44 : Cromwell Mk VIII/wVIIw/Viw/Vw
Apr/44 : Challenger

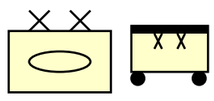
Available Equipment
Stuart I/III/VI/V LT, Cromwell I/II/III/IV/V/VI/VIII, Valentine I/II/III/IV/V/VIII/IX/X/XI, Grant, Lee, Sherman I/II/III/IV/IVA/VC Comet MT, Churchill I/II/III/IV/IX/VI/VII/X/XI HT, Achilles, Archer, 25pdr How, 2-pdr , 6-pdr, 17-pdr ATG

United Kingdom

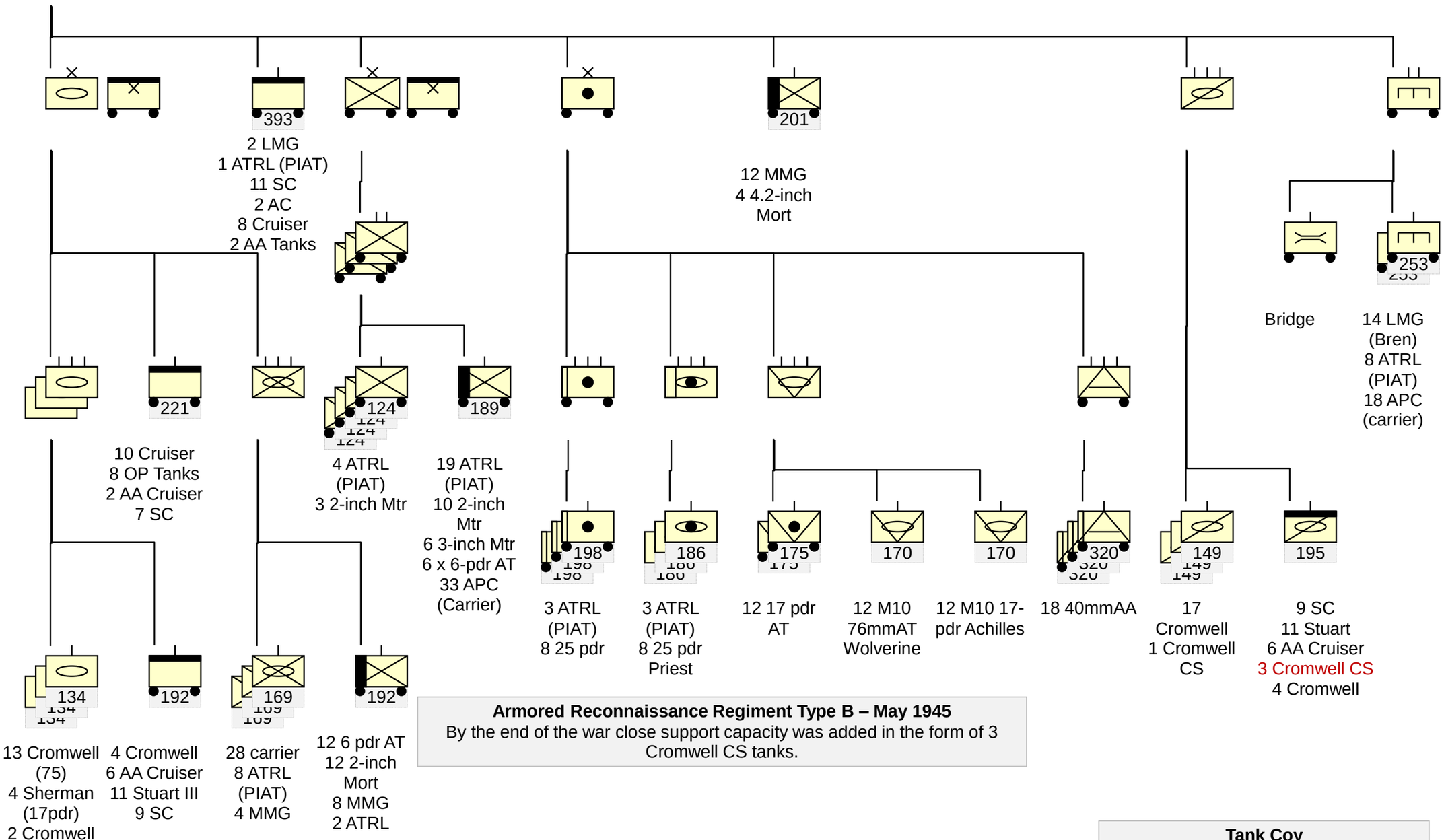
BRITISH ARMOURED DIVISION [ORG.VIII]
Western Europe, May 1945 (May-45 to Aug-45)

May 1945

The final armoured division structure did not differ much from March 1944, the Self propelled A.A was removed, due to lack of requirement, and the reconnaissance regiment (battalion) was slightly beefed up.



BRITISH ARMOURED DIVISION [ORG.VIII]
Western Europe, May 1945 (May-45 to Aug-45)



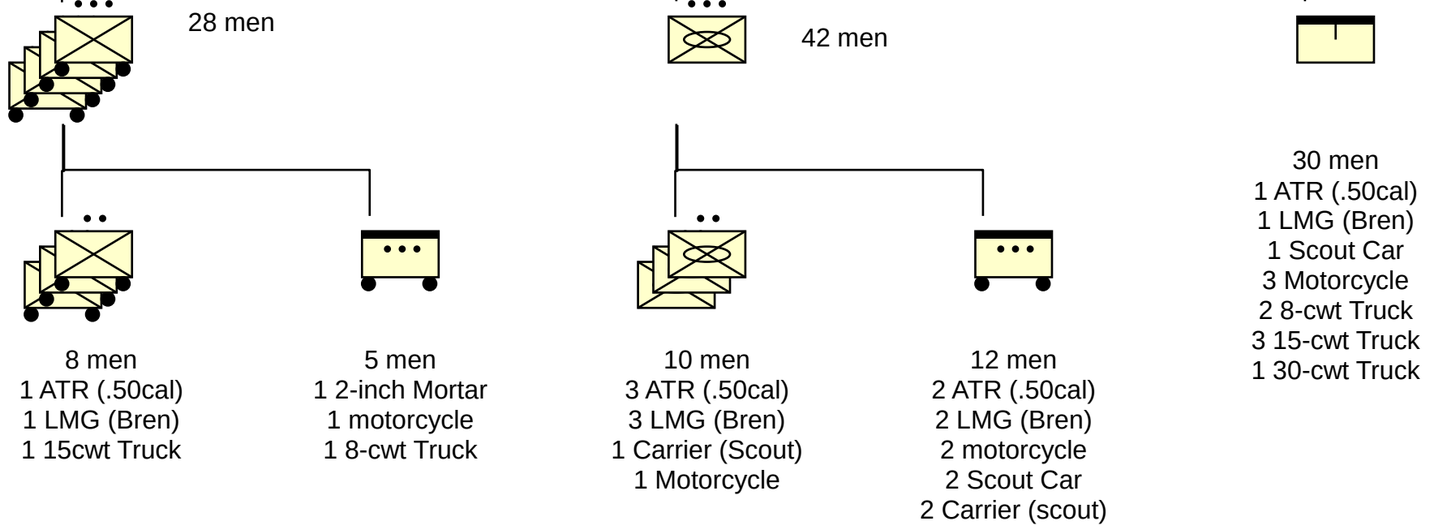
Armored Reconnaissance Regiment Type B – May 1945
By the end of the war close support capacity was added in the form of 3 Cromwell CS tanks.

Tank Coy
Jan/43 : Sherman III/IV
Feb/43 : Cromwell Mk I/II/III
Feb/43 : Sherman V
Jan/44 : Cromwell Mk IV/V/VI/VIII
Feb/44 : Sherman IVA
Feb/44 : Sherman VC
Apr/44 : Cromwell Mk VIII/wVIIw/Viw/Vw
Apr/44 : Challenger
Jan/45 : Comet
Feb/45 : Centurion Mk I

BRITISH Motor Rifle Company, Motor Battalion, Support Group, Armoured Division, May 1940

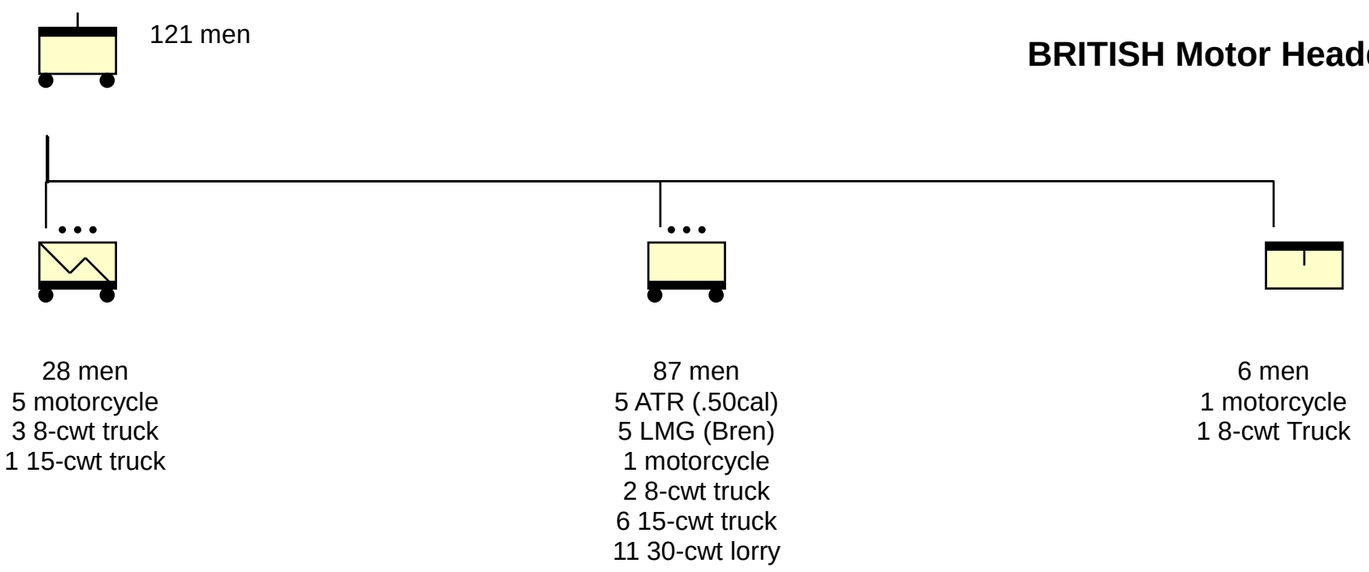
Overview

This comes from the www.niehorster.org site and does not align with a number of other sources used in the divisional TO&E's. Nonetheless it provided a detailed view of these formations and is included to provide readers a view of how the companies were structured.



BRITISH Motor Rifle Company, Motor Battalion, Support Group, Armoured Division, May 1940

Motor Rifle Coy, May 40	
Men	184
ATR (.50cal)	24
LMG (Bren)	24
50mmM (2-inch)	4
Carrier Scout	5
Scout Car	3
Motorcycle	12
8-cwt (400kg) truck	6
15-cwt (762kg) truck	15
30-cwt (1524kg) Truck	1



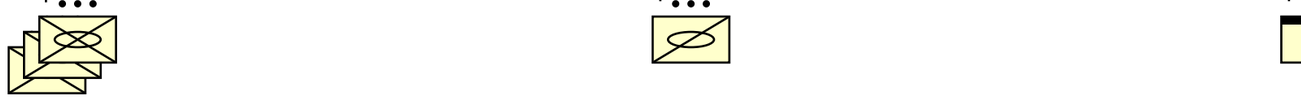
BRITISH Motor Headquarters Company, Motor Battalion, Support Group, Armoured Division, May 1940

Motor HQ Coy, May 40	
Men	121
ATR (.50cal)	5
LMG (Bren)	5
Motorcycle	7
8-cwt (400kg) truck	6
15-cwt (762kg) truck	7
30-cwt (1524kg) lorry	11

BRITISH Motor Rifle Company, Motor Battalion, Support Group, Armoured Division, May 1940

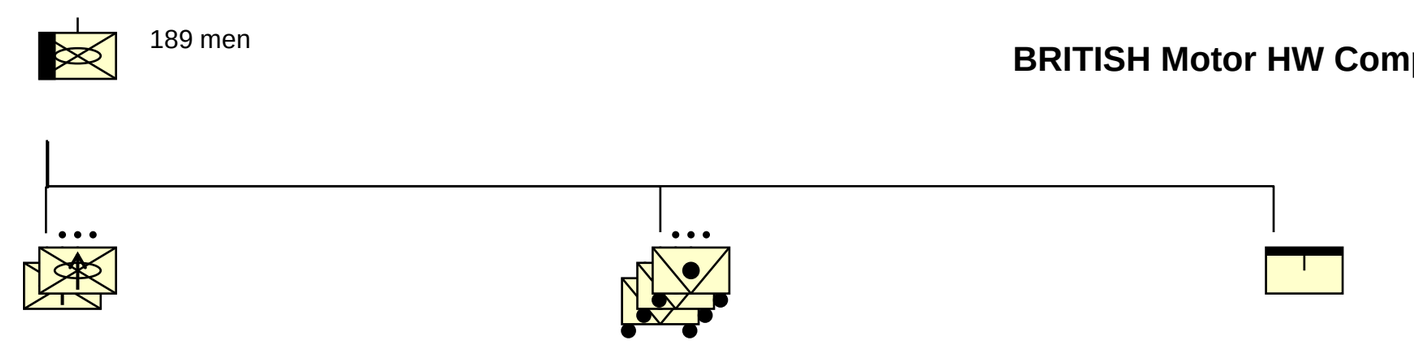
Overview

This comes from the www.niehorster.org site and does not align with a number of other sources used in the divisional TO&E's. Nonetheless it provided a detailed view of these formations and is included to provide readers a view of how the companies were structured.



BRITISH Motor Rifle Company, Motor Battalion, Armoured Brigade, Armoured Division, 19 Jan 1944

Motor Rifle Coy, Jan 44	
Men	169
ATRL (PIAT)	8
LMG (Bren)	22
50mmM (2-inch)	6
Carrier Universal	13
Halftrack	14
Scout Car	1
Motorcycle	9
Jeep	1
15-cwt (762kg) truck	2
3-ton Lorry	2



BRITISH Motor HW Company, Motor Battalion, Armoured Brigade, Armoured Division, 19 jan 1944

Motor HW Coy, Jan 44	
Men	189
ATRL (PIAT)	2
LMG (Bren)	12
MMG (30cal)	8
Carrier (Universal)	19
Carrier (Lloyd)	24
Halftrack	3
Motorcycle	14
15-cwt (762kg) truck	6
Kitchen Van	1
Trainer	1

United Kingdom

BRITISH Infantry Rifle Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Brigade, Armoured Division, June 1944

Overview

This comes from the www.niehorster.org site and does not align with a number of other sources used in the divisional TO&E's. Nonetheless it provided a detailed view of these formations and is included to provide readers a view of how the companies were structured.

BRITISH Infantry Rifle Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Brigade, Armoured Division, June 1944

37 men
3 LMG (Bren)
1 2-inch Mortar

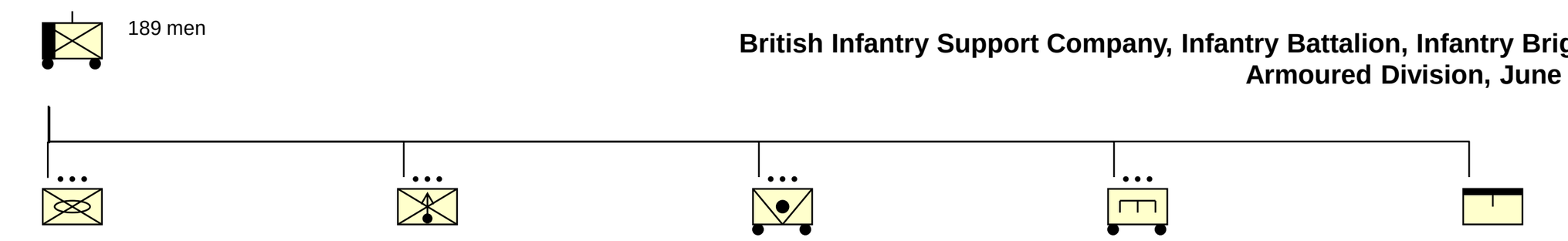
16 men
3 ATRL (PIAT)
1 LMG (Bren)
1 2-inch Mortar

1 Carrier (Universal)

2 Bicycle
1 Motorcycle
1 Jeep
4 15-cwt truck

Difference between Infantry & Armoured Division
The differences in this formation between the infantry and armoured divisi9on was minimal, 1 less bicycle, 1 more motorcycle, 1 more 15cwt truck.

Rifle Coy, 44	
Men	164
ATRL (PIAT)	3
LMG (Bren)	12
50mmM (2-inch)	5
Bicycle	2
Motorcycle	1
Jeep	1
15-cwt (762kg) truck	4



British Infantry Support Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Brigade, Armoured Division, June 1944

62 men
4 ATRL (PIAT)
13 LMG (Bren)
4 2-inch Mortar

13 Carrier (Universal)

7 motorcycle
2 15-cwt truck

42 men
3 ATRL (PIAT)
6 3-inch Mortar

7 Carrier (Universal)

3 motorcycle
3 15-cwt Truck

53 men
6 LMG (Bren)
6 2-inch Mortar
6 6pdr A/T

1 Carrier (Universal)
12 Carrier (Loyd)

5 motorcycle
2 15-cwt truck

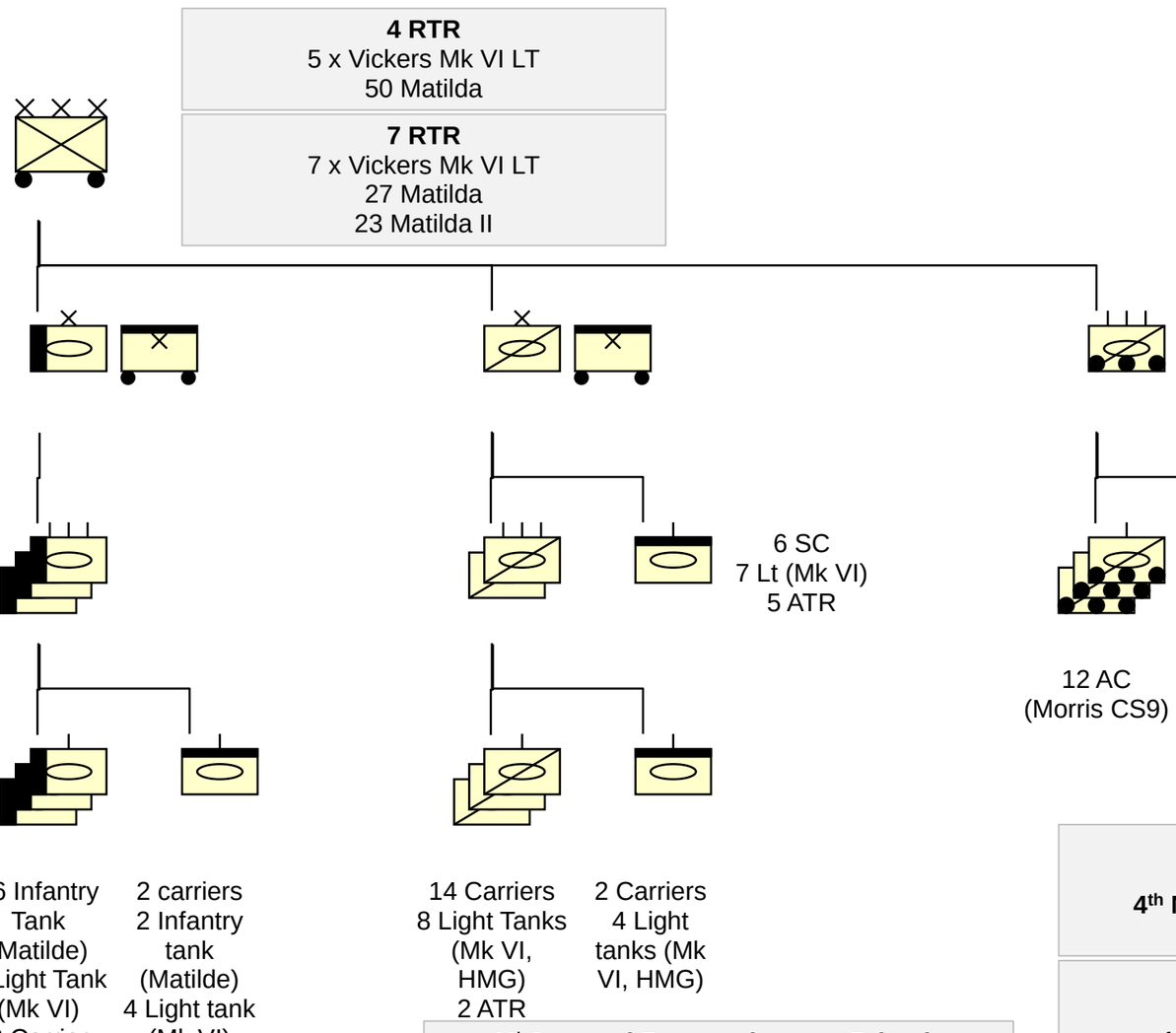
23 men
3 15-cwt truck
1 3-ton Lorry

9 men
1 Jeep
2 15-cwt Truck

Difference between Infantry & Armoured Division
The differences in this formation between the infantry and armoured division was minimal, 1 more 15cwt truck.

Infantry HW Coy, 44	
Men	189
ATRL (PIAT)	7
LMG (Bren)	19
50mmM (2-inch)	10
76mmM (3-inch)	6
Carrier (Universal)	21
Carrier (Lloyd)	12
Motorcycle	15
Jeep	1
15-cwt (762kg) truck	9
3-ton lorry	1

BRITISH CORP [TYPE39]
France, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Dec-41)



Infantry Tank Coy
1937 : Matilda I
1939 : Matilda II
Feb/41 : Valentine Mk I/II/IV
Jan/42 : Churchill Mk I
Feb/42 : Churchill Mk II
Mar/42 : Churchill Mk III/IV
Apr/42 : Valentine Mk III/V
Jan/43 : Churchill Mk IVNA
Feb/43 : Valentine Mk IX/VIII/X
Apr/43 : Valentine Mk XI
Jan/44 : Churchill Mk VI/VII/VIII/X/XI
Feb/44 : Churchill Mk IX
Feb/45 : Black Prince

Tank Brigade :Tank Coy
May/40 : Matilda I/II
Feb/41 : Valentine Mk I/II/IV
Apr/41 : valentine III/V

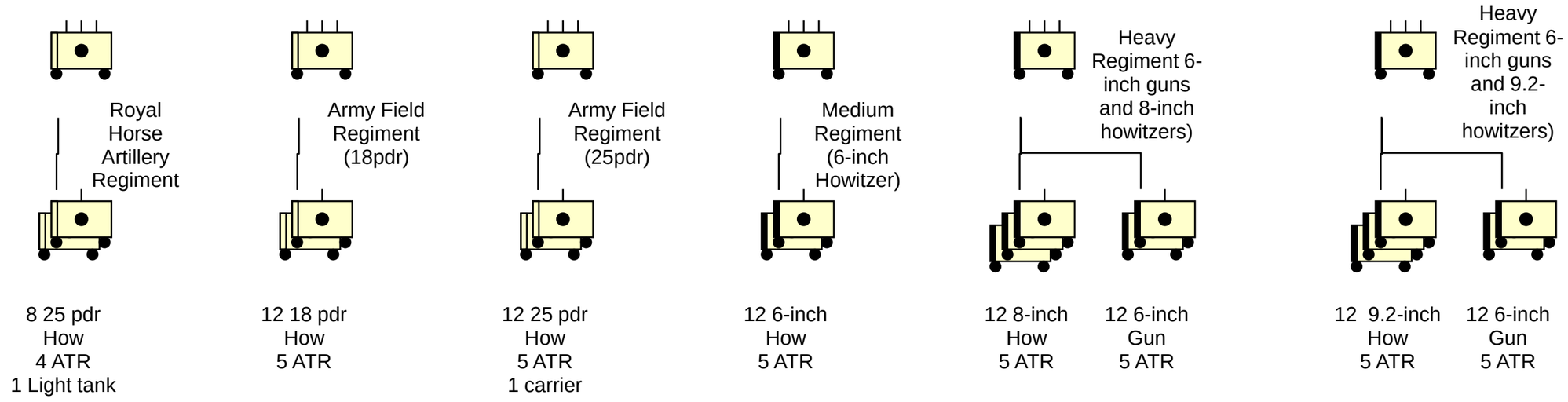
RTR Deployment
4 RTR deployed by May 1940
7 RTR deployed mid-May 1940
8 RTR never deployed, remained in UK.

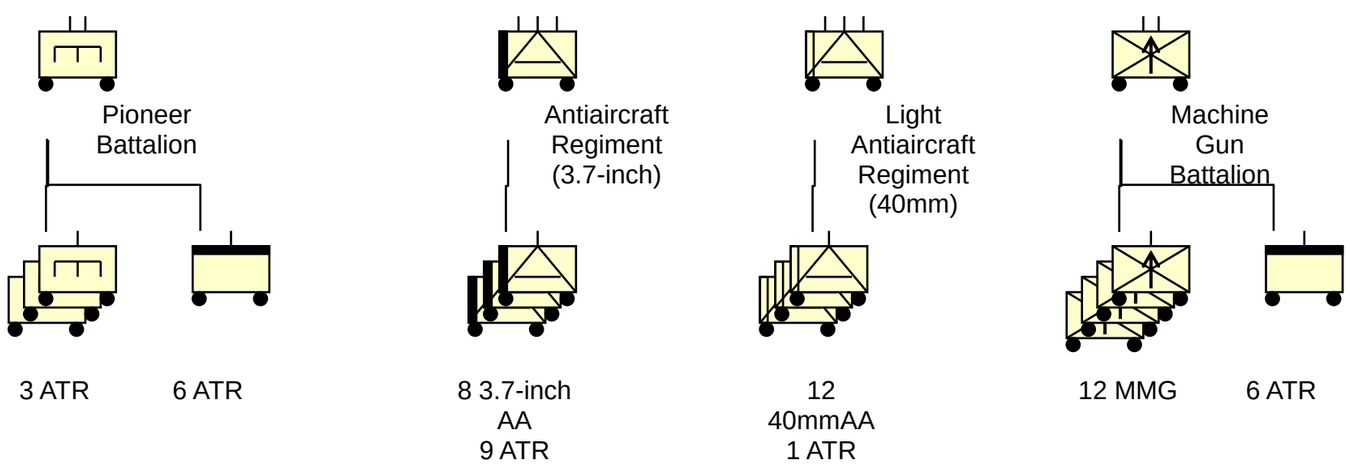
1st Armored Reconnaissance Brigade
1st East Riding Yeomanry
29 Mk VI
44 Carriers
1st Fife and Forfar Yeomanry
29 Mk VI
44 Carriers

2nd Armored Reconnaissance Brigade
5th Royal Innisikilling Dragoon Guards
28 Mk VI
44 Carriers
15th/19th King's Royal Hussars
28 Mk VI
44 Carriers

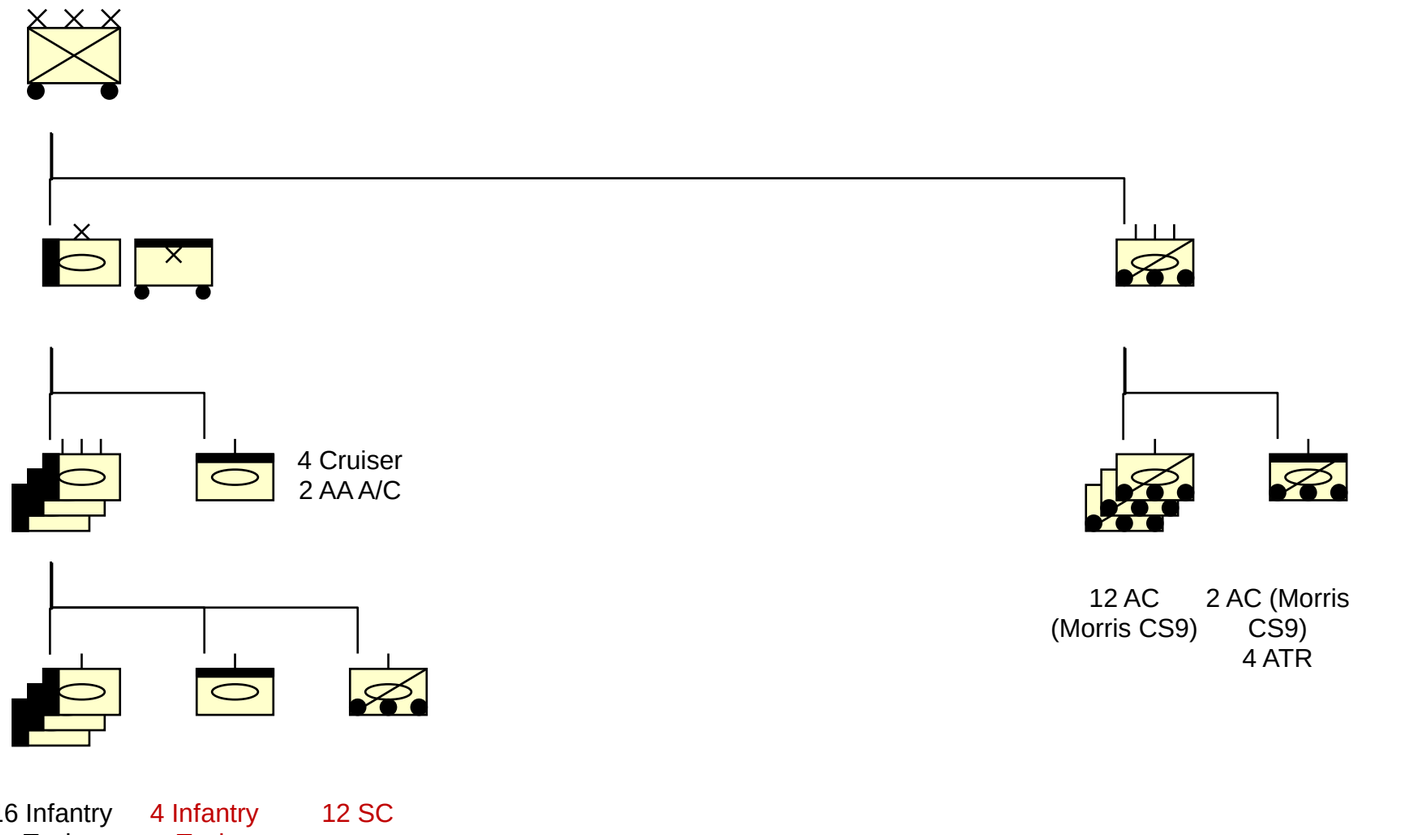
12th Lancers
38 Morris
4th Northumberland Fusiliers
12 Daimler SC

Armored Car Coy
Scout Cars
1940 : Daimler SC Mk I/III
Armored Cars
1938 : Morris AC
1939 : Guy Mk I/II
Feb/40 : M-Herrington Mk I/II
Apr/40 : M-Herrington Mk III

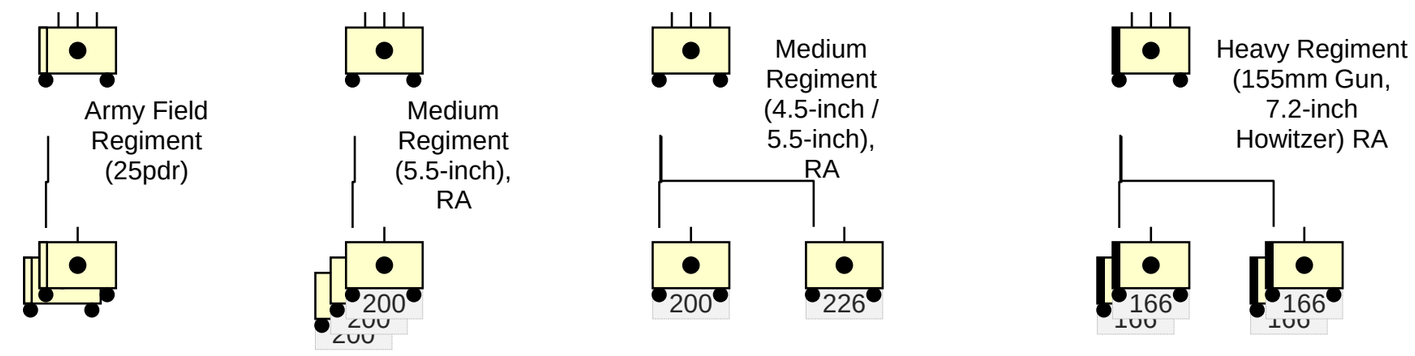


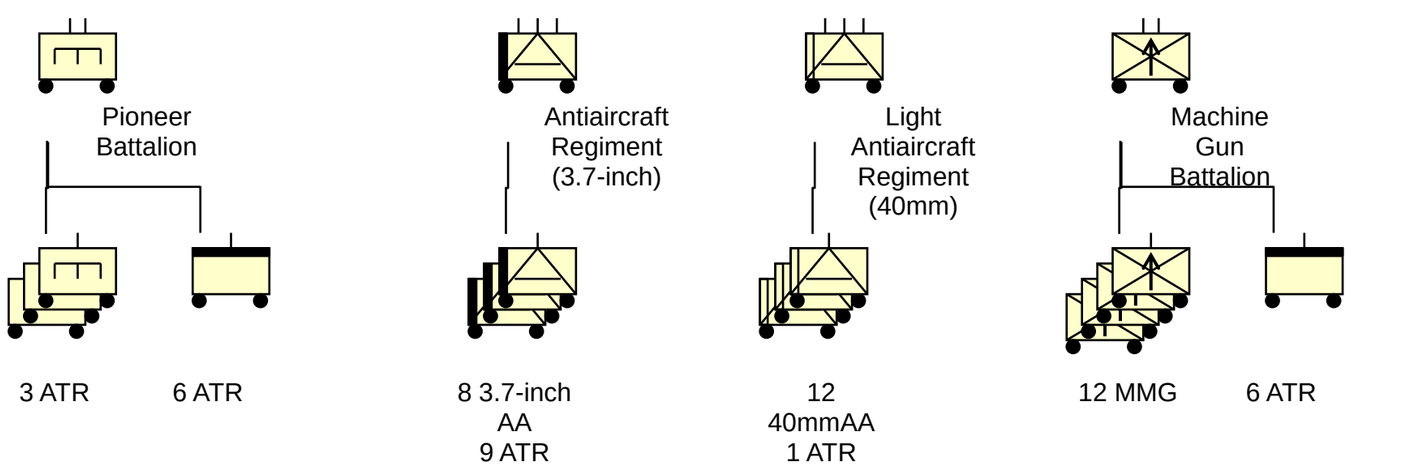


BRITISH CORP [TYPE42]
August 1942 (Jan-42 to Dec-43)



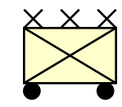
Infantry Tank Coy
1937 : Matilda I
1939 : Matilda II
Feb/41 : Valentine Mk I/II/IV
Jan/42 : Churchill Mk I
Feb/42 : Churchill Mk II
Mar/42 : Churchill Mk III/IV
Apr/42 : Valentine Mk III/V
Jan/43 : Churchill Mk IVNA
Feb/43 : Valentine Mk IX/VIII/X
Apr/43 : Valentine Mk XI
Jan/44 : Churchill Mk VI/VII/VIII/X/XI
Feb/44 : Churchill Mk IX
Feb/45 : Black Prince

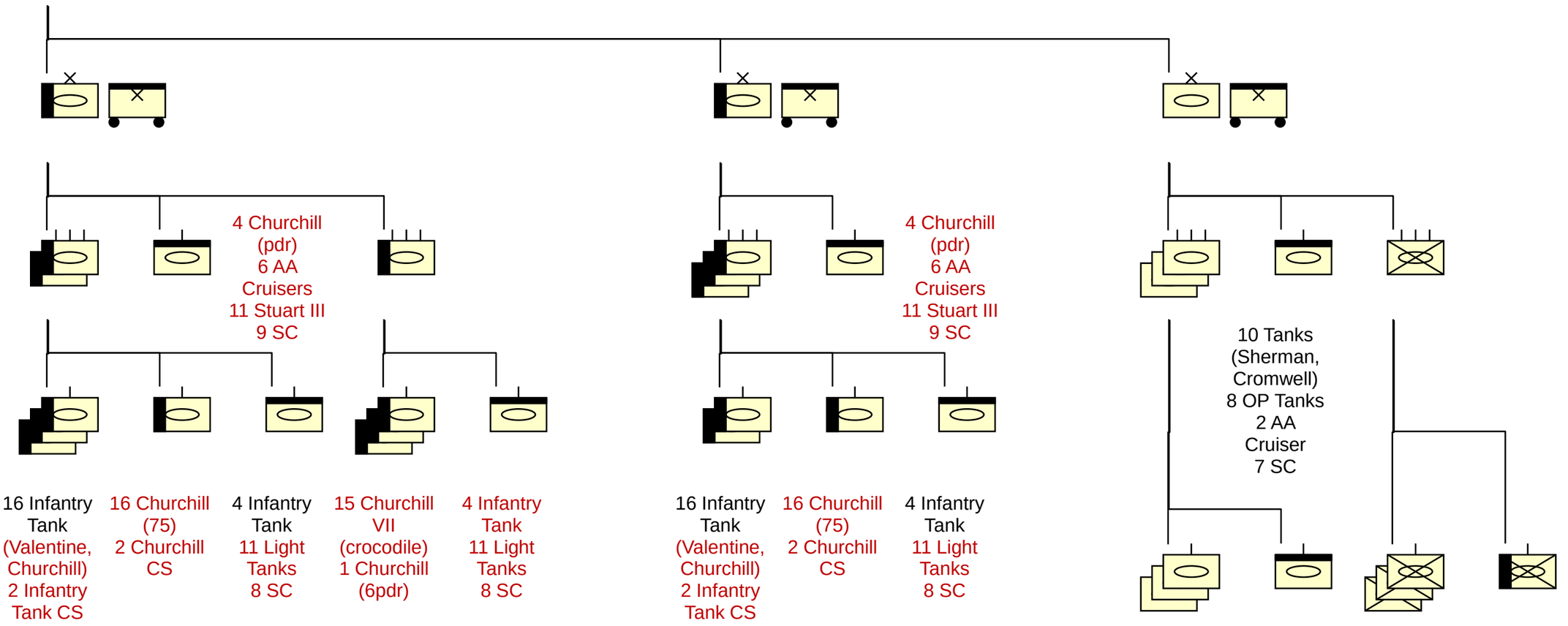




BRITISH CORP [TYPE44] (Jan-44 to Apr-45)

6th June 1944

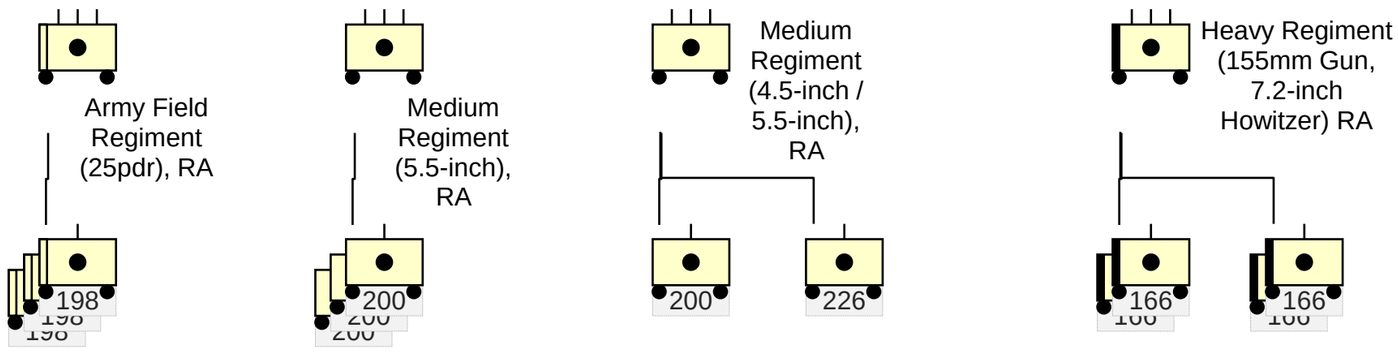


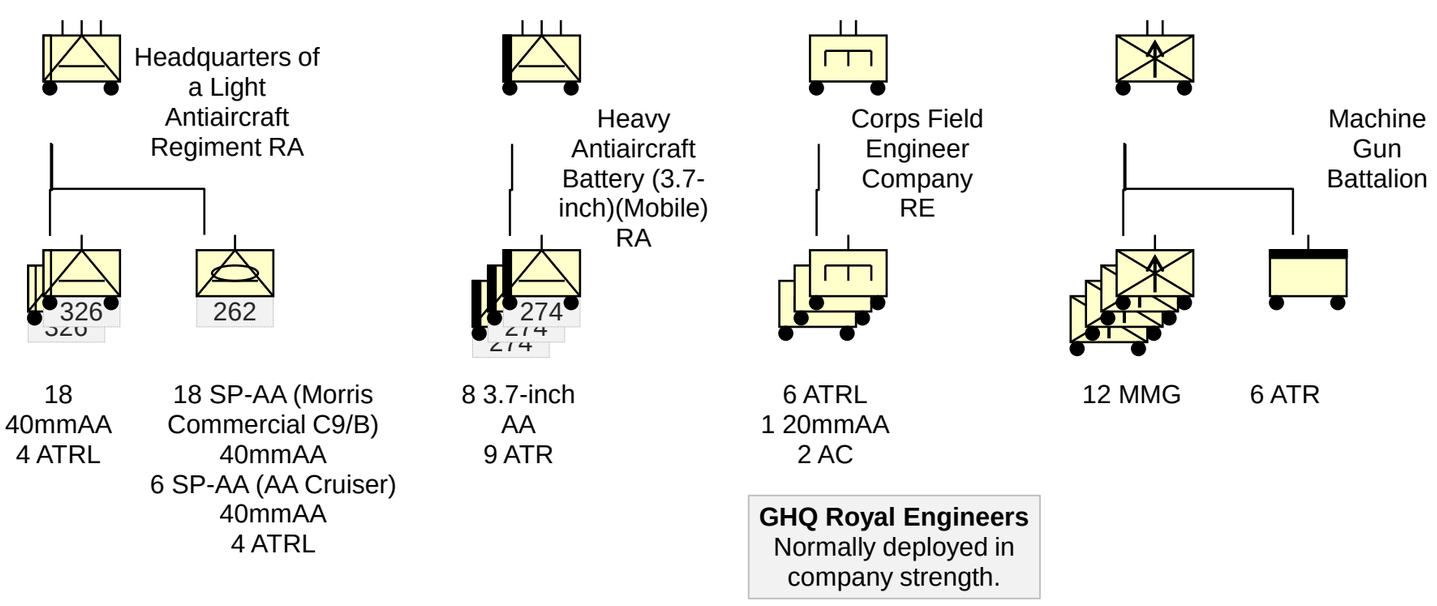

4 Churchill (pdr)
6 AA Cruisers
11 Stuart III
9 SC
16 Infantry Tank (Valentine, Churchill) 2 Infantry Tank CS
16 Churchill (75) 2 Churchill CS
4 Infantry Tank 11 Light Tanks 8 SC
15 Churchill VII (crocodile) 1 Churchill (6pdr)
4 Infantry Tank 11 Light Tanks 8 SC
4 Churchill (pdr)
6 AA Cruisers
11 Stuart III
9 SC
16 Infantry Tank (Valentine, Churchill) 2 Infantry Tank CS
16 Churchill (75) 2 Churchill CS
4 Infantry Tank 11 Light Tanks 8 SC
10 Tanks (Sherman, Cromwell) 8 OP Tanks 2 AA Cruiser 7 SC
15 Sherman 4 Sherman (17pdr)
4 Sherman 6 AA Cruiser 11 Stuart III 9 SC
28 carrier 8 ATR 4 MMG 8 ATRL
12 6 pdr / 17pdr AT 12 2-inch Mort 8 MMG 2 ATRL

Infantry Tank Coy
Feb/43 : Valentine Mk IX/VIII/X
Apr/43 : Valentine Mk XI
Jan/44 : Churchill Mk VI/VII/VIII/X/XI
Feb/44 : Churchill Mk IX
Feb/45 : Black Prince

6th Guards tank & 34th Tank Brigade

Tank Coy
Jan/43 : Sherman III/IV
Feb/43 : Cromwell Mk I/II/III
Feb/43 : Sherman V
Jan/44 : Cromwell Mk IV/V/VI/VIII
Feb/44 : Sherman IVA
Feb/44 : Sherman VC
Apr/44 : Cromwell Mk VIII/wVIIw/Viw/Vw
Apr/44 : Challenger





GHQ Royal Engineers
Normally deployed in company strength.

[FR] FRENCH UNITS

GENERAL

With the exception of Russia, this was the largest army in the world in 1940. It was also one of the most old fashioned, being trained to fight a static front war similar to World War I. Although some new equipment had been issued, much of the artillery, and a significant proportion of the tanks dated back to World War l, with the resulting disadvantages.

French generals tended to be overconfident in their approach since they obviously had the best army in the world, having won the First World War. They tended to incorrectly deploy amour, using it in penny packets mainly in an infantry support role. French tanks were, if newly designed, excellently armoured well armed, but somewhat unreliable and slightly short ranged. Despite the general staff, the French did deploy one of the best formations in use in 1940, the D.L.M., but these formations were grossly misused during the advance into Belgium, and effectively defeated the Germans, who deployed less amour on this sector.

I have included only the 1940 organisations for the French, for use after this date up to early 1943 use the same charts but substituting British anti—tank guns if Free French. After that use the America organisations and equipment. -

Note;— The Poles were also organised along the same lines as the French, until 1940, when they, or those units remaining, adopted British organisation.

ARMS

Infantry

The French infantry varied in quality enormously. The A Series divisions and the foreign formations were excellent, but the B and C series varied from adequate to poor. Coupled with the poor equipment available to the C Series divisions, for example many did not even have their anti-tank formations present, or if present, up to full strength, these formations represents a weak spot in the Fr4enmch army. The Germans exploited this to great effect.

Artillery

The Germans considered the French artillery superior to their own. While their equipment was old, the training and morale of the men serving the artillery was high. Coupled with the ability of the 75mm Guns to conduct direct fire, they represented a major threat to any German attack.

The weak spot was in anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, there was insufficient numbers of either. The French did have a large stock of the 25mm anti-tank gun, which was adequate when the target was a light tank, such as the Panzer I or II, but was at a disadvantage against the medium tanks. However in the area of anti-aircraft weapons the French was even less prepared.

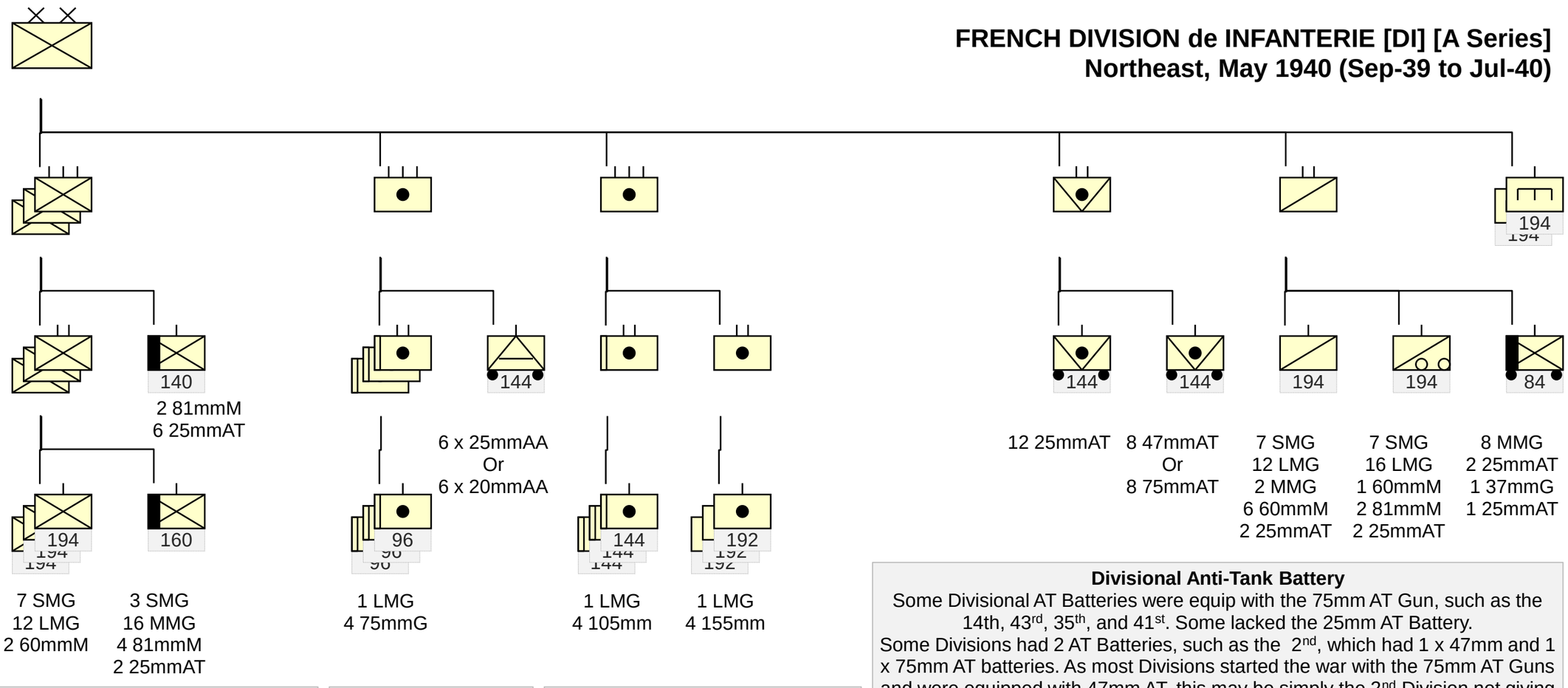
Armour

The French had some excellent tanks, the Somune being a classic example. However the major problem with all their tanks was the small turret, which required the commander to take on too many roles. The Germans discovered the tank was most effective if the commander was free commanding the tank. This flaw was so significant the Germans generally did not use any of the captured French amour.

FRENCH DIVISION de INFANTERIE [DI] [A Series] Northeast, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)

May 1940

The French infantry divisions were organised in a triangular manner, with three infantry regiments. Each regiment was basic, with not a great deal of supporting formations. The Battalions were equipped with 25mm A/T Guns. The artillery consisted of three artillery batteries, but unlike most other armies it was organised into two regiments. The 75mm Guns were in one regiment and the heavier artillery in the other regiment. This allowed the 75mm guns to be ut6ilised in a more independent manner, such as direct fire weapons. The major shortcoming was a lack of anti-aircraft weapons. The “A series” divisions consisted of the highest trained and best equipped formations.



Infantry Regiments
Some Divisions replaced the Infantry Regiment with a Demi-brigade of 3 Battalions. The 11th and the 43rd.

Heavy Artillery Regiment
Some has 2 Battalions of 155mm Guns and no 105mm Guns.

Engineer Battalion
In 1939 the 2 Eng Coy were part of an Eng Bn. The Battalion level org was disbanded by May 1940.

Divisional Anti-Tank Battery
Some Divisional AT Batteries were equip with the 75mm AT Gun, such as the 14th, 43rd, 35th, and 41st. Some lacked the 25mm AT Battery.
Some Divisions had 2 AT Batteries, such as the 2nd, which had 1 x 47mm and 1 x 75mm AT batteries. As most Divisions started the war with the 75mm AT Guns and were equipped with 47mm AT, this may be simply the 2nd Division not giving up the older 75mm AT battery.

47mm Anti-Tank Coy
Some sources show this is attached to the Light Artillery Battalion and has a strength of only 6 47mmAT. It likely the AT was organizationally part of the 1st Artillery Regiment, but deployed with the infantry, thus the confusion.

Notes
This represents the theoretical maximum strength of an Infantry Division. Some divisions had less AT Guns and Artillery.

Notes
Strengths of many company sized units are estimates, based on the known strength of an infantry company.

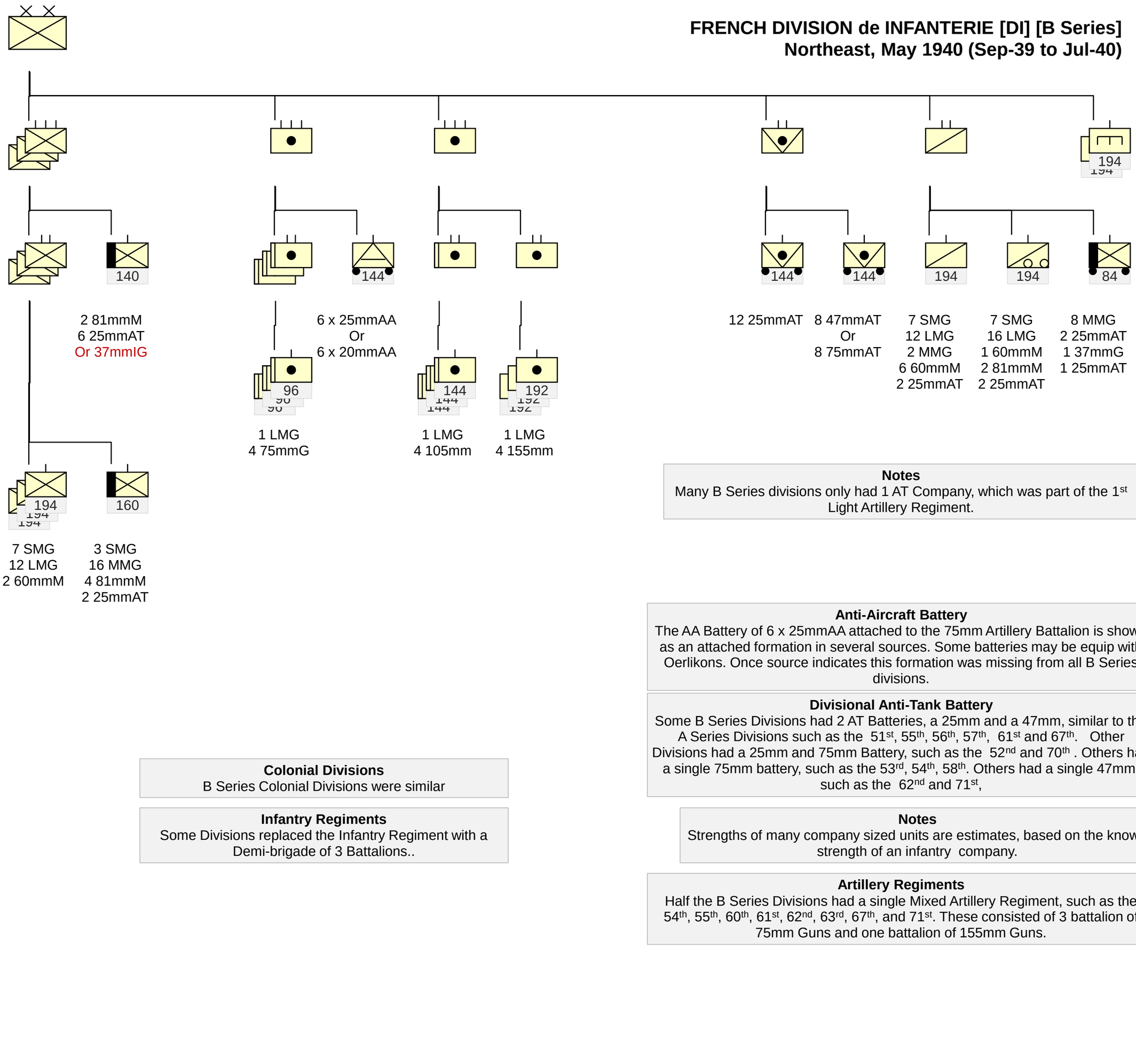
Anti-Aircraft Battery
The AA Battery of 6 x 25mmAA attached to the 75mm Artillery Battalion is shown as an attached formation in several sources. Some batteries may be equip with Oerlikons. One source indicates all but 4 Divisions had this formation.

Colonial Divisions
A Series Colonial Divisions were similar

FRENCH DIVISION de INFANTERIE [DI] [B Series]
Northeast, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)

May 1940

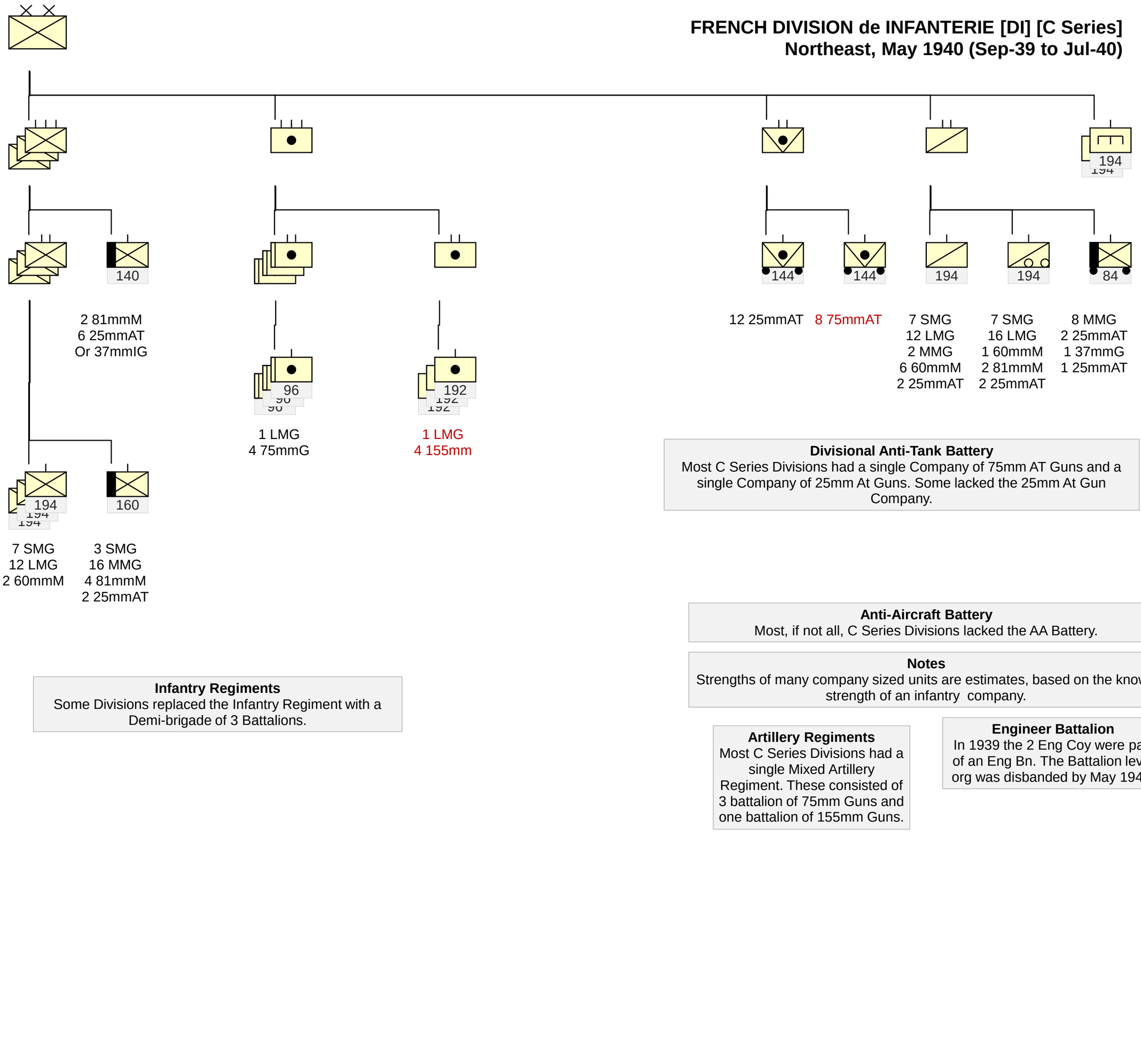
The B series divisions consisted of a greater percentage of reservist and were often not as well equipped. This was especially an issue with a/t guns, where often the allocated weapons were not available.


FRENCH DIVISION de INFANTERIE [DI] [B Series]
Northeast, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)
140
2 81mmM
6 25mmAT
Or 37mmIG
194
160
7 SMG
12 LMG
2 60mmM
3 SMG
16 MMG
4 81mmM
2 25mmAT
144
96
6 x 25mmAA
Or
6 x 20mmAA
1 LMG
4 75mmG
144
1 LMG
4 105mm
192
1 LMG
4 155mm
194
144
144
12 25mmAT
8 47mmAT
Or
8 75mmAT
194
7 SMG
12 LMG
2 MMG
6 60mmM
2 25mmAT
194
7 SMG
16 LMG
1 60mmM
2 81mmM
2 25mmAT
84
8 MMG
2 25mmAT
1 37mmG
1 25mmAT
Notes
Many B Series divisions only had 1 AT Company, which was part of the 1st Light Artillery Regiment.
Anti-Aircraft Battery
The AA Battery of 6 x 25mmAA attached to the 75mm Artillery Battalion is shown as an attached formation in several sources. Some batteries may be equip with Oerlikons. Once source indicates this formation was missing from all B Series divisions.
Divisional Anti-Tank Battery
Some B Series Divisions had 2 AT Batteries, a 25mm and a 47mm, similar to the A Series Divisions such as the 51st, 55th, 56th, 57th, 61st and 67th. Other Divisions had a 25mm and 75mm Battery, such as the 52nd and 70th . Others had a single 75mm battery, such as the 53rd, 54th, 58th. Others had a single 47mm, such as the 62nd and 71st,
Colonial Divisions
B Series Colonial Divisions were similar
Infantry Regiments
Some Divisions replaced the Infantry Regiment with a Demi-brigade of 3 Battalions..
Notes
Strengths of many company sized units are estimates, based on the known strength of an infantry company.
Artillery Regiments
Half the B Series Divisions had a single Mixed Artillery Regiment, such as the 54th, 55th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 67th, and 71st. These consisted of 3 battalion of 75mm Guns and one battalion of 155mm Guns.

FRENCH DIVISION de INFANTERIE [DI] [C Series]
Northeast, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)

May 1940

The C series were the poorest quality divisions. In many cases they possessed less artillery and had no anti-aircraft weapons.



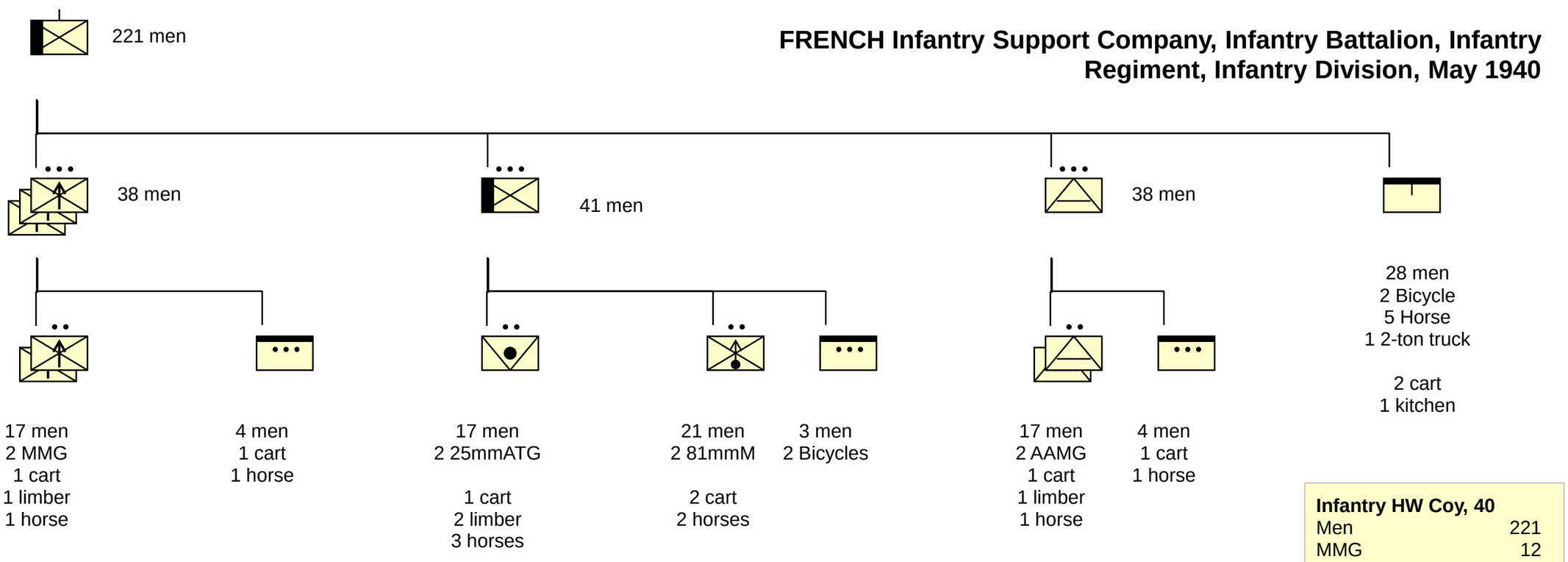
FRENCH Infantry Rifle Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Regiment, Infantry Division, May 1940

Overview

This comes from the www.niehorster.org site and does not align with a number of other sources used in the divisional TO&E's. Nonetheless it provided a detailed view of these formations and is included to provide readers a view of how the companies were structured.

FRENCH Infantry Rifle Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Regiment, Infantry Division, May 1940

Rifle Coy, 40	
Men	194
LMG	12
60mmM	1
Bicycle	5
2-ton Truck	1
Horses	5
Carts	2
Kitchen	1
Limber	1



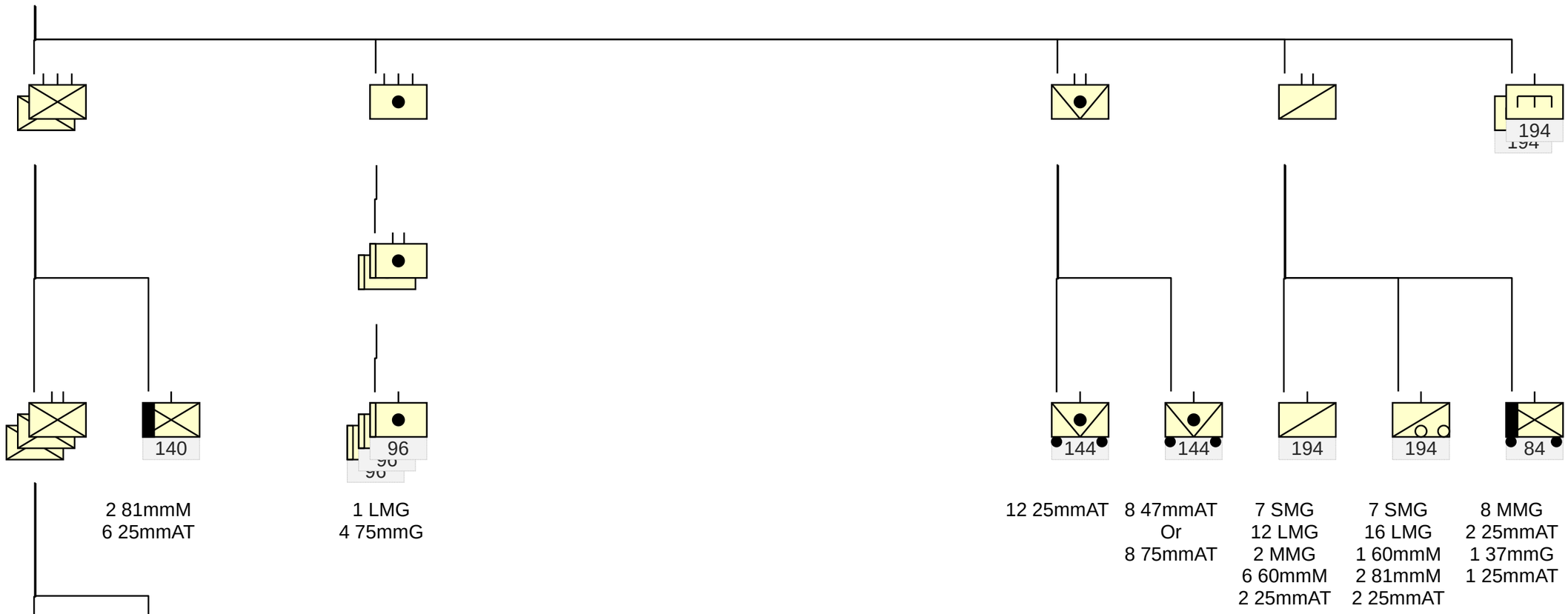
FRENCH Infantry Support Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Regiment, Infantry Division, May 1940

Infantry HW Coy, 40	
Men	221
MMG	12
AAMG	4
81mmM	2
2-ton truck	1
Bicycles	4
Carts	17
Horses	22

FRENCH DIVISION LEGERE de INFANTERIE [DIL] [NE Type] Northeast, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)

Light Infantry Division, May 1940

The light divisions were, as their name suggest, light infantry divisions. They lacked indirect fire artillery and only possess two regiments of infantry.



Artillery Regiment
Some has 1 Battalions of 75mm Guns and one Battalion of 105mm Guns.

Notes
This represents the theoretical maximum strength of an Infantry Division. Some divisions had less AT Guns and Artillery.

Infantry Regiments
Some Divisions replaced the Infantry Regiment with a Demi-brigade of 3 Battalions. The 11th and the 43rd.

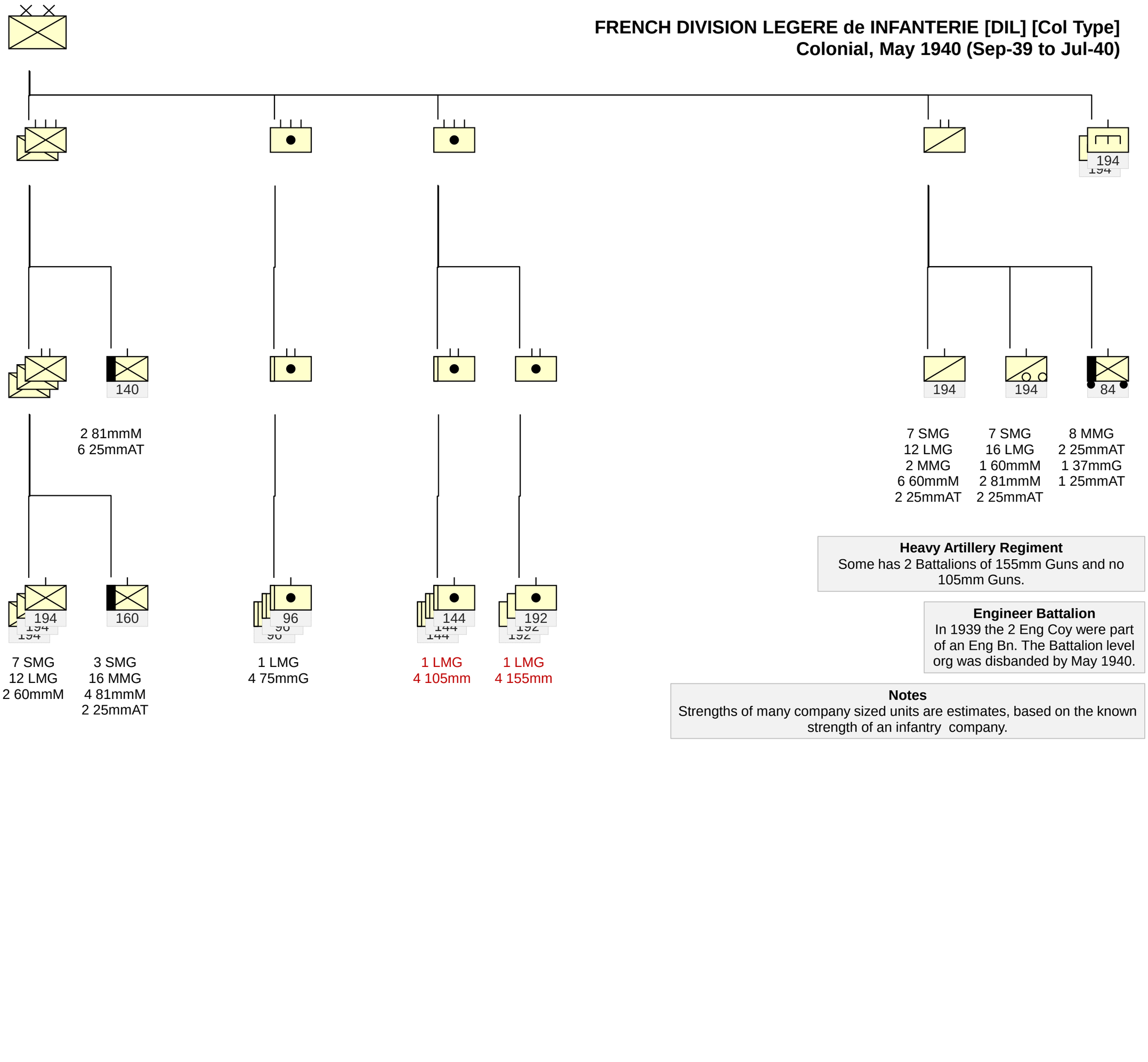
Divisional Anti-Tank Battery
Some Divisional 47mm AT Batteries were equip with the 75mm AT Gun

Notes
Strengths of many company sized units are estimates, based on the known strength of an infantry company.

FRENCH DIVISION LEGERE de INFANTERIE [DIL] [Col Type] Colonial, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)

Light Colonial Infantry Division, May 1940

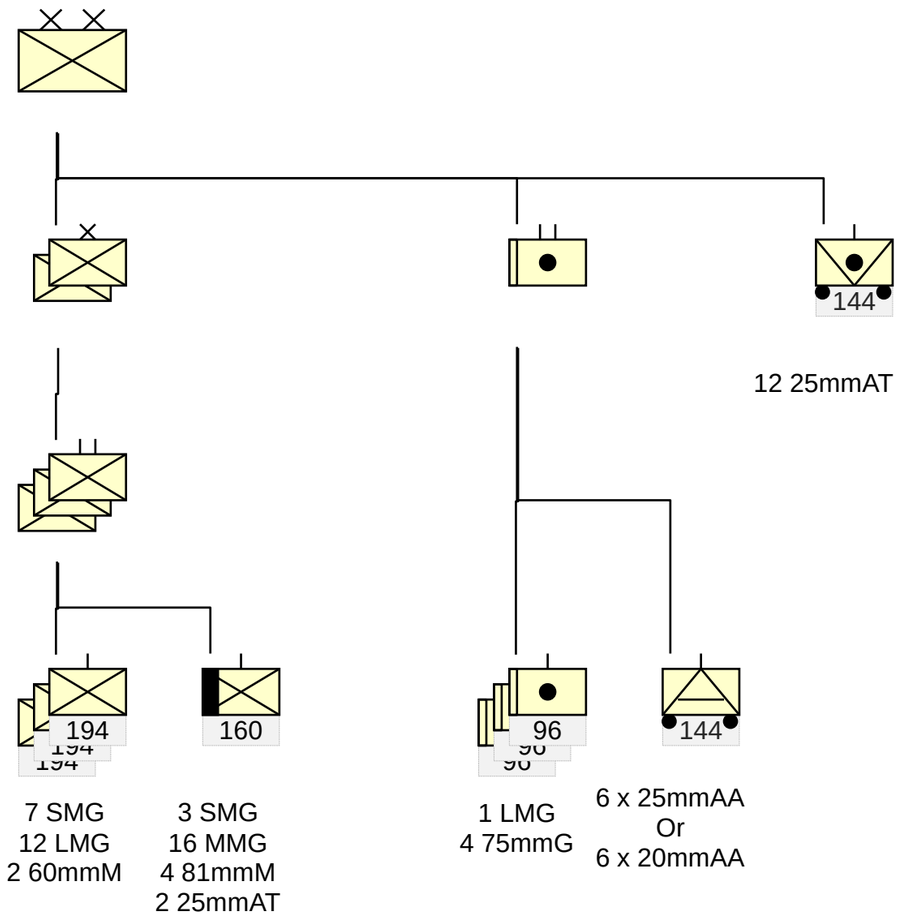
The colonial light divisions retained a typical infantry divisions artillery, but did not possess an a/t Battalion.



FRENCH DIVISION LEGERE de CHASSEURS [DLCh] [A Series]
Northeast, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)

May 1940

The Chasseur division was designed for the Norway operation. It was designed to operate as two brigades, in the same manner as mountain divisions. As it was designed to operate in Norway, this was in effect a light mountain division. Highly trained and motivated men.



FRENCH DIVISION LEGERE de CHASSEURS [DLCh] [A Series]
Northeast, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)

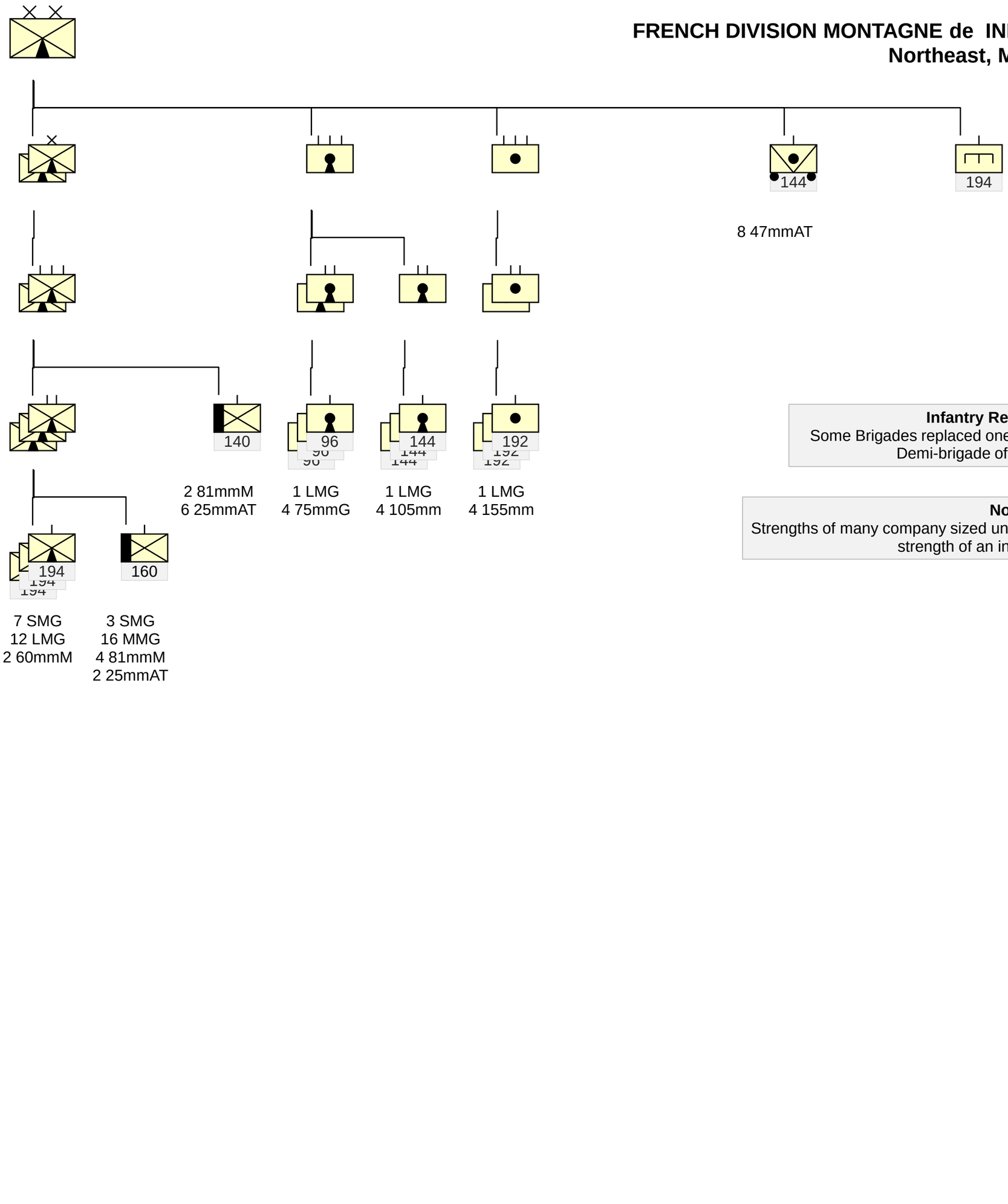
Anti-Aircraft Battery
The AA Battery of 6 x 25mmAA attached to the 75mm Artillery Battalion is shown as an attached formation in several sources. Some batteries may be equip with Oerlikons.

Notes
Strengths of many company sized units are estimates, based on the known strength of an infantry company.

FRENCH DIVISION MONTAGNE de INFANTERIE [DMI] [A Series] Northeast, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)

Mountain Division, May 1940

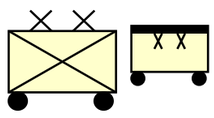
The mountain division was expected to operate as separate manoeuvre formations, initially brigade, then regimental and most common at battalion level. Due to the nature of mountain warfare this was a typical structure, except for the addition of brigades.



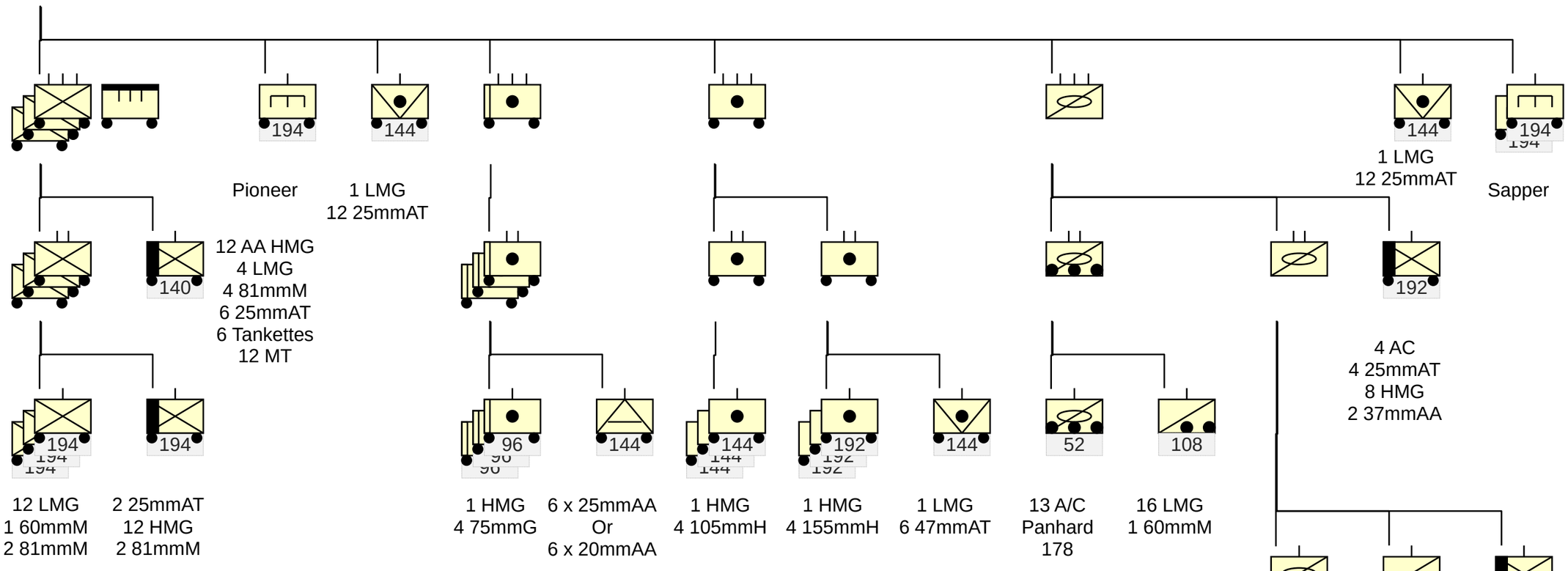
FRENCH DIVISION de INFANTERIE MOTORISEE [DIM] [A Series] Northeast, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)

10th June 1940

The Motorised division was an infantry division with trucks, however unlike the German equivalent it did possess an armoured regiment giving it some armoured punch. This would have been an effective offensive division, and with a higher than normal compliment of a/at guns, it could deal with enemy armour easier than most other French formations. The Germans finally organised their motorised divisions withy an armoured regiment/battalion, although the Germans use self propelled guns or howitzers in their Panzer Grenadier divisions.



FRENCH DIVISION de INFANTERIE MOTORISEE [DIM] [A Series]
Northeast, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)



Notes
Strengths of many company sized units are estimates, based on the known strength of an infantry company, which is 194 men.

Heavy Artillery Regiment
The 1st Motorized Division had 2 x 105mm Battalions. The 15th Motorized Division had 2 x 155mm Battalions.

Reconnaissance Regiment
The 25th Motorized Division had H35 Light Tanks instead of armored cars in the Recon Regiment

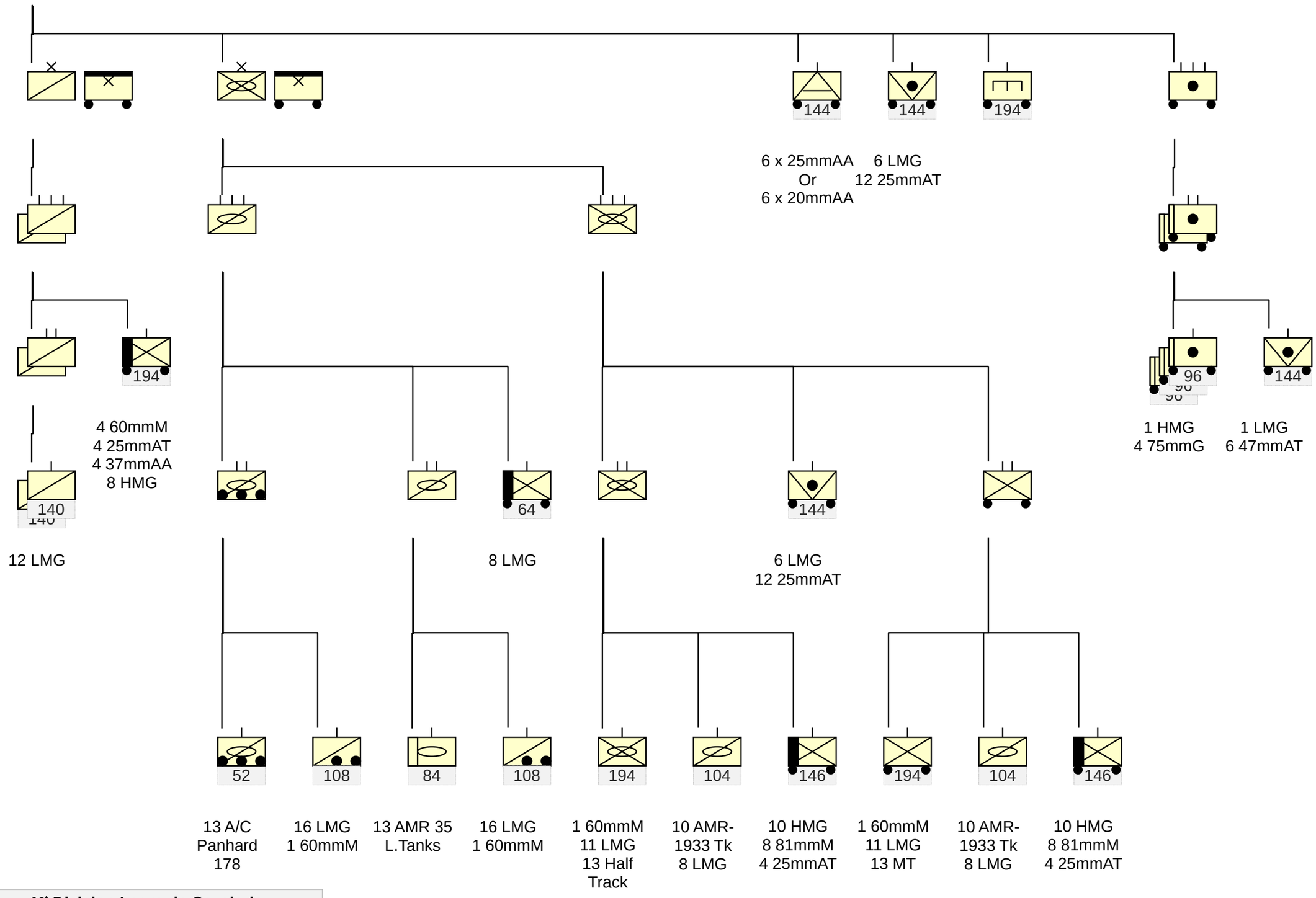
Anti-Aircraft Battery
The AA Battery of 6 x 25mmAA attached to the 75mm Artillery Battalion is shown as an attached formation in several sources, which explains why other sources do not show it. Some batteries may be equip with Oerlikons.

Pioneer Battalion
Some sources show no battalion level, with the Pioneer companies reporting directly to the Division HQ.

FRENCH DIVISION LEGERE de CAVALERIE [DLC] [1 Div]
1st Division, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)

10th June 1940

FRENCH DIVISION de INFANTERIE MOTORISEE [DIM] [A Series]
Northeast, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)



1st Division Legre de Cavalerie
2nd Cavalry Brigade
11th Light mechanized brigade

2nd Division Legre de Cavalerie
3rd Cavalry brigade
12th Light mechanized brigade

3rd Division Legre de Cavalerie
5th Cavalry brigade
13th Light mechanized brigade

4th Division Legre de Cavalerie
4th Cavalry brigade
14th Light mechanized brigade

5th Division Legre de Cavalerie
6th Cavalry brigade
15th Light mechanized brigade

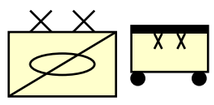
Cavalry Regiments
One source shows no Cavalry Battalions and instead has 4 Cavalry Companies in the Regiment. The strength of the Heavy weapons Company varies, with one source showing no AA Guns and only 2 25mmAT Guns.
Other sources show 2 brigade, with 2 Regiments, but this is suspect.

Anti-Aircraft Battery
The AA Battery of 6 x 25mmAA attached to the 75mm Artillery Battalion is shown as an attached formation in several sources, which explains why other sources do not show it. Some batteries may be equip with Oerlikons.

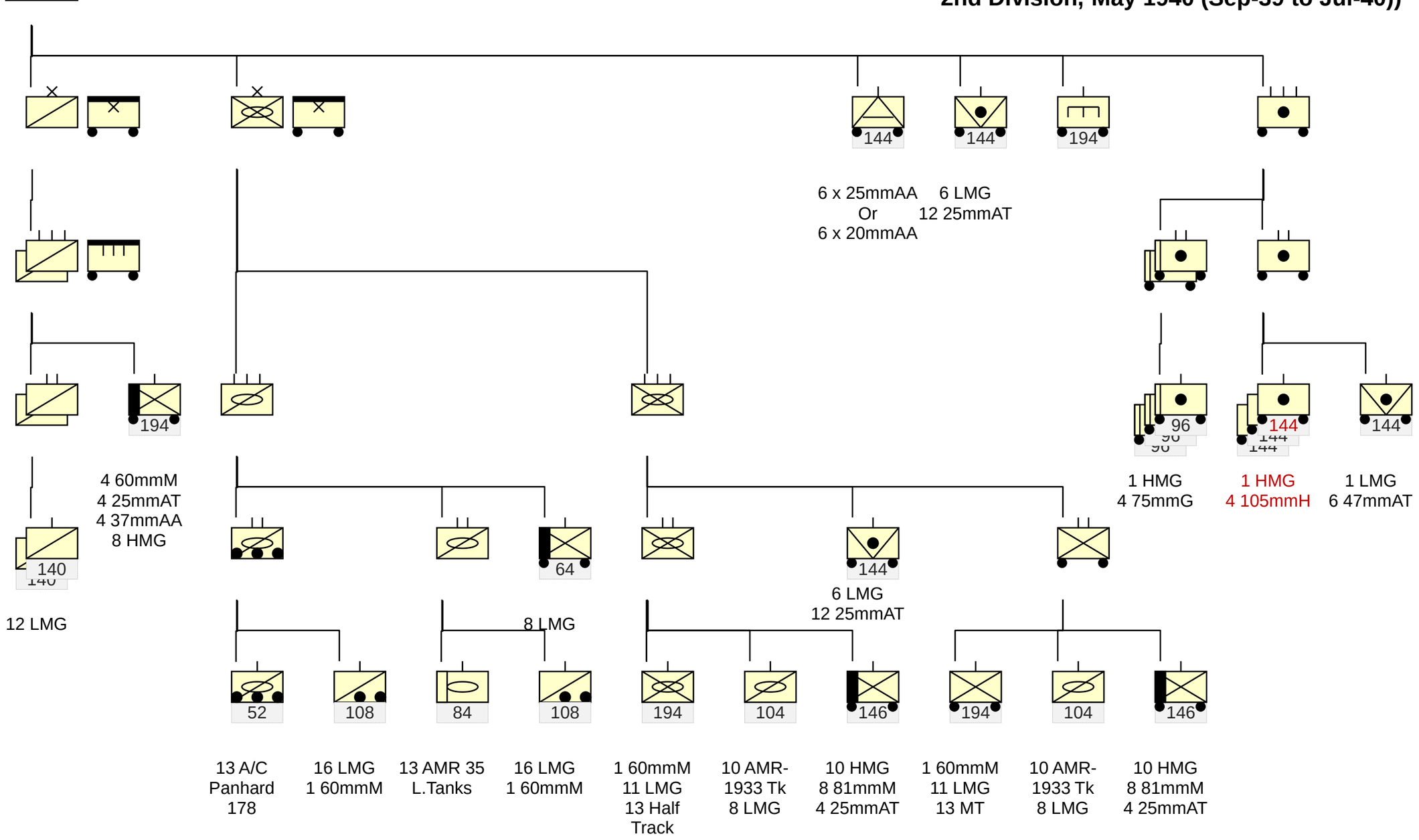
Notes
Strengths of many company sized units are estimates, based on the known strength of an infantry company, which is 194 men.

FRENCH DIVISION LEGERE de CAVALERIE [DLC] [2 Div]
2nd Division, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)

10th June 1940



FRENCH DIVISION LEGERE de CAVALERIE [DLC] [2 Div]
2nd Division, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40))



1st Division Legre de Cavalerie
2nd Cavalry Brigade
11th Light mechanized brigade

2nd Division Legre de Cavalerie
3rd Cavalry brigade
12th Light mechanized brigade

3rd Division Legre de Cavalerie
5th Cavalry brigade
13th Light mechanized brigade

4th Division Legre de Cavalerie
4th Cavalry brigade
14th Light mechanized brigade

5th Division Legre de Cavalerie
6th Cavalry brigade
15th Light mechanized brigade

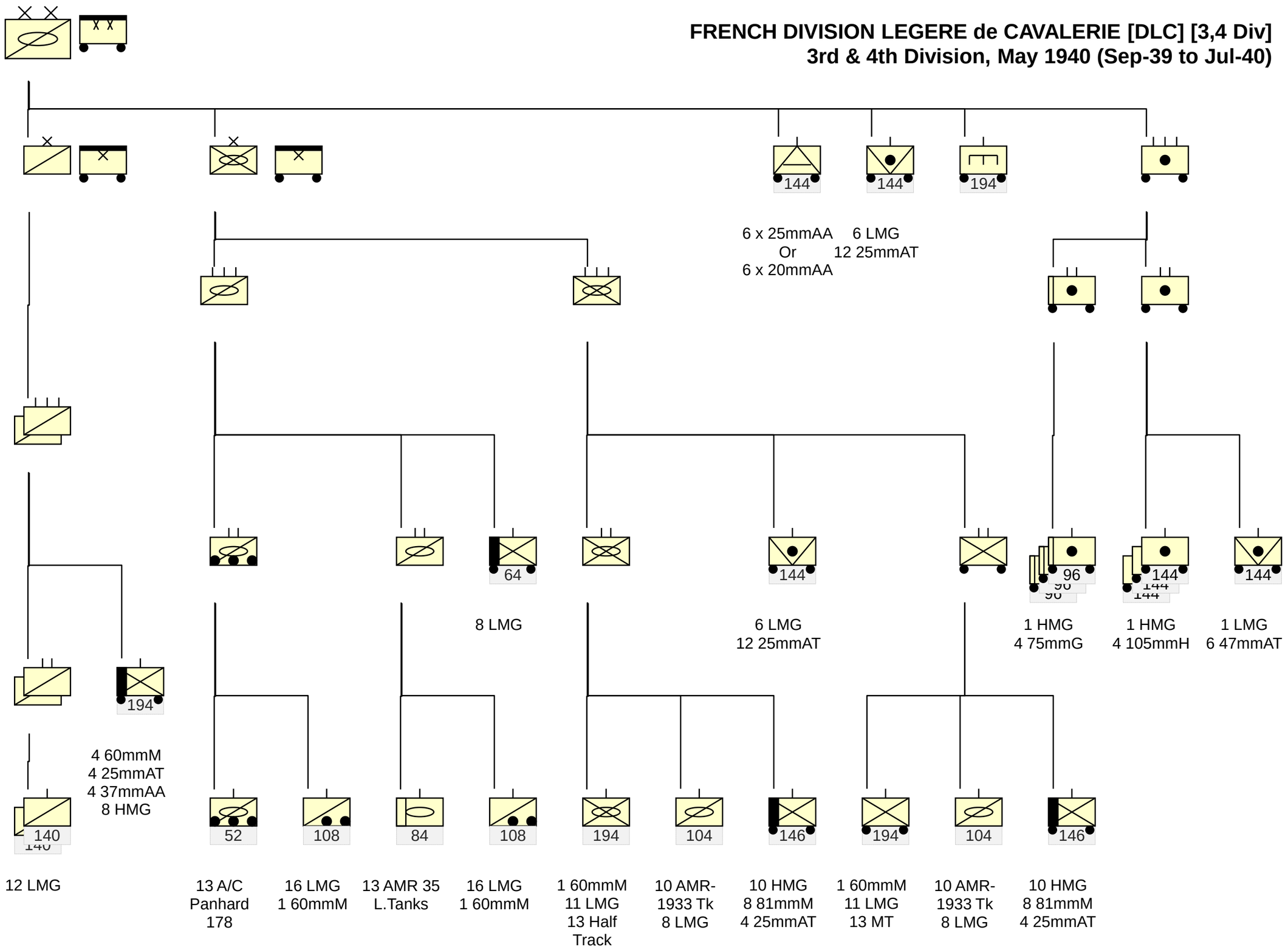
Cavalry Regiments
One source shows no Cavalry Battalions and instead has 4 Cavalry Companies in the Regiment. The strength of the Heavy weapons Company varies, with one source showing no AA Guns and only 2 25mmAT Guns.
Other sources show 2 brigade, with 2 Regiments, but this is suspect.

Anti-Aircraft Battery
The AA Battery of 6 x 25mmAA attached to the 75mm Artillery Battalion is shown as an attached formation in several sources, which explains why other sources do not show it. Some batteries may be equip with Oerlikons.

Notes
Strengths of many company sized units are estimates, based on the known strength of an infantry company, which is 194 men.

FRENCH DIVISION LEGERE de CAVALERIE [DLC] [3,4 Div]
3rd & 4th Division, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)

10th June 1940



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Notes
Strengths of many company sized units are estimates, based on the known strength of an infantry company, which is 194 men.

1st Division Legre de Cavalerie
2nd Cavalry Brigade
11th Light mechanized brigade

2nd Division Legre de Cavalerie
3rd Cavalry brigade
12th Light mechanized brigade

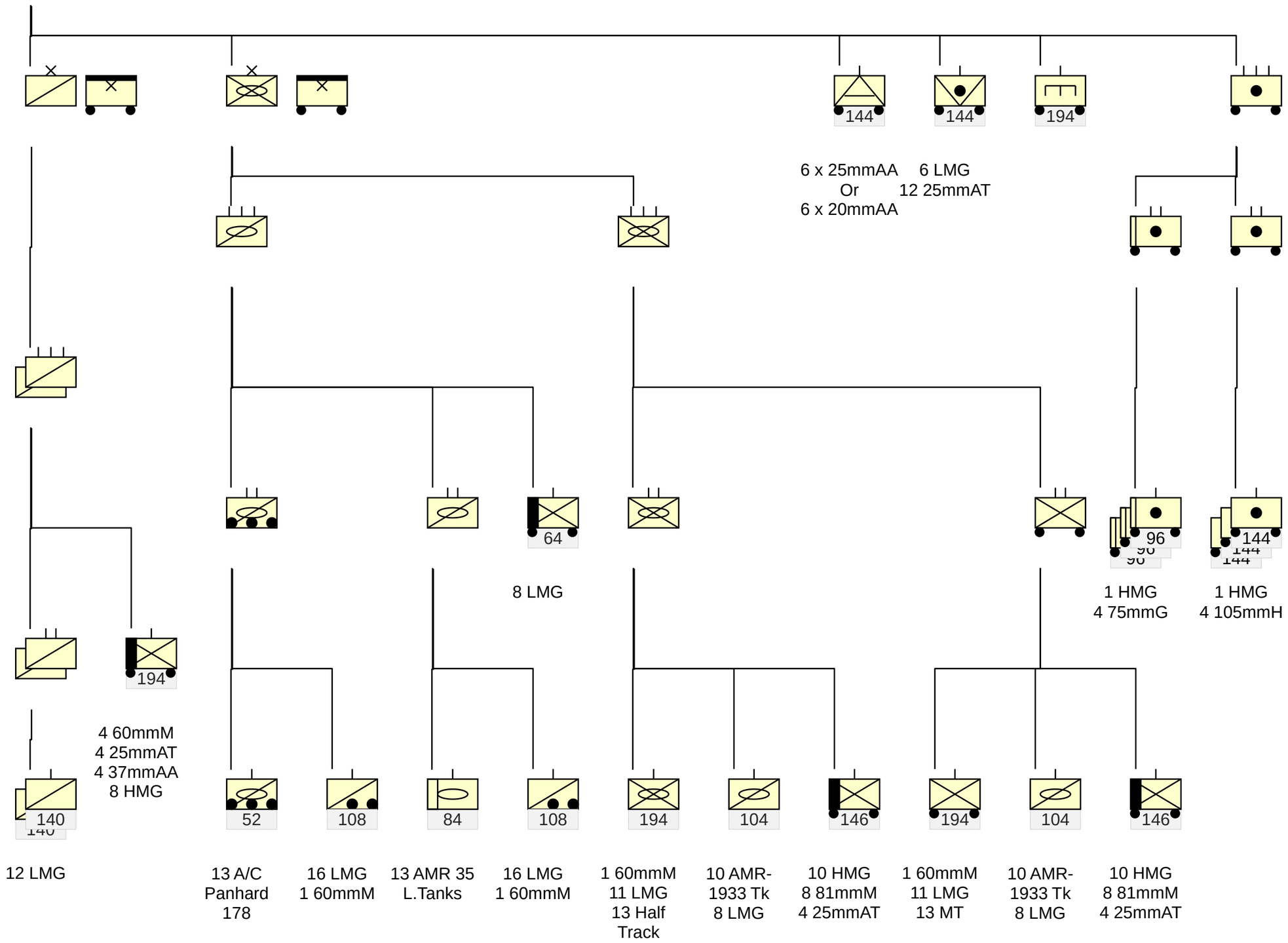
3rd Division Legre de Cavalerie
5th Cavalry brigade
13th Light mechanized brigade

4th Division Legre de Cavalerie
4th Cavalry brigade
14th Light mechanized brigade

5th Division Legre de Cavalerie
6th Cavalry brigade
15th Light mechanized brigade

FRENCH DIVISION LEGERE de CAVALERIE [DLC] [5 Div]
5th Division, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)

10th June 1940



Cavalry Regiments
One source shows no Cavalry Battalions and instead has 4 Cavalry Companies in the Regiment. The strength of the Heavy weapons Company varies, with one source showing no AA Guns and only 2 25mmAT Guns.
Other sources show 2 brigade, with 2 Regiments, but this is suspect.

Anti-Aircraft Battery
The AA Battery of 6 x 25mmAA attached to the 75mm Artillery Battalion is shown as an attached formation in several sources, which explains why other sources do not show it. Some batteries may be equip with Oerlikons.

Notes
Strengths of many company sized units are estimates, based on the known strength of an infantry company, which is 194 men.

1st Division Legre de Cavalerie
2nd Cavalry Brigade
11th Light mechanized brigade

2nd Division Legre de Cavalerie
3rd Cavalry brigade
12th Light mechanized brigade

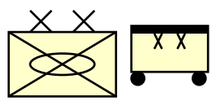
3rd Division Legre de Cavalerie
5th Cavalry brigade
13th Light mechanized brigade

4th Division Legre de Cavalerie
4th Cavalry brigade
14th Light mechanized brigade

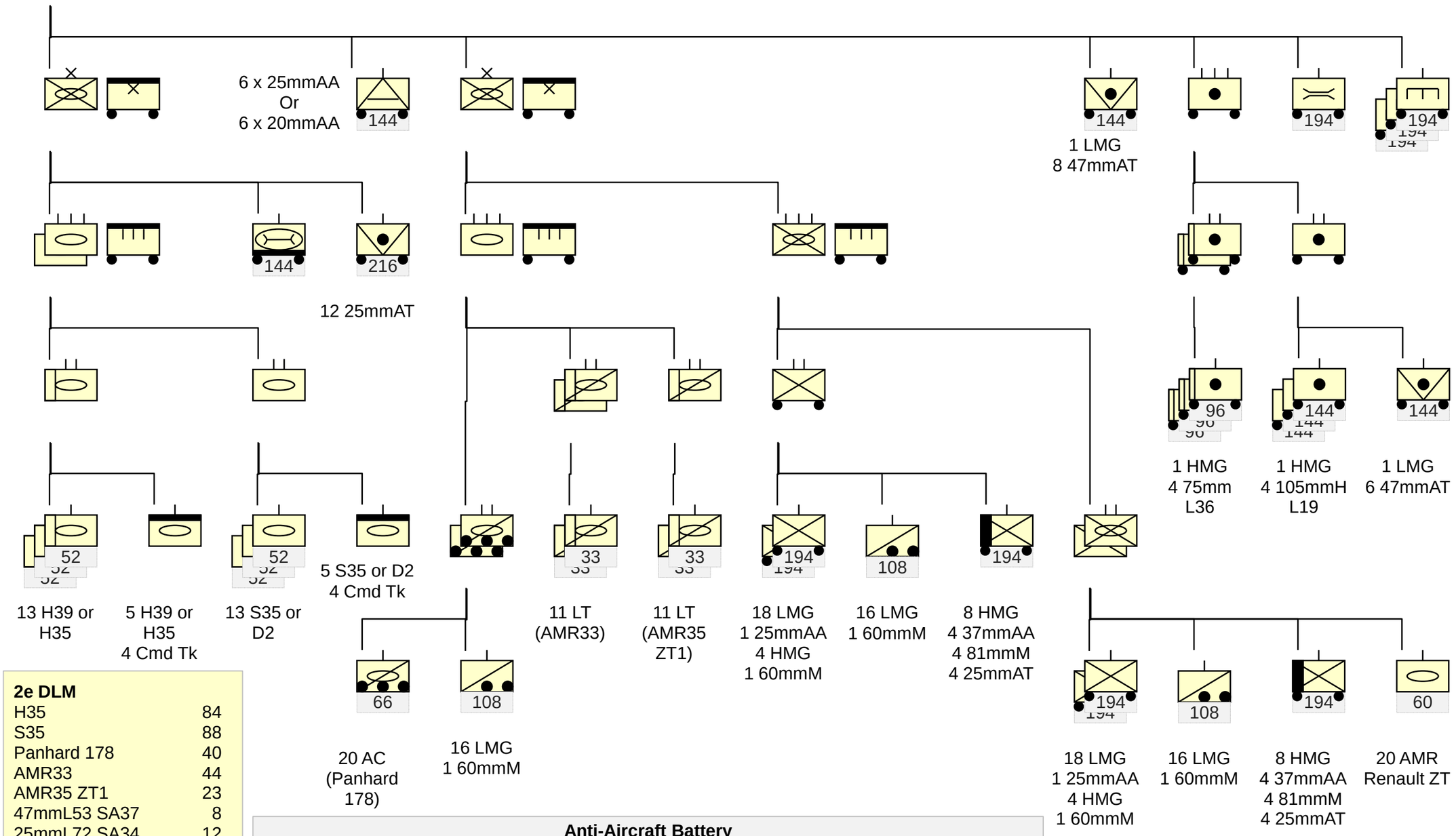
5th Division Legre de Cavalerie
6th Cavalry brigade
15th Light mechanized brigade

FRENCH DIVISION LEGERE de MECHANIQUE [DLM] [1, 2 Div]
1st & 2nd Division, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)

1st, 2nd, Light Mechanized Division, May 1940



FRENCH DIVISION LEGERE de MECHANIQUE [DLM] [1, 2 Div]
1st & 2nd Division, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)



2e DLM	
H35	84
S35	88
Panhard 178	40
AMR33	44
AMR35 ZT1	23
47mmL53 SA37	8
25mmL72 SA34	12
25mm AA	6
75mm Mle1897	24
105mm How	12

Anti-Aircraft Battery
The AA Battery of 6 x 25mmAA is shown as an attached formation in several sources, which explains why other sources do not show it. Some batteries may be equip with Oerlikons.

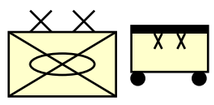
Brigades
Many sources show the Armor Regiments in an Armored brigade and the Mechanized Infantry Regiments in a mechanized Infantry brigade. If correct this was not the way they were used in the field based on Order of battle charts.

Division
The DLM experienced a number of changes up to the German invasion, this resulted in a great deal of confusion concerning the organization. This is based on the may 1940 structure.

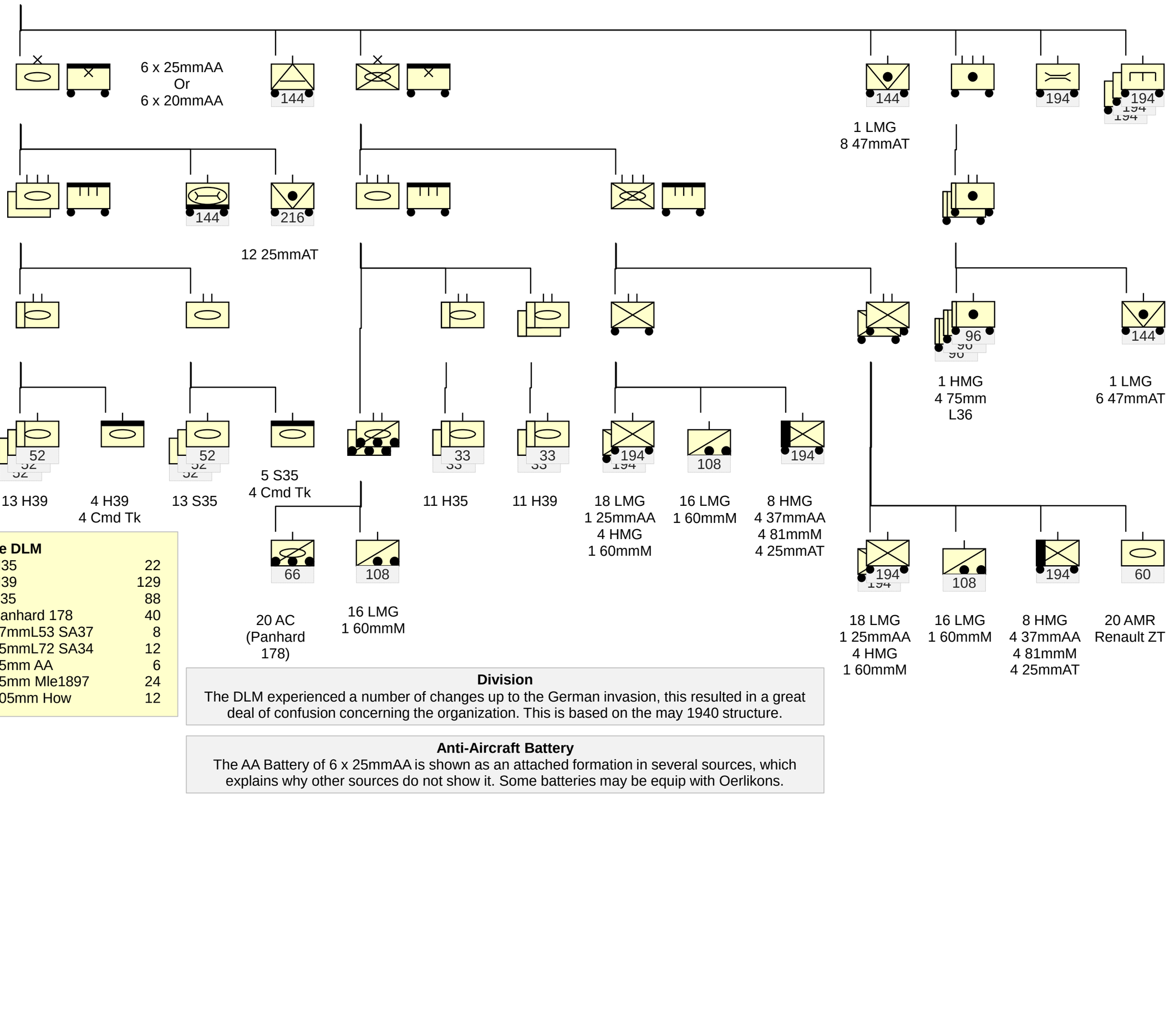
Br/Reg	**1e DLM**	**2e DLM**	**3e DLM**
Brigade Legere Mecanique (Arm)	1e BLM	3e BLM	5e BLM
- Regiment de Chasseurs a Cheval	4e C	13e (tk/H35/S35)	1e C / 2e C
- Regiment de Dragons	18e D	29e (tk/H35/S35)	-
AT Coy (25mm)	11	12	13
Maint Coy	11	12	13
Brigade Legere Macanique (Mech)	2e BLM	4e BLM	6e BLM
- Regiment de Chasseurs a Cheval	6e C	8e (rec)	12e C
- Regiment de Dragons Portes	4e DP	1e (mec)	11e D
RATTT	74e	71e	76e
AT Bty (47mm)	10	10	10
Air Defence Bty	1020	1018	1023
Engineer Battalion	37	38	39
Engineer Coy	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3
Bridging Coy	16	16	16
Signal Battalion	37	38	39
Telephone Co	81	81	81
Radio Co	82	82	82
Carrier Pidgeon Coy	83	83	83
Headquarters			
Headquarters (mot)	227/6	228/23	229/22
Transport Co (mot)	327/6	328/23	329/22
Quarter Master Group	47/6	38/22	39/22
Medical group	37	38	39

FRENCH DIVISION LEGERE de MECHANIQUE [DLM] [3 Div]
3rd Division, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)

3rd Light Mechanized Division, May 1940



FRENCH DIVISION LEGERE de MECHANIQUE [DLM] [3 Div]
3rd Division, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)



3e DLM	
H35	22
H39	129
S35	88
Panhard 178	40
47mmL53 SA37	8
25mmL72 SA34	12
25mm AA	6
75mm Mle1897	24
105mm How	12

Division

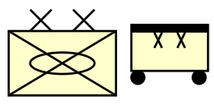
The DLM experienced a number of changes up to the German invasion, this resulted in a great deal of confusion concerning the organization. This is based on the may 1940 structure.

Anti-Aircraft Battery

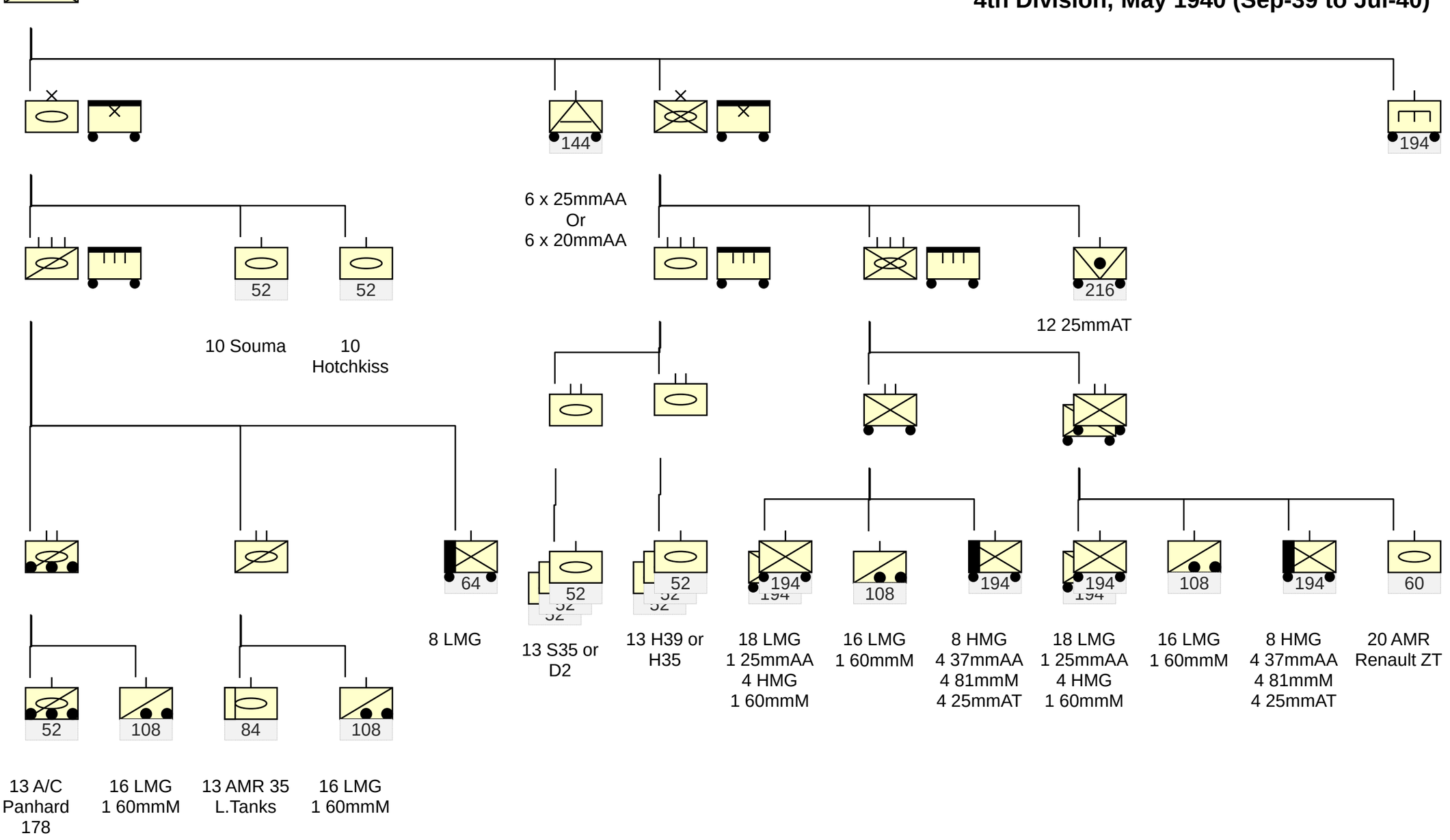
The AA Battery of 6 x 25mmAA is shown as an attached formation in several sources, which explains why other sources do not show it. Some batteries may be equip with Oerlikons.

FRENCH DIVISION LEGERE de MECHANIQUE [DLM] [4 Div]
4th Division, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)

4th Light Mechanized Division, May 1940



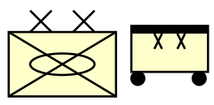
FRENCH DIVISION LEGERE de MECHANIQUE [DLM] [4 Div]
4th Division, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)



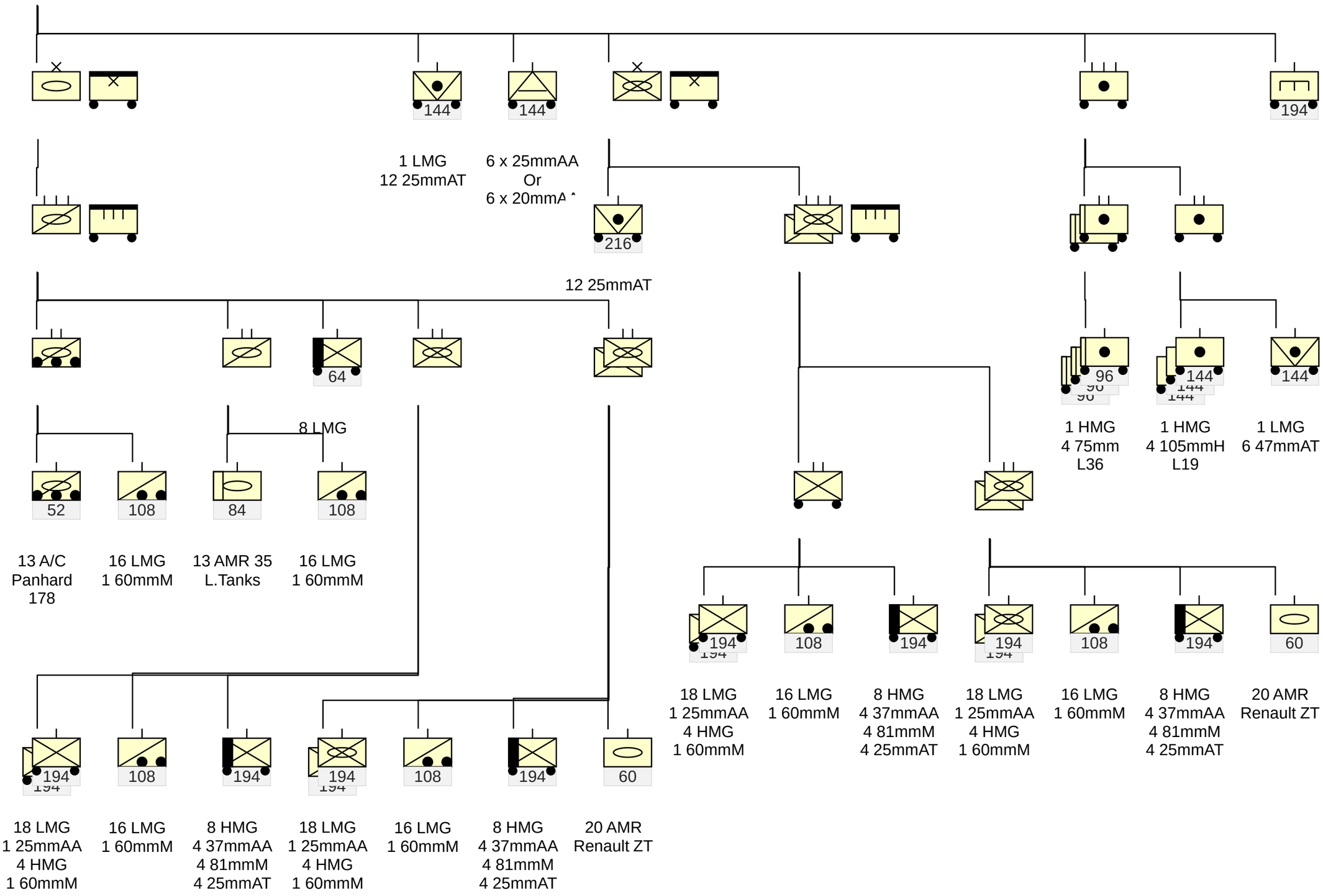
Anti-Aircraft Battery
The AA Battery of 6 x 25mmAA is shown as an attached formation in several sources, which explains why other sources do not show it. Some batteries may be equip with Oerlikons. Its possible it may not even exist, although for a formation as important as a DLM its likely an AA Battery did exist as an attached formation.

FRENCH DIVISION LEGERE de MECHANIQUE [DLM] [7 Div]
7th Division, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)

7th Light Mechanised Division



FRENCH DIVISION LEGERE de MECHANIQUE [DLM] [7 Div]
7th Division, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)



Anti-Aircraft Battery
The AA Battery of 6 x 25mmAA is shown as an attached formation in several sources, which explains why other sources do not show it. Some batteries may be equip with Oerlikons.

Armored Dragoon Regiment
The structure of this formation is unknown. One option is this was a Dragoon Regiment with half tracks. Another option is this had a greater number of Tank Companies and less Infantry Companies.

French

FRENCH Mechanized Rifle Company, Mechanized Cavalry Battalion, Mechanized Cavalry Regiment, Light Mechanized Brigade, Light Mechanized Division 10 May 1940

Overview

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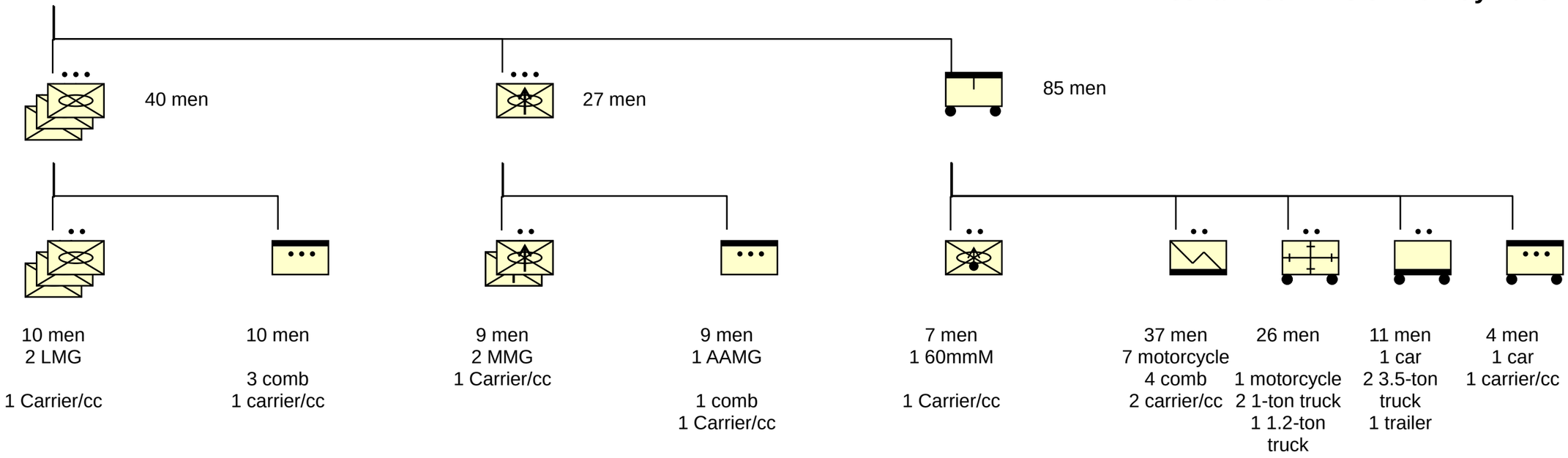
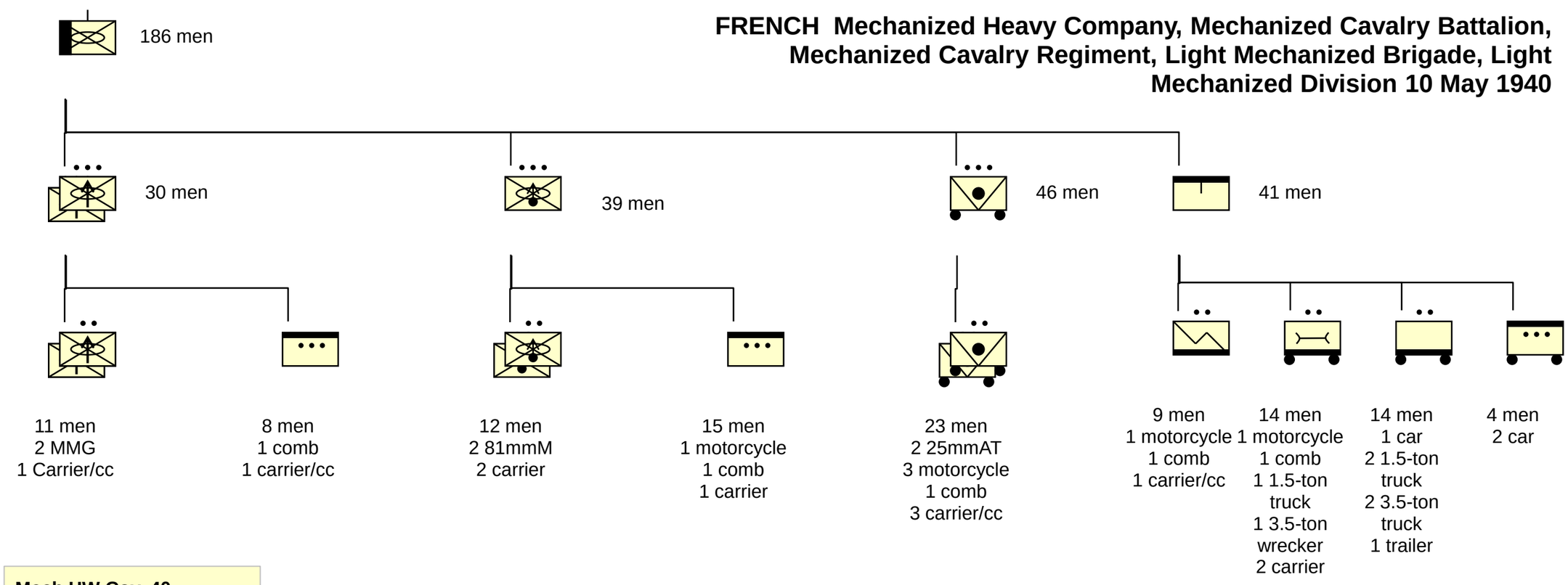


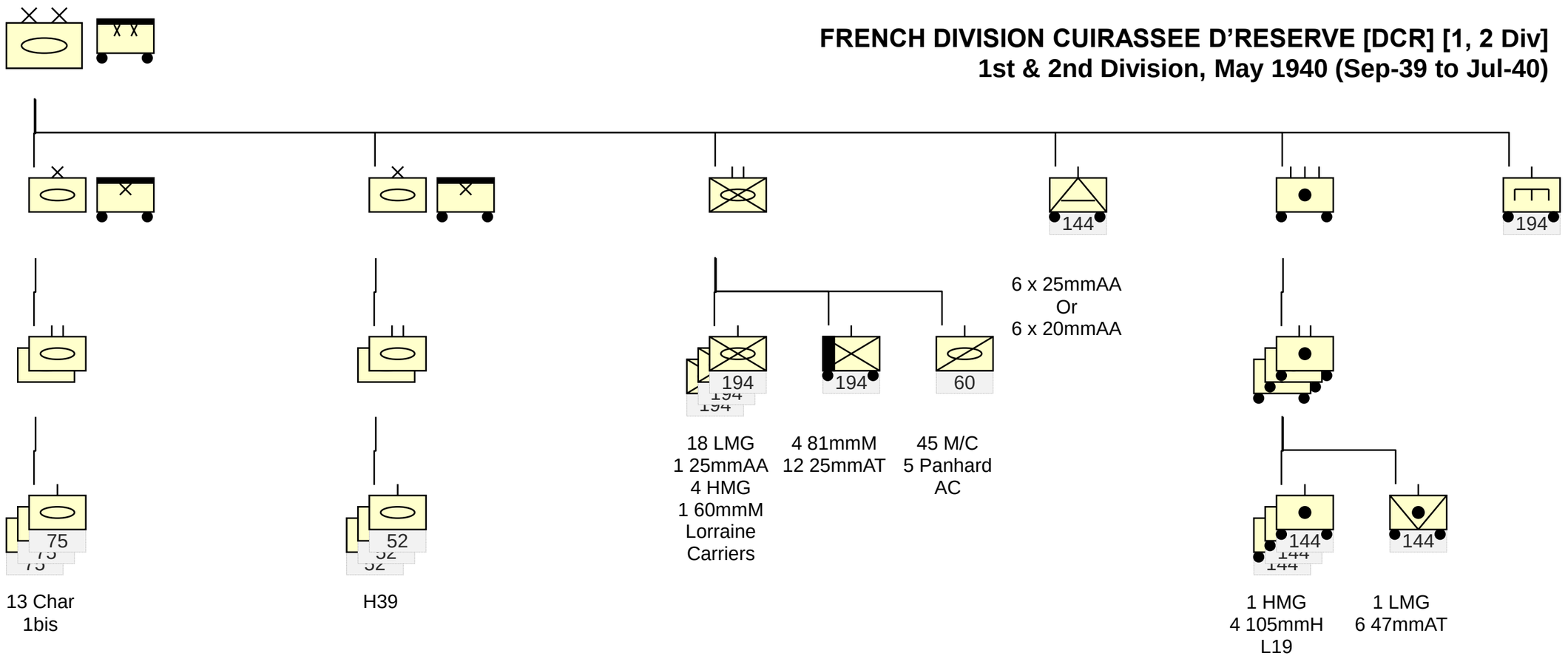
Mech Rifle Coy, 40	
Men	232
LMG	18
MMG	4
AAMG	1
60mmM	1
Motorcycle	8
Combination	14
Car	2
1-ton truck	2
1.2-ton Truck	1
3.5-ton truck	2
Trailer	1
Carrier (cc)	19



Mech HW Coy, 40	
Men	186
MMG	8
81mmM	4
25mmAT	4
Motorcycle	6
Combinations	7
Car	3
1.5-ton truck	3
3.5-ton truck	2
3.5 wrecker	1
Trailer	1
Carrier(cc)	17

FRENCH DIVISION CUIRASSEE D'RESERVE [DCR] [1, 2 Div]
1st & 2nd Division, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)

Armoured Division, May 1940



Anti-Aircraft Battery
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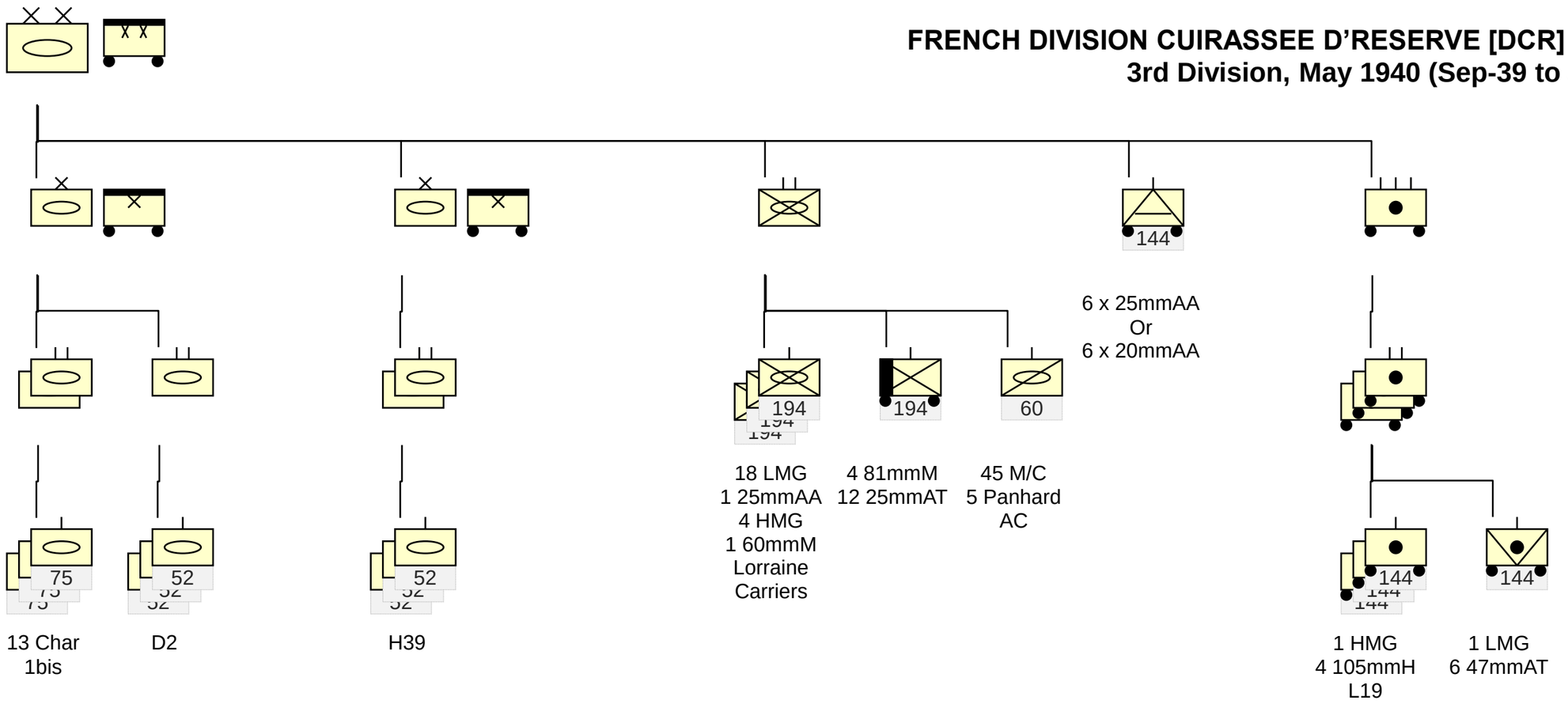
FRENCH DIVISION CUIRASSEE D'RESERVE [DCR] [3 Div]
3rd Division, May 1940 (Sep-39 to Jul-40)

Armoured Division, May 1940



Notes
When in combat this division had a number of Divisional and Corps Reconnaissance Regiments attached. These are not shown.

Anti-Aircraft Battery
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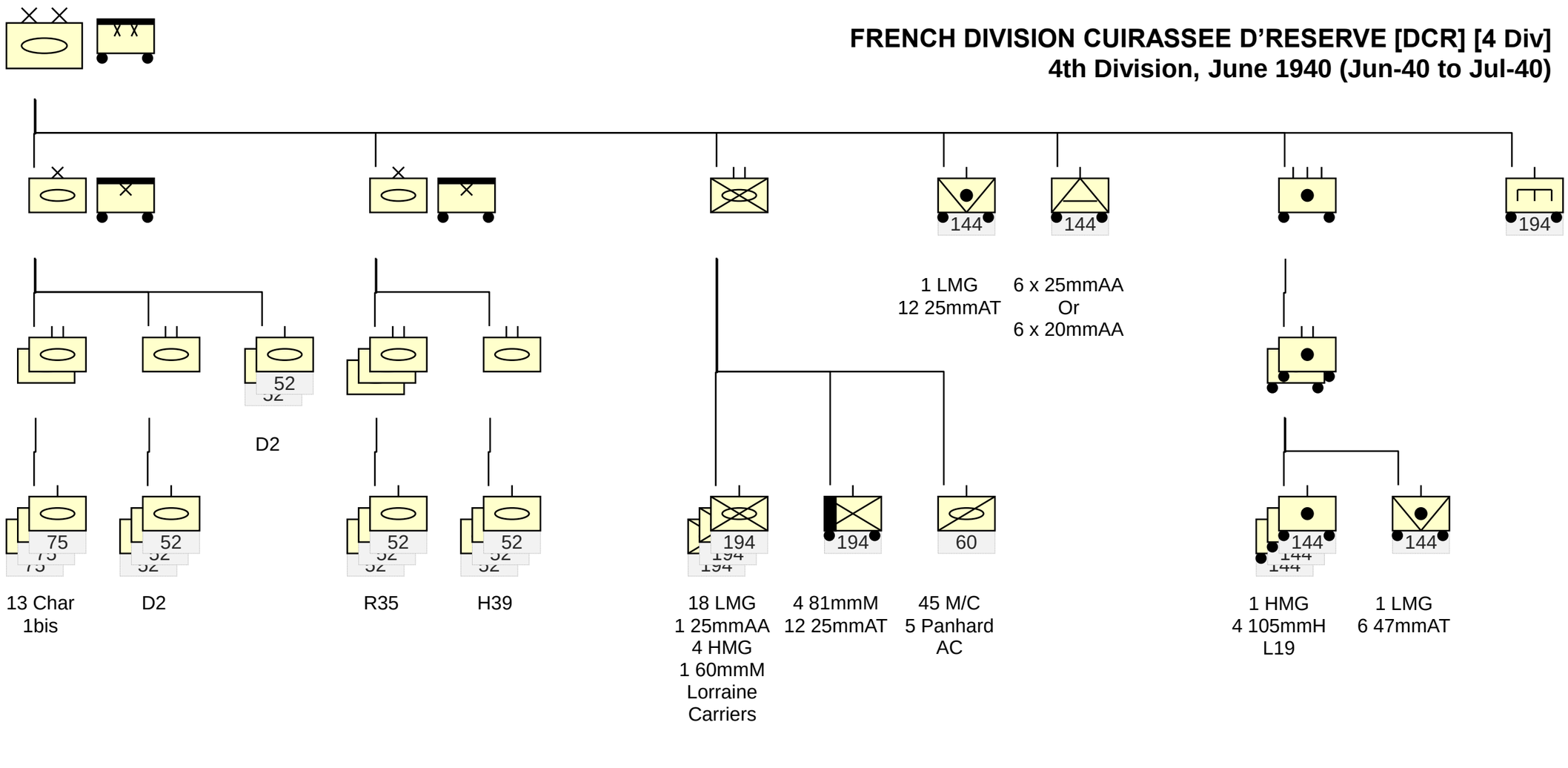
FRENCH DIVISION CUIRASSEE D'RESERVE [DCR] [4 Div]
4th Division, June 1940 (Jun-40 to Jul-40)

Armoured Division, June 1940



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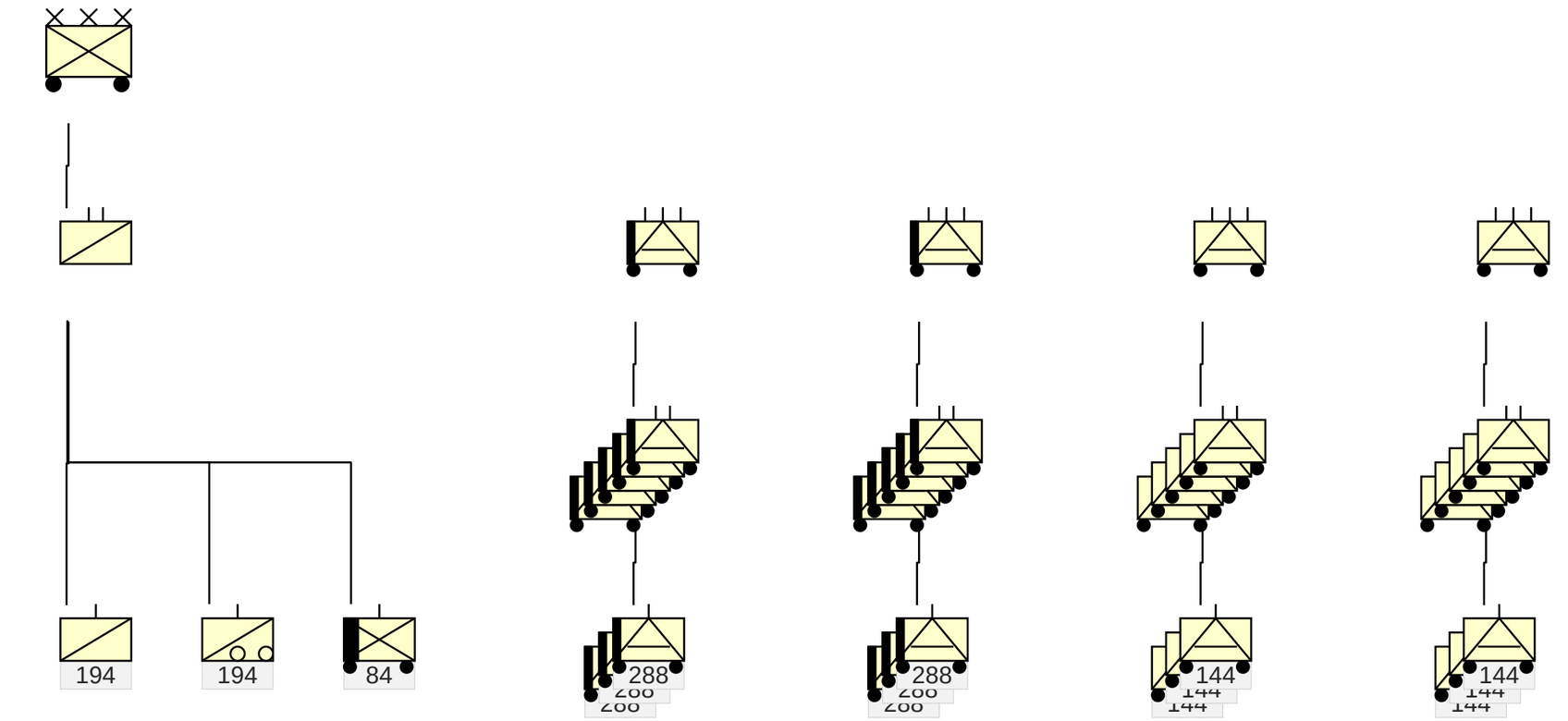
FRENCH CORPS
June 1940 (Jun-40 to Jul-40)

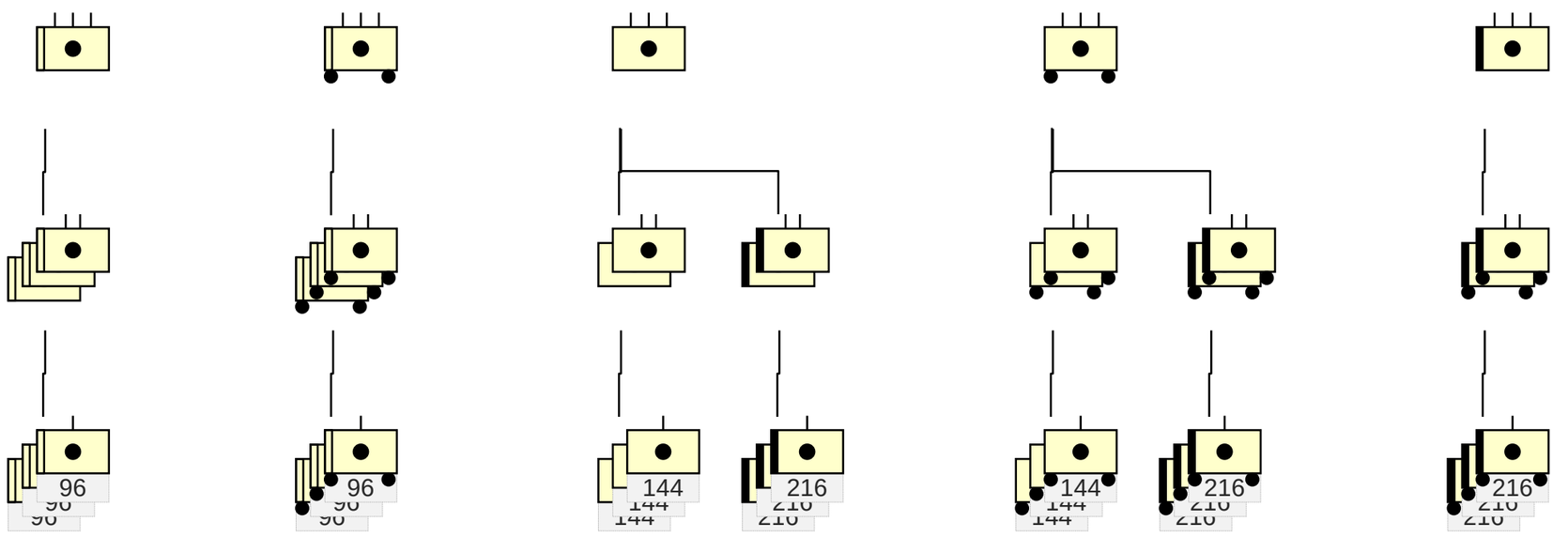
Typical Corps



7 SMG	7 SMG	8 MMG	6 75mmAA	6 75mmAA	6 25mmAA	6 20mmAA
12 LMG	16 LMG	2 25mmAT	m17	m40		
2 MMG	1 60mmM	1 37mmG				
6 60mmM	2 81mmM	1 25mmAT				
2 25mmAT	2 25mmAT					

Anti-Aircraft Regiments
The number of Battalions can range from 10 to 34. The structure was administrative only, the AA was distributed at a battery Level.

Corps Reconnaissance Groups, May 1940
Its assumed to be similar to the Divisional Reconnaissance groups.



1 HMG	1 HMG	1 HMG	1 HMG	1 HMG	1 HMG	Unknown
4 75mm	4 75mm	4 105mmH	4 155mmG	4 105mmH	4 155mmG	
L36	L36	L19		L19		

Artillery Regiments
The number of Battalions can vary, but this structure is the standard version.

POLISH UNITS [POL]

GENERAL

The Polish Army was fairly strong in numbers (~1 million soldiers), but much of it was not mobilised by 1 September, as the Polish government, advised in this by the British and French governments, constantly hoped that the war could be resolved (at least for the time being) through diplomatic channels. Less than half of the Polish armed forces had been mobilized by 1 September, and only one-quarter (250,000) were fully equipped and in assigned positions when hostilities commenced. Thus many soldiers, mobilised after 1 September, failed to reach the designated staging areas and, together with normal civilians, sustained significant casualties when public transport (trains and roads filled with refugees) became targets of the German Air Force.

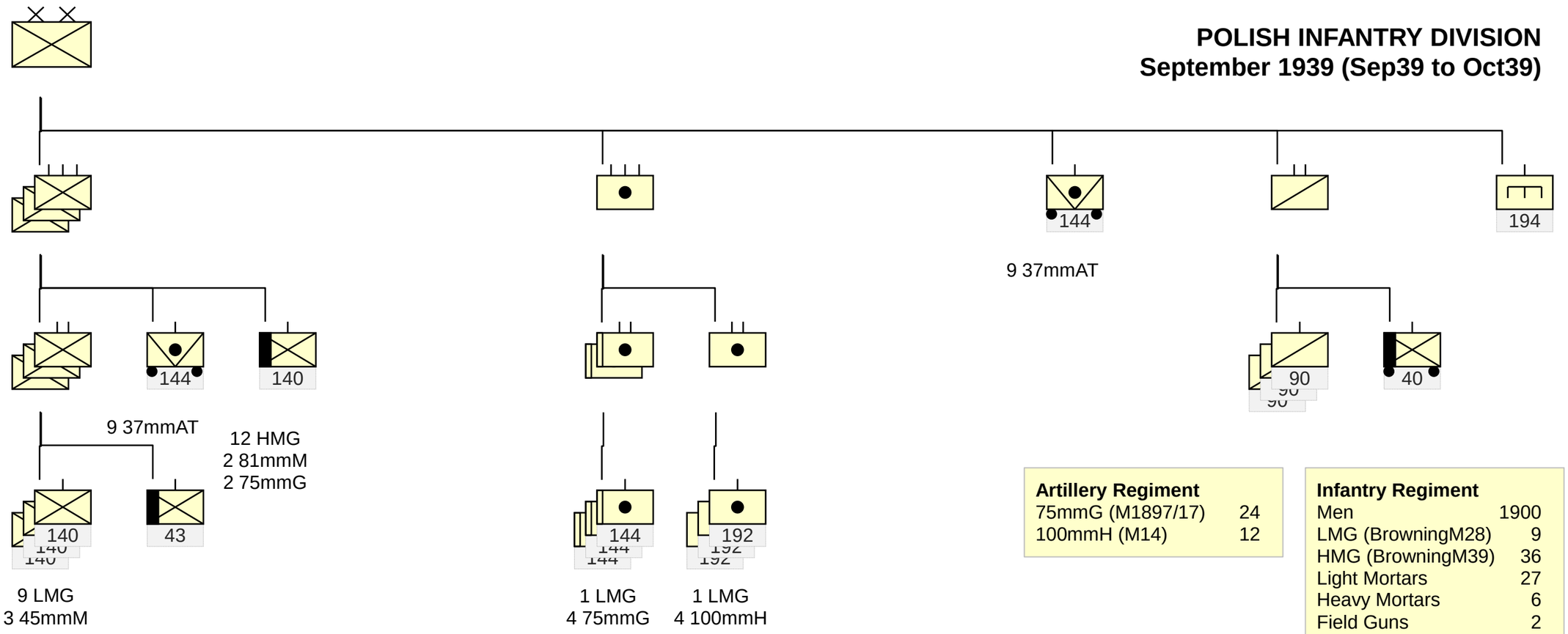
Poland possessed numerically inferior armoured forces, and they were dispersed within the infantry and unable to effectively engage in any major armoured battles. The Germans opposing them had close to 3,000 tanks organised into independent divisions under blitzkrieg doctrine. In terms of equipment, the Poles had 132 of their own 7TP tanks, which were capable of destroying any German amour, including their heaviest Panzer IV, and had a few relatively modern imported designs, such as 50 Renault R35 tanks and 38 Vickers E tanks. Of the 700 odd tanks remaining, 102 were obsolete First World War Renault FT tanks and, not much better than armoured cars, 300 TK-3 and 274 TKS tankettes. In addition to tanks, Poland successfully used 10 regular armoured trains against German forces, which were unprepared to face this kind of combat vehicle considered in 1939 so obsolete by German planners to be given any serious consideration. Although the trains proved indeed vulnerable to air attack, losses incurred against Polish trains ("Śmiały" Armoured Train destroyed nearly 100 German tanks during the battles around Mokra village) convinced the Germans to reintroduce this type of vehicle into their own army after the September Campaign.

Experience in the Polish-Soviet War (1919–1921), the only recent, major conflict the independent Second Polish Republic took part in, shaped Polish Army organisational and operational doctrine. Unlike the First World War, this was a conflict in which the cavalry's mobility played a decisive role. Thus the Polish high command drew a lesson different from both the Western Allies and Germany with their western front experience. With their victory in the First World War, France and Britain remained conservative and expected the new conflict to be another of trench warfare. German military theories were based upon the notion that successful offenses would be based on new inventions—tanks and planes. Poland stood in the middle: acknowledging the benefits of mobility but unwilling (and unable) to invest heavily in the expensive and unproven new inventions, it turned to cavalry, which the Polish Army considered its elite corps. During the September Campaign, the Polish Cavalry would prove to be much more successful than anybody, the Germans included, could have anticipated. Polish Cavalry brigades were used as a mobile infantry and were quite successful against German infantry. Cavalry charges were rare but successful, especially when used against infantry in un-entrenched positions. However, while Polish cavalry matched German panzers in speed and anti-infantry effectiveness, in the end it simply could not stand its ground against tanks.

Among the interesting equipment Polish forces used with success was the 7.92 mm Karabin przeciwpancerny wz.35 anti-tank rifle. It was quite successful against German light tanks, although, as with most of modern Polish equipment, production was just beginning when the war started, and thus wasn't fielded in numbers large enough to significantly change the outcome of the war.

POLISH INFANTRY DIVISION
September 1939 (Sep39 to Oct39)

Infantry Division, September 1939



Artillery Regiment	
75mmG (M1897/17)	24
100mmH (M14)	12

Infantry Regiment	
Men	1900
LMG (BrowningM28)	9
HMG (BrowningM39)	36
Light Mortars	27
Heavy Mortars	6
Field Guns	2
37mmAT	9

Infantry Division (Regular)	
Officers	515
Enlisted Men	15,977
Horses	6,939
LMG (BrowningM28)	326
MMG (BrowningM39)	132
46mm Mortars	81
81mm Mortars	20
ATR	66
37mm ATG	27
40mm AAG	4
75mm Field Guns	30
100mm Howitzers	12
105mm Guns	3
155mm Guns	3

POLISH Infantry Rifle Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Regiment, Infantry Division, September 1939

Overview

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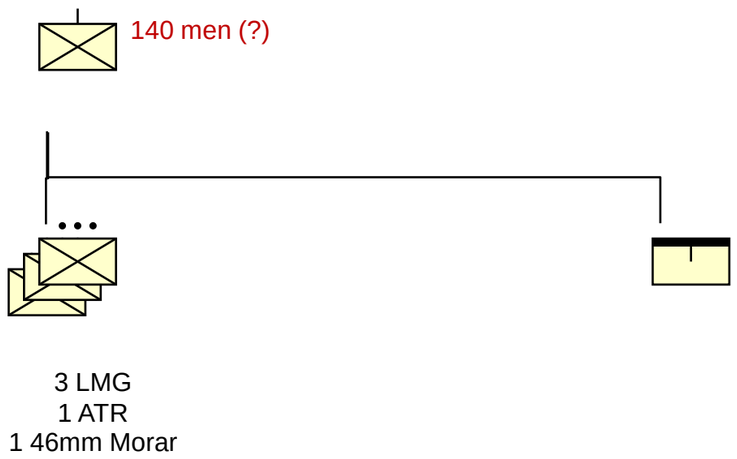
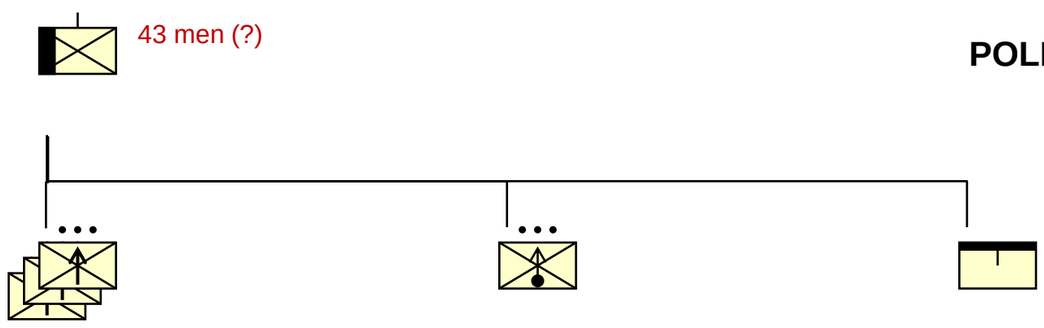


POLISH Infantry Rifle Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Regiment, Infantry Division, September 1939

Rifle Coy, 39	
Men	140
ATR	3
LMG (Bren)	9
46mmM	3



POLISH Infantry HW Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Regiment, Infantry Division, September 1939

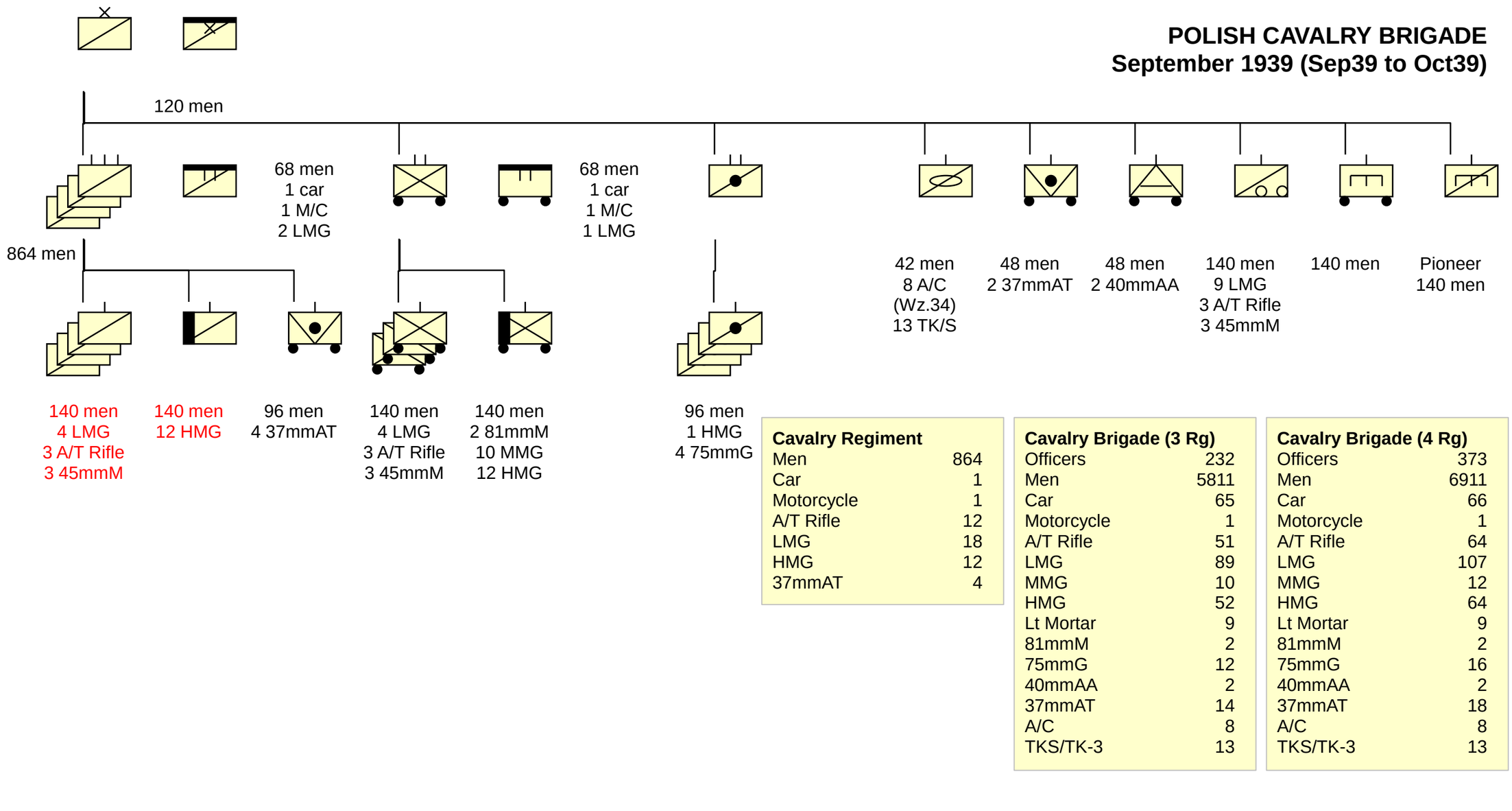
Battalion Support Platoons
This platoons were not part of the heavy weapons company and was directly subordinated to the Battalion Headquarters. .

Infantry HW Coy, 39	
Men	140
MMG	12
81mmM	2

POLISH CAVALRY BRIGADE
September 1939 (Sep39 to Oct39)

Cavalry Brigade, September 1939

There were two types of Cavalry brigades, the 3 cavalry Regiment (and 3 Horse Artillery batteries) and the 4 cavalry Regiment (and 4 horse Artillery batteries) version. This shows the four regiment version.



Cavalry Regiment	
Men	864
Car	1
Motorcycle	1
A/T Rifle	12
LMG	18
HMG	12
37mmAT	4

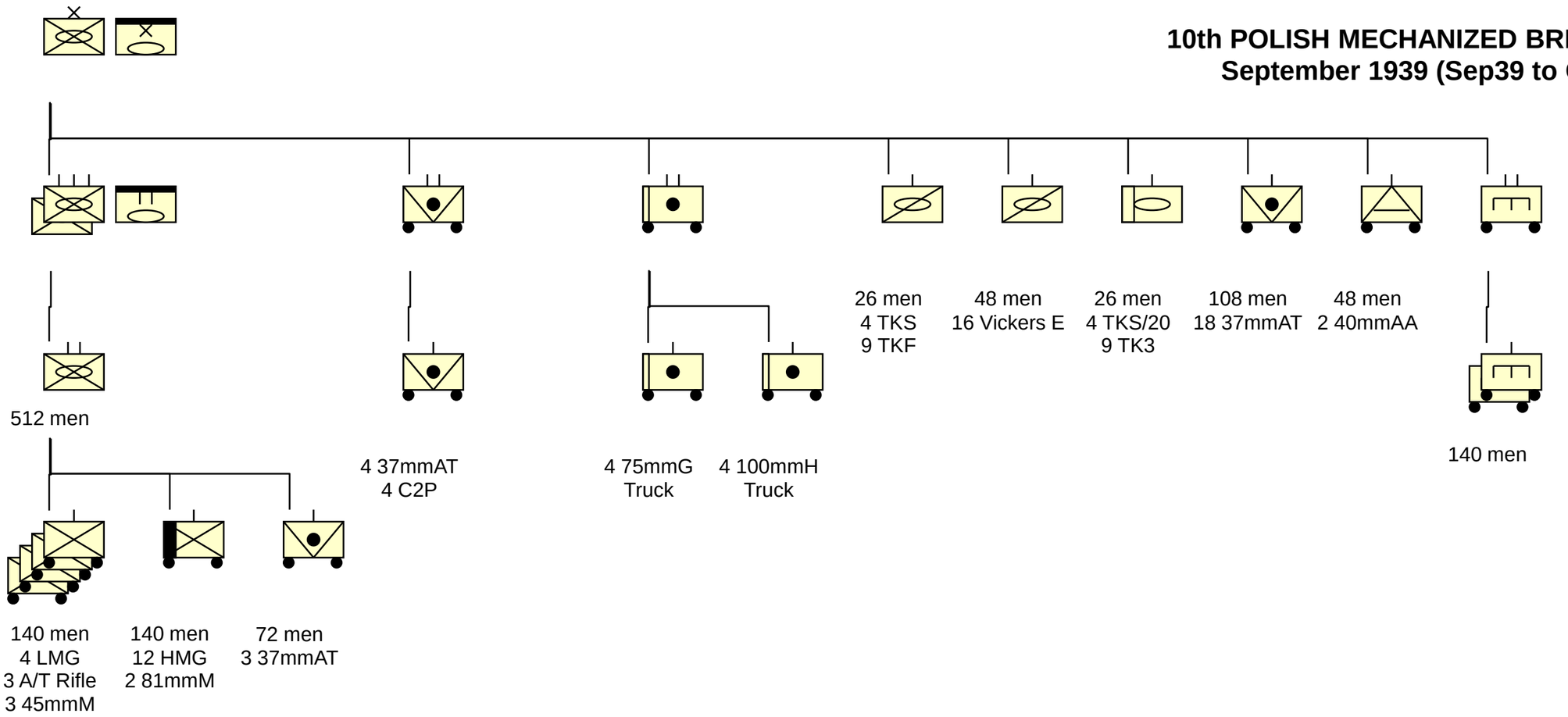
Cavalry Brigade (3 Rg)	
Officers	232
Men	5811
Car	65
Motorcycle	1
A/T Rifle	51
LMG	89
MMG	10
HMG	52
Lt Mortar	9
81mmM	2
75mmG	12
40mmAA	2
37mmAT	14
A/C	8
TKS/TK-3	13

Cavalry Brigade (4 Rg)	
Officers	373
Men	6911
Car	66
Motorcycle	1
A/T Rifle	64
LMG	107
MMG	12
HMG	64
Lt Mortar	9
81mmM	2
75mmG	16
40mmAA	2
37mmAT	18
A/C	8
TKS/TK-3	13

10th POLISH MECHANIZED BRIGADE
September 1939 (Sep39 to Oct39)

10th Mechanised Brigade, September 1939

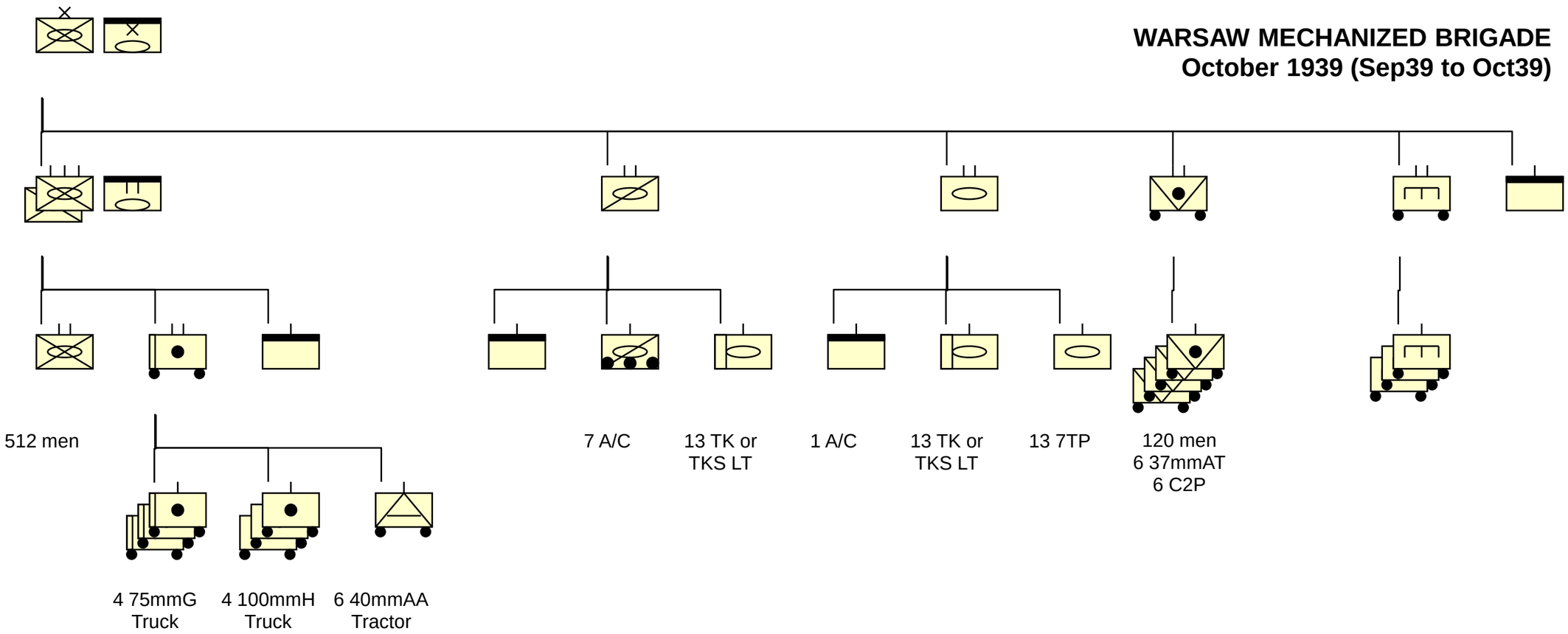
The 10th Cavalry Brigade (Polish: 10. Brygada Kawalerii) was a Polish military unit in World War II. It was the only fully operational Polish motorized infantry unit during the Invasion of Poland, as Warsaw Armoured Motorized Brigade was not completed by September 1, 1939. The survivors of a Tank battalion joined it during the war, as well as additional attached formations.



WARSAW MECHANIZED BRIGADE
October 1939 (Sep39 to Oct39)

Warsaw Mechanised Brigade, October 1939

The second Mechanised brigade was being formed in Warsaw when the Germans invaded. As a result it was incomplete and was quickly put into action. During the later stages of the war the survivors of one of the Tank Regiments was added, as well as two independent artillery Battalions. Other formations may have been added as well. This represents an estimation of what it may have looked like just before is destruction.

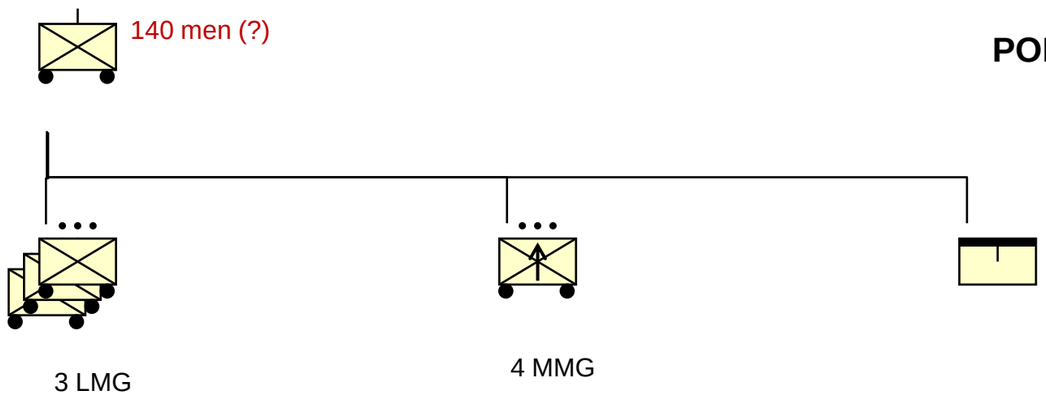


POLISH Mounted Rifle Company, Mounted Rifle Battalion, Mounted Rifle Regiment, Motorised Cavalry Brigade, September 1939

Overview

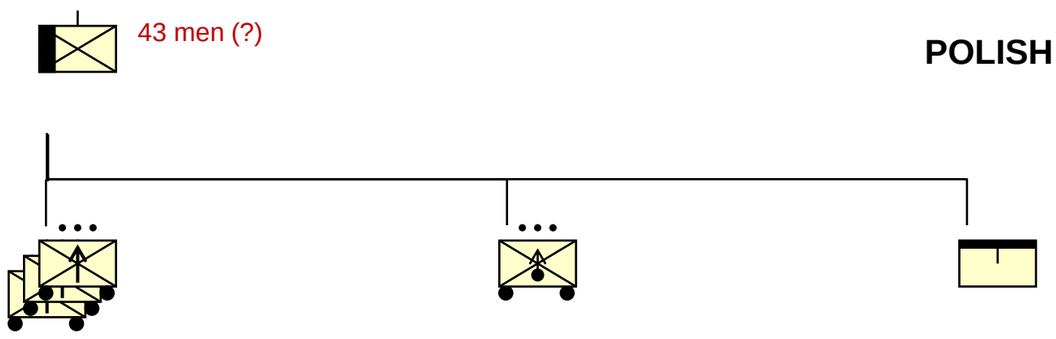
The Motorised Cavalry Brigades were also called mechanised brigades. They were fully motorised and possessed no horses.

This comes from the www.niehorster.org site and does not align with a number of other sources used in the divisional TO&E's. Nonetheless it provided a detailed view of these formations and is included to provide readers a view of how the companies were structured.

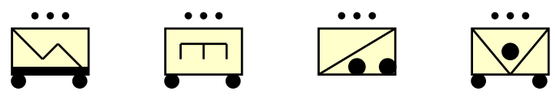


POLISH Mounted Rifle Company, Mounted Rifle Battalion, Mounted Rifle Regiment, Motorised Cavalry Brigade, September 1939

Motorised Coy, 39	
Men	140
ATR	3
LMG	9
MMG	4
46mmM	3



POLISH Mounted HW Company, Mounted Rifle Battalion, Mounted Rifle Regiment, Motorised Cavalry Brigade, September 1939



Battalion Support Platoons
These platoons were not part of the heavy weapons company and was directly subordinated to the Battalion Headquarters. .

Infantry HW Coy, 39	
Men	140
MMG	12
81mmM	2

POLISH ATTACHED FORMATION
September 1939 (Sep39 to Oct39)

[BEL] BELGIUM UNITS

GENERAL

The Belgian Army could muster twenty-two divisions, which contained 1,338 artillery pieces but just 10 AMC 35 tanks. However, the Belgian combat vehicles included 200 T-13 tank destroyers. These had an excellent 47 mm antitank gun and a coaxial FN30 machine gun in a turret. The Belgians also possessed forty-two T-15s. They were described as armoured cars but were actually fully tracked tanks with a 13.2 mm turret machine gun. The standard Belgian anti-tank gun was the 47 mm FRC, towed either by trucks or by fully tracked armoured Utilitie B-tractors. One report states that a round from a 47 mm gun went straight through a Sd.Kfz. 231 and penetrated the armour of the Panzer IV behind it.[citation needed] These Belgian guns were better than the 25 mm and 37 mm guns of respectively the French and the Germans.[38]

The Belgians began mobilisation on 25 August 1939 and by May 1940 mounted a field army of eighteen infantry divisions, two divisions of partly motorised Chasseurs Ardennais and two motorised cavalry divisions, totaling some 600,000 men. Belgian reserves may have been able to field 900,000 men.[40] The army lacked armour and anti-aircraft guns.

After the completion of the mobilisation, the army could muster five regular army corps (including the I Corps) and two reserve corps consisting of twelve regular infantry divisions, two divisions of Chasseurs Ardennais, six reserve infantry divisions, one brigade of Cyclist Frontier Guards, one Cavalry Corps of two divisions, and one brigade of motorised cavalry.[42] The Army also had two anti-aircraft artillery, four artillery regiments, and an unknown number of fortress, engineer, and signals force personnel.

The Belgian Naval Corps (Corps de Marine) was resurrected in 1939. Most of the Belgian merchant fleet, some 100 ships, evaded capture by the Germans. Under the terms of a Belgian–Royal Navy agreement, these ships and their 3,350 crewmen were placed under British control for the duration of hostilities. The General Headquarters of the Belgian Admiralty was at Ostend under the command of Major Henry Decarpentrie. The First Naval Division was based at Ostend, while the Second and Third divisions were based at Zeebrugge and Antwerp.

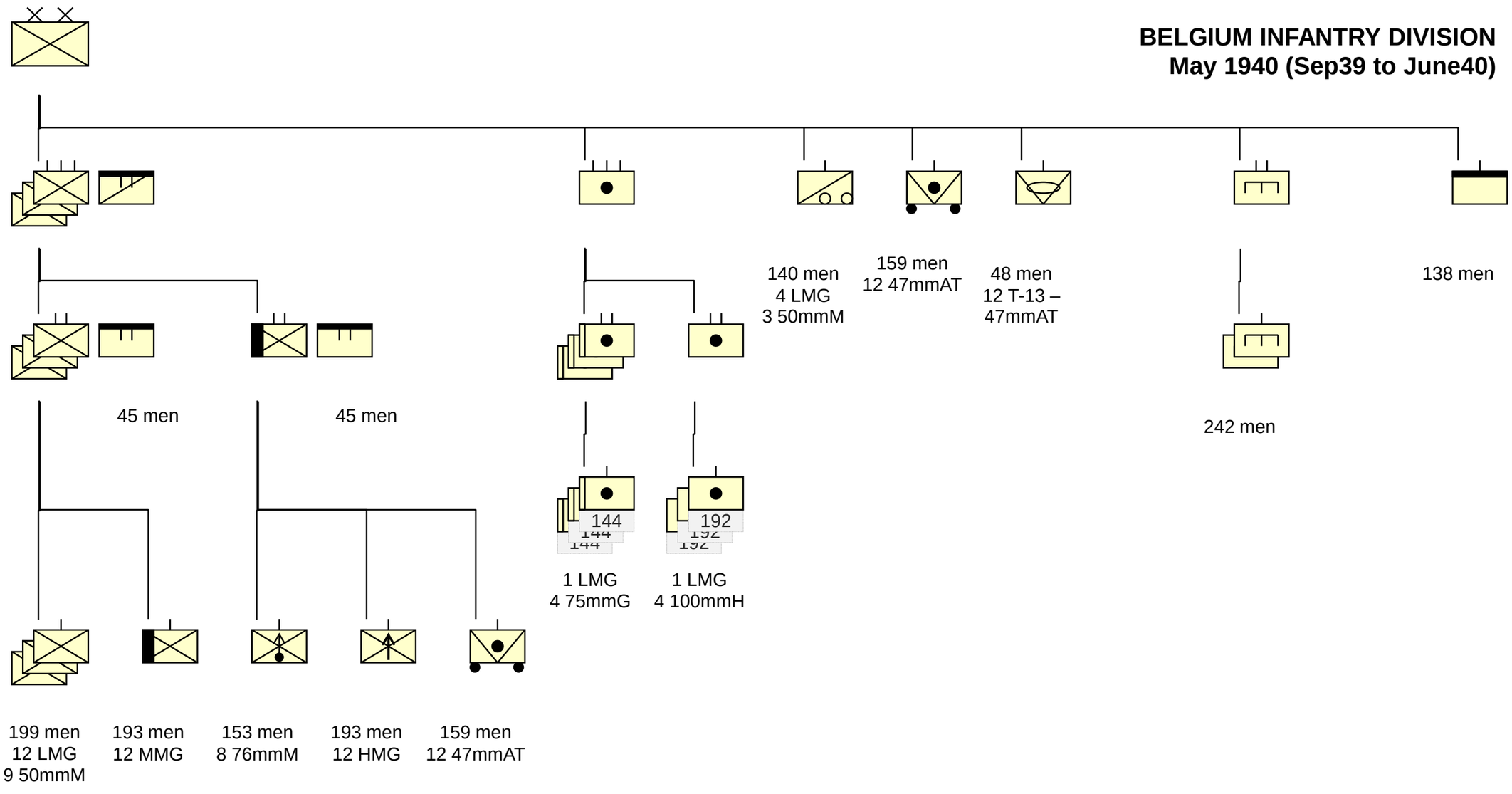
The Aéronautique Militaire Belge (Belgian Air Force - AéMI) had barely begun to modernise their aircraft technology. The AéMI had ordered Brewster Buffalo, Fiat CR.42, and Hawker Hurricane fighters, Koolhoven F.K.56 trainers, Fairey Battle and Caproni Ca.312 light bombers, and Caproni Ca.335 fighter-reconnaissance aircraft, but only the Fiats, Hurricanes, and Battles had been delivered. The shortage of modern types meant single-seat versions of the Fairey Fox light bomber were being used as fighters. The AéMI possessed 250 combat aircraft. At least 90 were fighters, 12 were bombers and 12 were reconnaissance aircraft. Only 50 were of a reasonably modern standard. When liaison and transport aircraft from all services are included, the total strength was 377; however only 118 of these were serviceable on 10 May 1940. Of this number around 78 were fighters and 40 were bombers.

The AéMI was commanded by Paul Hiernaux, who had received his pilot's license just before the outbreak of World War I, and had risen to the position of Commander-in-Chief in 1938.[44] Hiernaux organised the service into three Régiments d'Aéronautique (air regiments): the 1er with 60 aircraft, the 2ème with 53 aircraft, and the 3ème with 79 aircraft.

BELGIUM INFANTRY DIVISION
May 1940 (Sep39 to June40)

Infantry Division, May 1940

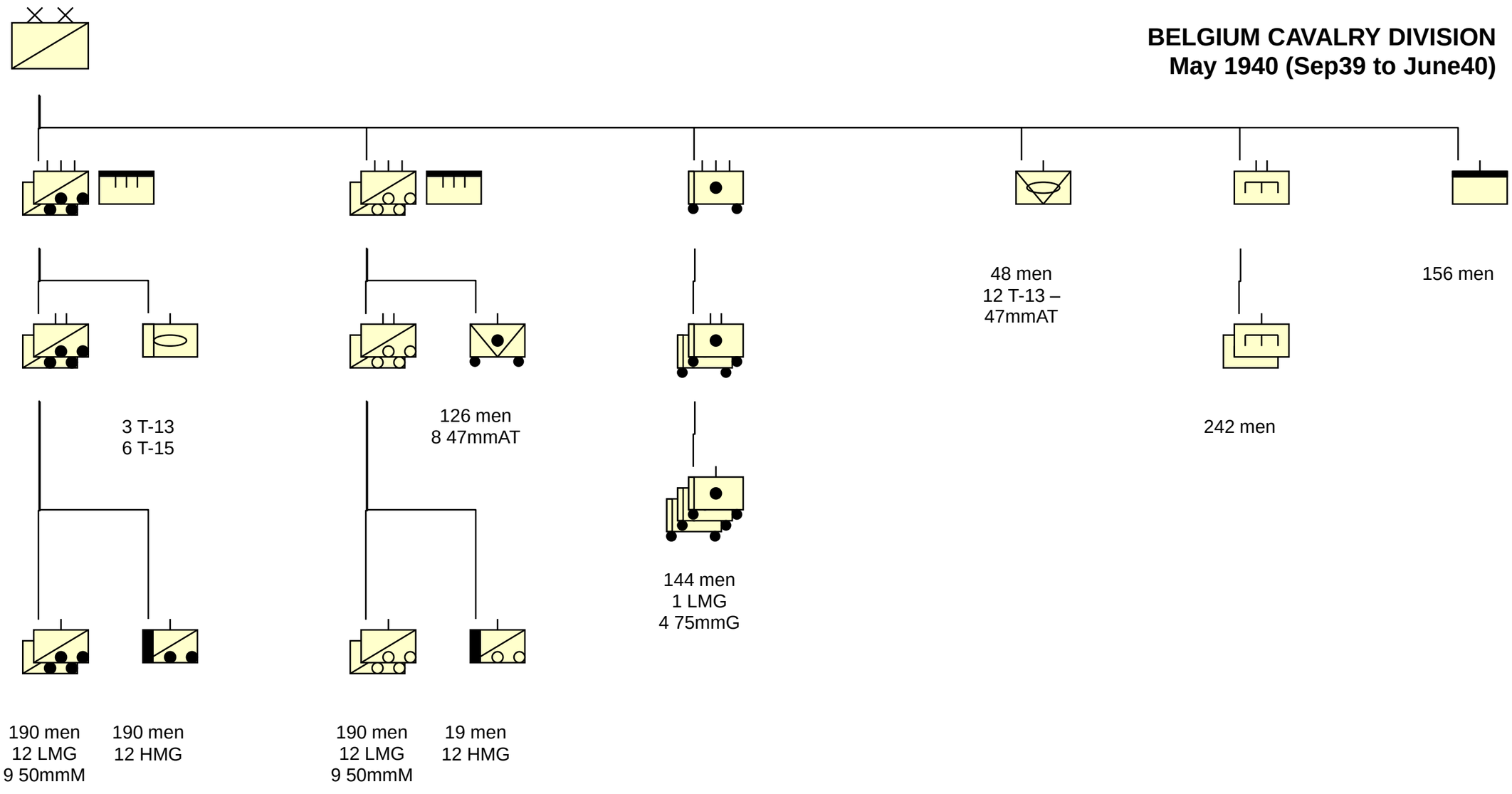
Modelled on the French infantry divisions, the Belgium infantry divisions contained a Tank Destroyer company as well as an anti-tank company, providing it with very good anti-tank capacity for the period. It artillery, as with the french, lacked sufficient sufficient weight, possessing only a single battalion of 105mm Howitzers, but was effective in an anti-tank role. Anti-aircraft was placed at army level, leaving the division exposed to air attack.



BELGIUM CAVALRY DIVISION
May 1940 (Sep39 to June40)

Cavalry Division, may 1940

The cavalry divisions were actually semi-motorised, with two regiments of motorcycle infantry and two of cycle infantry. The motorcycle regiments could be classed as mechanised, as they possessed a company of light tanks. While motorised, the artillery lacked any 105mm howitzers.



BELGIUM ATTACHED FORMATION
May 1940 (Sep39 to June40)

Army Level Attached Formations, may 1940

GERMAN UNITS

GENERAL

The first impression that most people have about the 'HEER' or army is that it was entirely motorised, with a very high proportion of amour. This is far from the case, and about 70-80% of the forces were horse mobile in infantry divisions. The next most important point is the great flexibility of German forces. No matter what division or service they were from, the German troops would fight effectively under any commander.

The German tactical system relied on the attack at all stages except withdrawal, but most actual battles would be fought defensively moving to a position, occupying it and waiting for the enemy to attack. As an alternative, infiltration techniques developed by the infantry in World War 1 would be employed to disrupt a defensive line, avoiding strong points and working into the rear areas, frequently with heavy amour support.

Finally it should be noted that at the upper levels there were frequently inter-arm and inter-service rivalries, which, although they did not effect the troops on the ground in combat, did lead to a less than logical command structure. It is for this reason that the main infantry support amour - the assault guns were not panzer troops, and most of the AA guns were Luftwaffe manned, whilst coastal guns were naval. This also is the reason that paratroopers gained a panzer division, since it augmented the Luftwaffe field army, and the rise of the SS were strictly not under army or Wehrmacht control, is also attributable to this.

INFANTRY

This, as in most armies, was the backbone of the force. Like all German troops they show much initiative in all circumstances, and had very good junior officers and NCO's. German infantry were also responsible for the operation of their first—line anti-tank defences, and immediate artillery support using their own mortars and infantry guns. For this reason their initial fire support would arrive much faster, all be it some what lighter than in almost all other armies, although both the British and American armies could rival this. It should be noted that all service arms in the German Army were considered to be infantry, and trained as such.

ARTILLERY

German artillery was not the weapon that it was for the Western Allies. This is due to several factors, not the least being the decentralisation policy, giving each level of command its own heavy weapons. Although this meant a faster response to requests for fire, considerably less could be delivered than in Western units. German guns were also somewhat short ranged in comparison to their major adversaries, which caused many problems in Russia.

ARMOUR

German Panzer troops were by far the best armoured troops in the world throughout the war. Their ability to co-ordinate all arms made them more effective than the British or American forces, whilst their vastly superior command and control gave them a massive advantage over the Russians. These, plus their good equipment and excellent armoured infantry arm, made the panzers more than equal to all comers.

SUPPORTING ARMS

In supporting forces the Germans were the equal of most. They made less use of specialised amour than the British, but did develop various specialist vehicles. Their recovery and repair organisation in the field was perhaps the most effective to be seen.

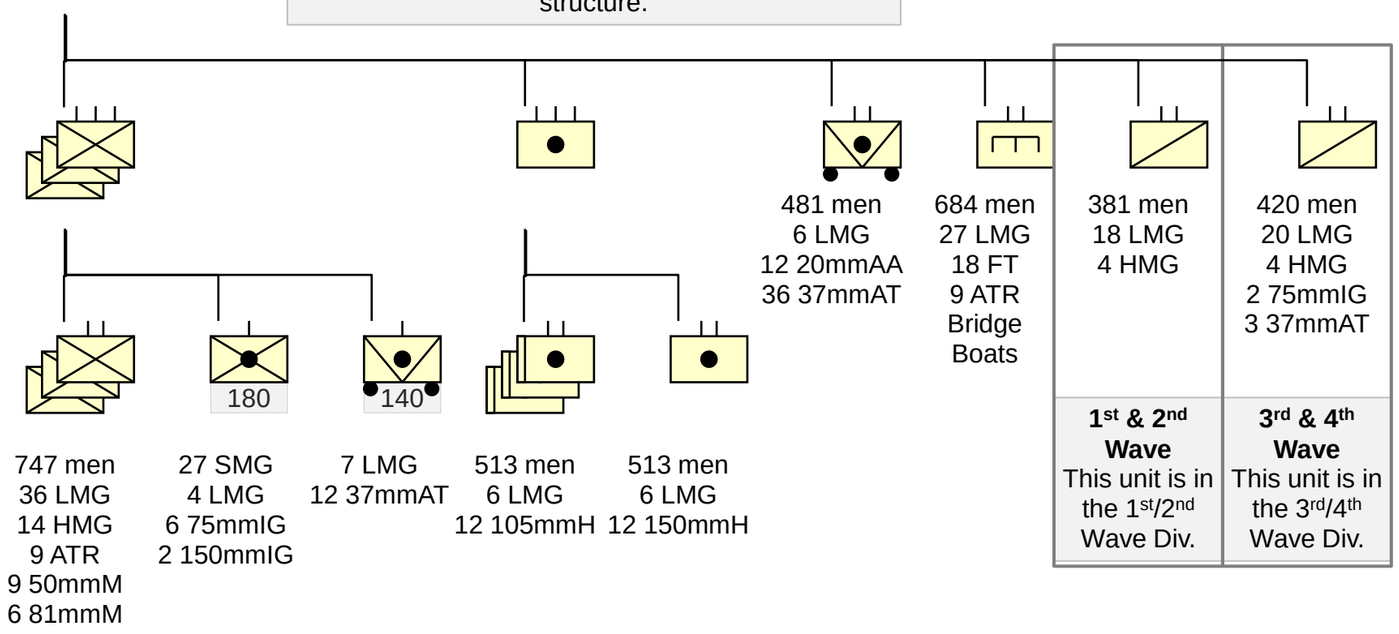
GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION
Battalion Level

Overview

TBD.

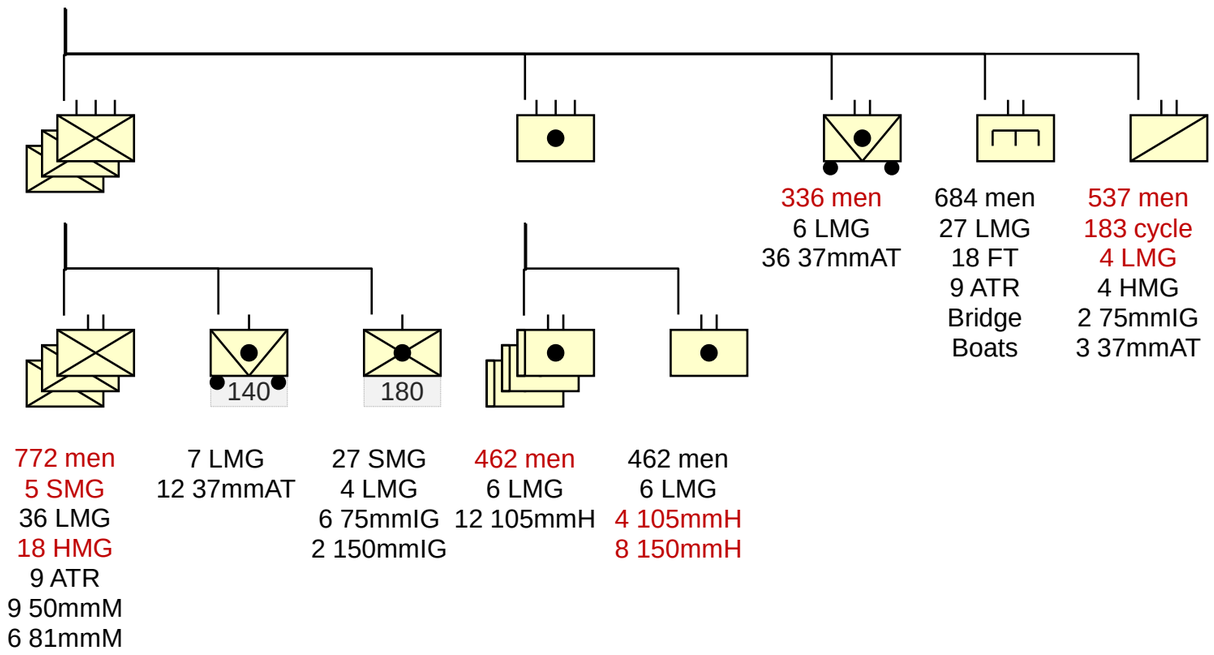
Notes
Representing the 1st to 4th wave of infantry divisions. Subsequent waves were similar to TYPE40 structure.

GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION [TYPE39a] & [TYPE39b]
1st & 2nd Wave & 3rd & 4th Wave, Sept 1939 (Sep-39 to Apr-40)



Infantry Division (1939)	
Men	17200
Infantry	8000
SMG	700
MG	643
ATR	90
50mmM	84
81mmM	58
120mmM	-
20mmAA	11
37mmAT	75
75mmIG	18
105mmH	40
150mmH	14
MT	942
HD	1133
AFV	3
“Guns”	216

GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION [TYPE40]
France, 10 May 1940 (May-40 to May-41)

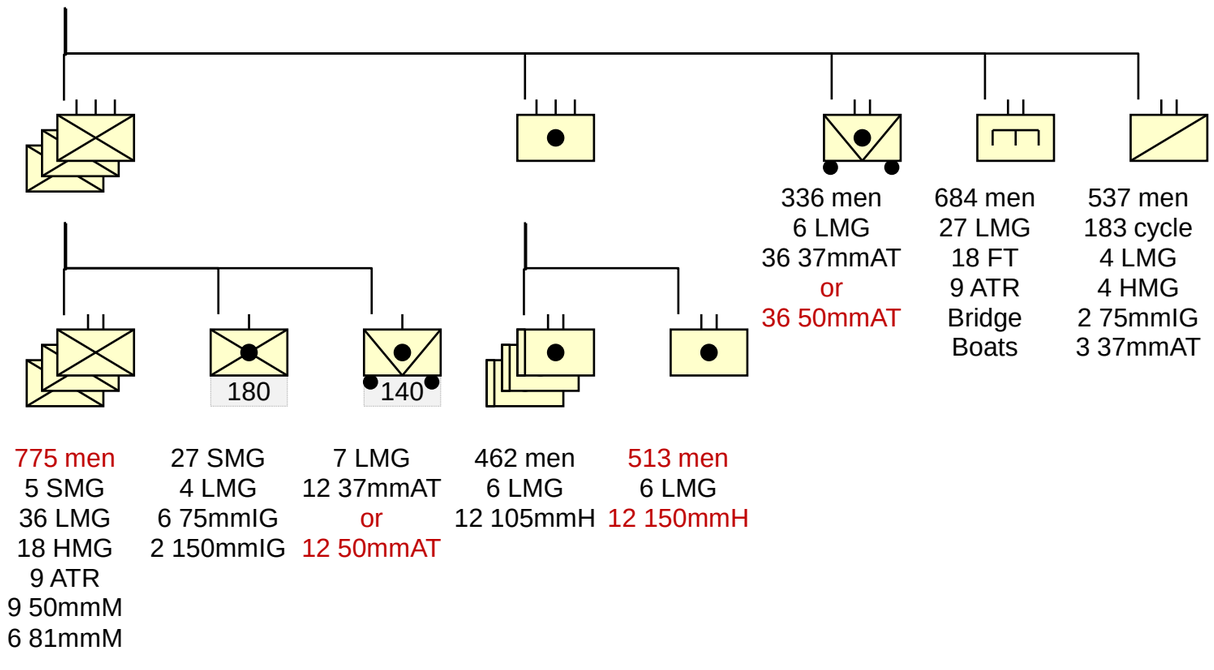


Reconnaissance battalion
Consisted of 1 Bicycle, one cavalry and one Heavy weapons company.

Anti-Tank Battalion
The AA Company was removed.

Medium Artillery Battalion
One battery was equipped with 105mm Howitzers..

GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION [TYPE41a] & [TYPE41b]
Russia, 22 June 1941 (Jun-41 to Dec-41)

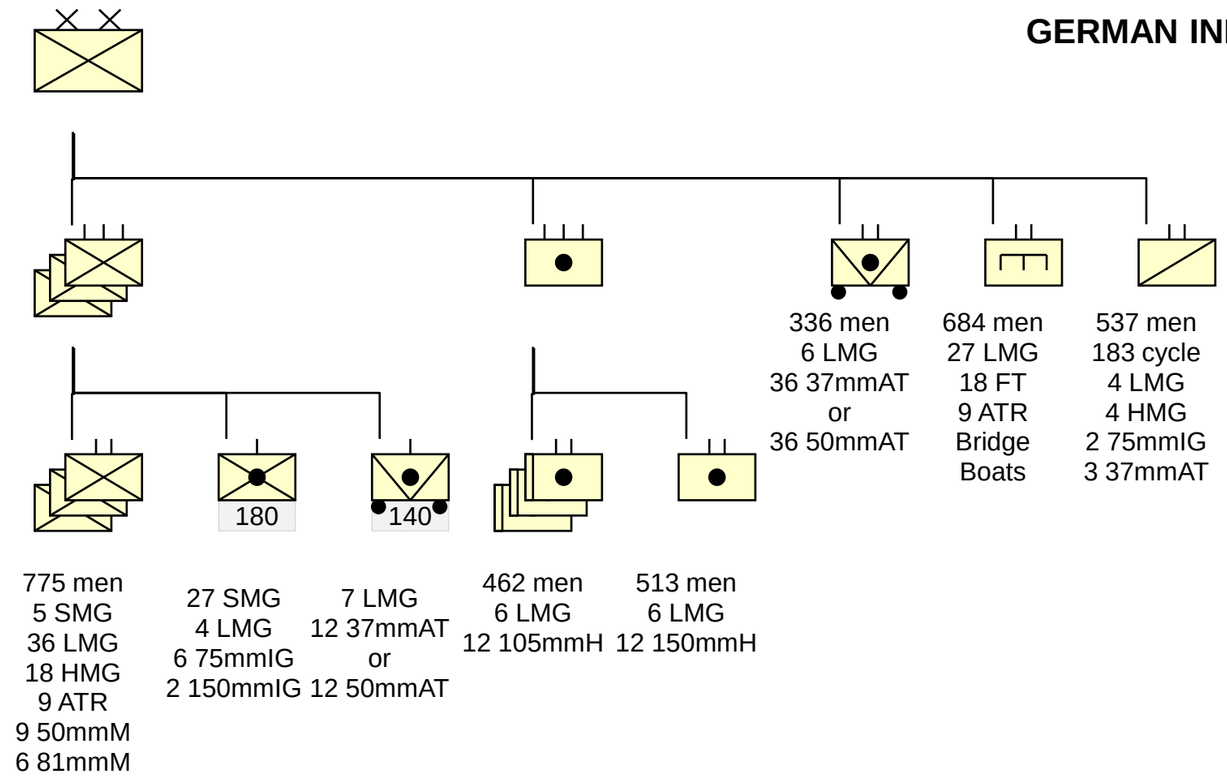


German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

Anti-Tank Battalion
The 50mm AT Gun was slowly beginning to replace the 37mm AT Gun..

Medium Artillery Battalion
Returned to its normal 3 batteries of 155mm Howitzers..

GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION
Battalion Level



GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION [TYPE42a], [TYPE42b], [TYPE42c] & [TYPE42d]
Russia, 28 June 1942 (Jan-42 to Jul-43)

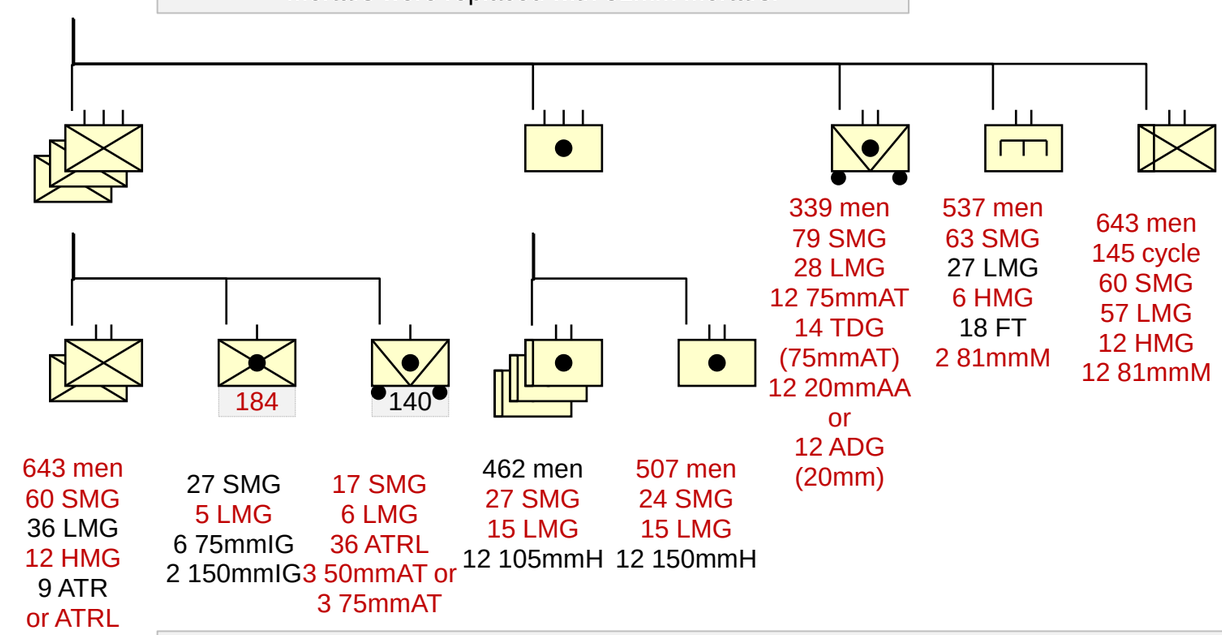
German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

Anti-Tank Battalion
The 50mm AT Gun was slowly beginning to replace the 37mm AT Gun..

Change
Minor equipment changes. Actual manpower was normally lower than the formal org. Either companies were under strength, or the number of battalions per regiment was reduced to two.

Infantry Regiment/Battalion
The regiment was reduced to two battalions.
The infantry company strength was reduced and the 50mm Mortars were replaced with 81mm Mortars.

GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION [TYPE43a1] & [TYPE43a2]
Russia, 23 August 1943, Neues Art (Aug-43 to Dec-43)



German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

Anti-Tank Battalion
Consisted of 1 AT Company, 1 Assault Gun Company and 1 AA Company. The 75mm AT Gun was slowly beginning to replace the 50mm AT Gun.

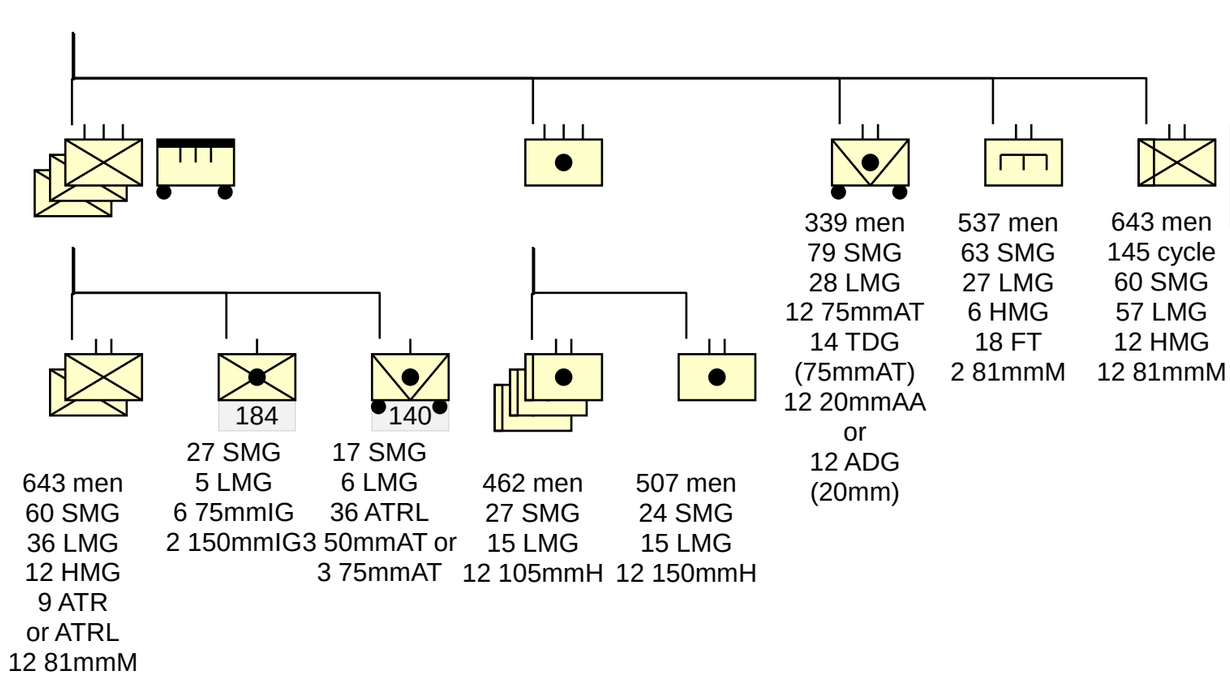
Fusilier Battalion
The Reconnaissance Battalion was replaced with a Fusilier battalion, which was organized as an infantry battalion with one company on bicycles.

Engineer Battalion
The bridging company was removed and the motorized company replaced with a Bicycle company.

Panzerjäger Company
In some cases a Sturmartillerie Battery of 10 Stug III (long) 4 Stug III (short) were used high quality offensive divisions.

Infantry Company (Panzerschreck)
The Panzerschreck was introduced in September 1943, with the later version RPzB 54, with the shield, being manufactured from Jan 1944. An upgrade kit was provided to upgrade all RPzB 54 to the later version. For some reason the only RPz 54's which shows up in German TO&E's are in the Sept 44 Panzerschreck Companies. (with 72 each). There are a number of sources, with no references, which indicate the Anti-Tank Rifles were replaced with Panzerschreck 's. In mid-1944 these were withdrawn from a number of divisions, mainly Panzer Grenadier Divisions. Its assumed these were used to form the Panzerschreck Companies. There is a quote from Speer that he felt the standard infantry did not know how to use these weapons. Apart from the Panzerschreck Companies, the RPz 54's values in these TO&E's are my person estimation.

GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION [TYPE43b/ost] & [TYPE43b/west]
Russia, January 1944, Neues Art (Jan-44 to Dec-44)

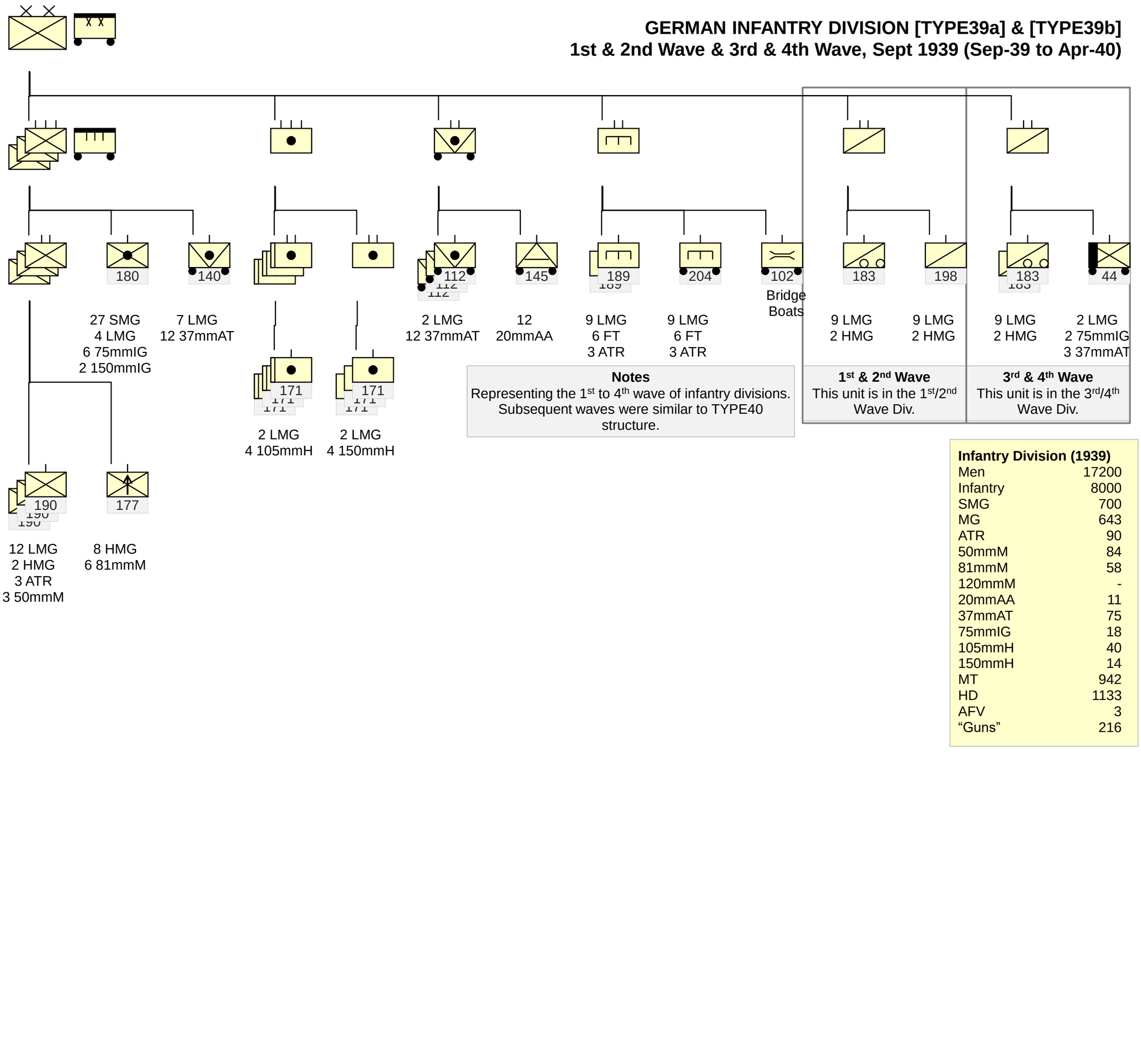


Change
Minor equipment changes. Actual manpower was normally lower than the formal org.

GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION [GE-TYPE39a] & [GE-TYPE39b]
1st & 2nd Wave & 3rd & 4th Wave, Sept 1939 (Sep-39 to Apr-40)

3rd September 1939

For the German invasion of Poland the first 4 waves of divisions were mobilised. The 1st and 2nd wave only differed in their reconnaissance battalion. The subsequent waves were organised as a Type 40 division, with added HMG's in the infantry battalion, reduced manpower in the artillery batteries, replacement of one 15 cm battery with a 10.5 cm battery, the anti-aircraft battery was removed and a heavy weapons company added to the reconnaissance battalion.



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MG	643
ATR	90
50mmM	84
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20mmAA	11
37mmAT	75
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"Guns"	216

GERMAN Infantry Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Regiment, Infantry Division July 1937

Overview

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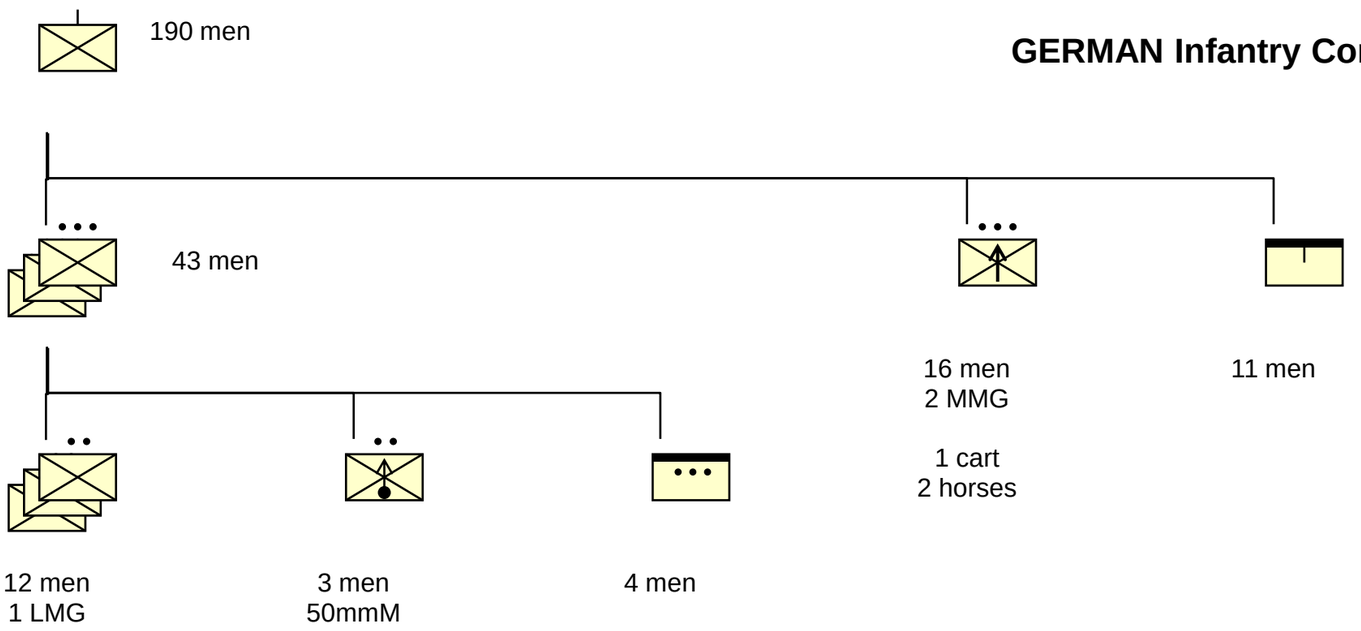
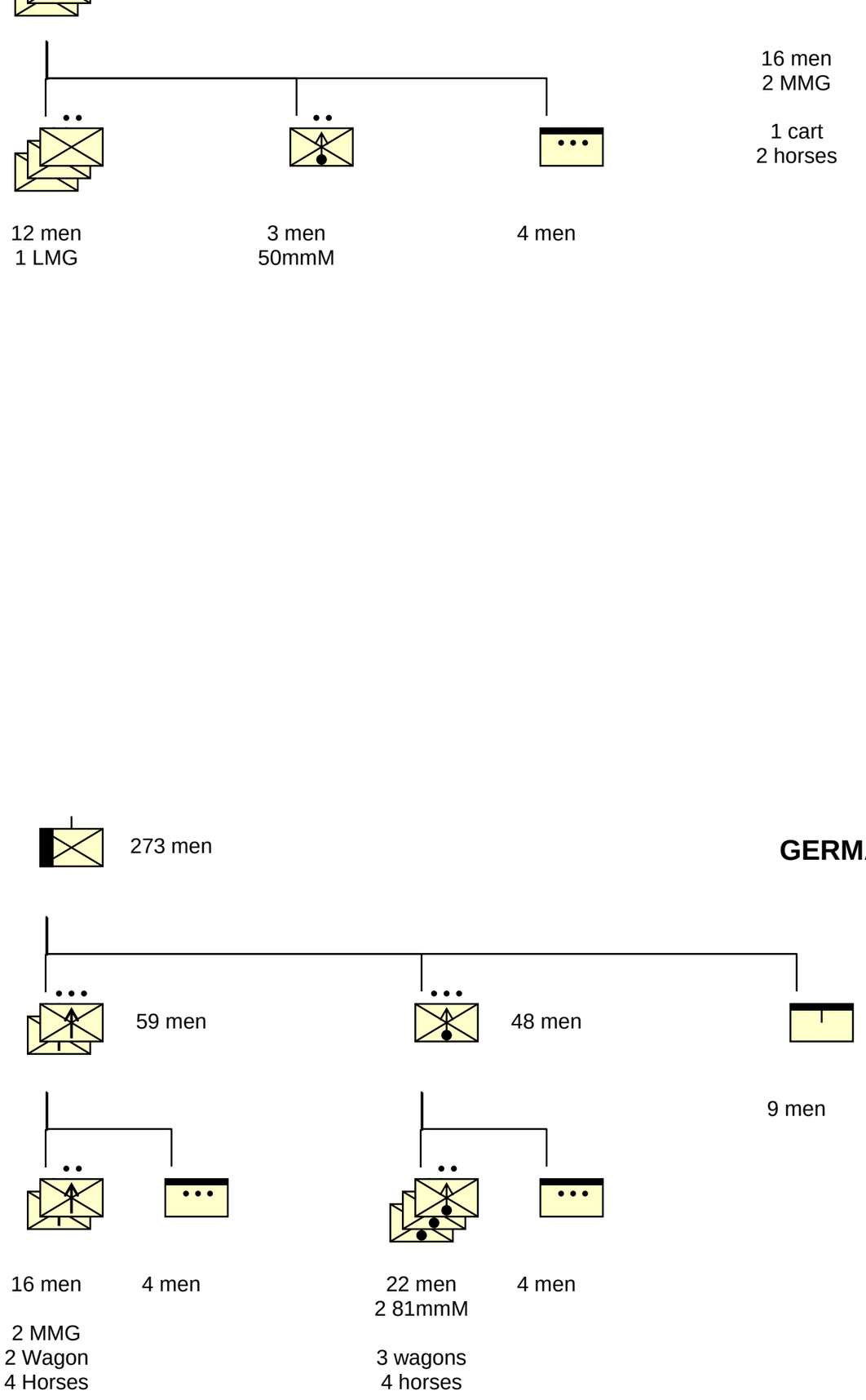


GERMAN Infantry Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Regiment, Infantry Division July 1937

Rifle Coy, July 37	
Officers	4
NCO	28
Enlisted Men	158
Rifles	144
Pistols	46
LMG	9
HMG	2
50mmM	3
Truck	1
Horses	13
Wagons	6
Bicycles	7



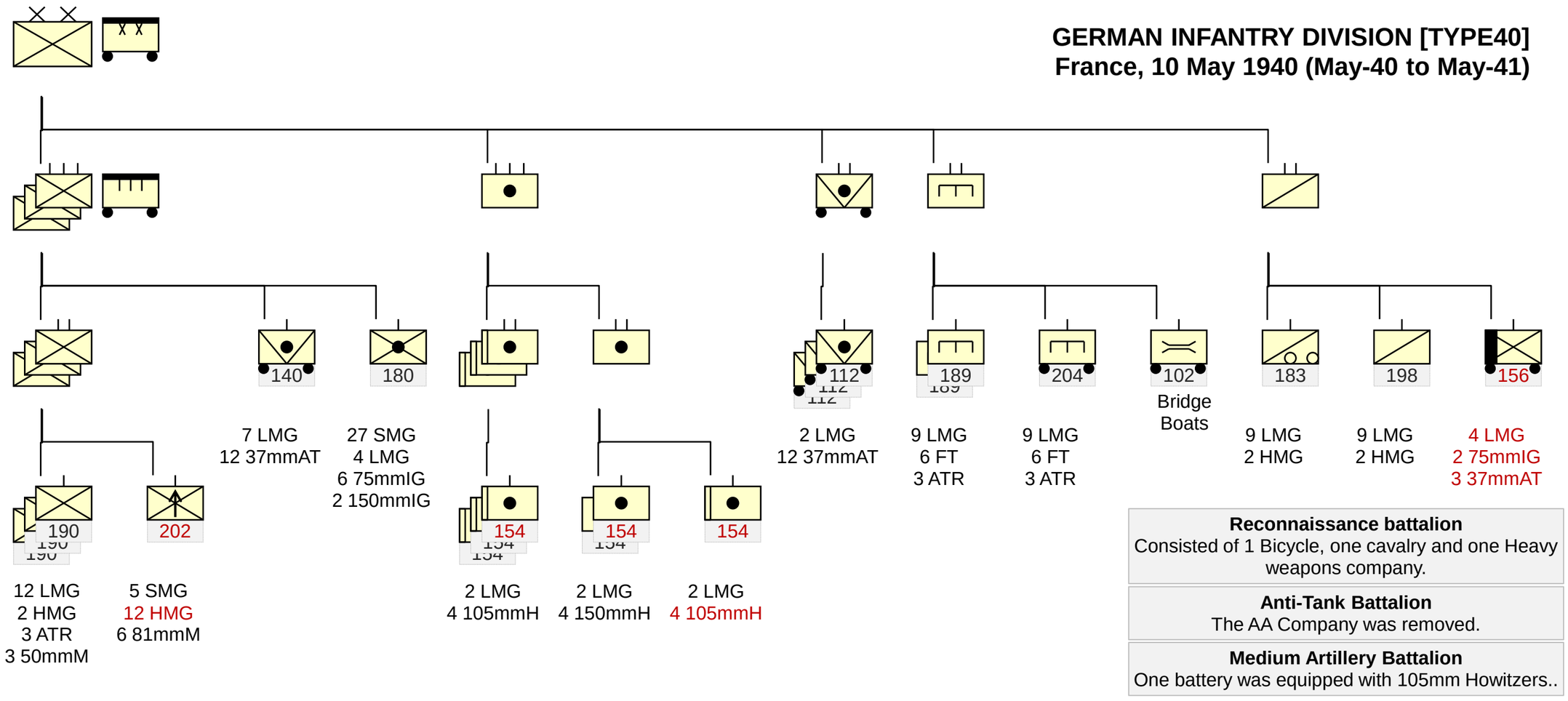
GERMAN MG Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Regiment, Infantry Division July 1937

HW Coy 37	
Officers	4
NCO	30
Enlisted Men	143
Rifles	100
Pistols	77
MMG	8
81mmM	6
Horses	57
Wagons	20
Bicycles	6

GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION [GE-TYPE40]
France, 10 May 1940 (May-40 to May-41)

10th May 1940

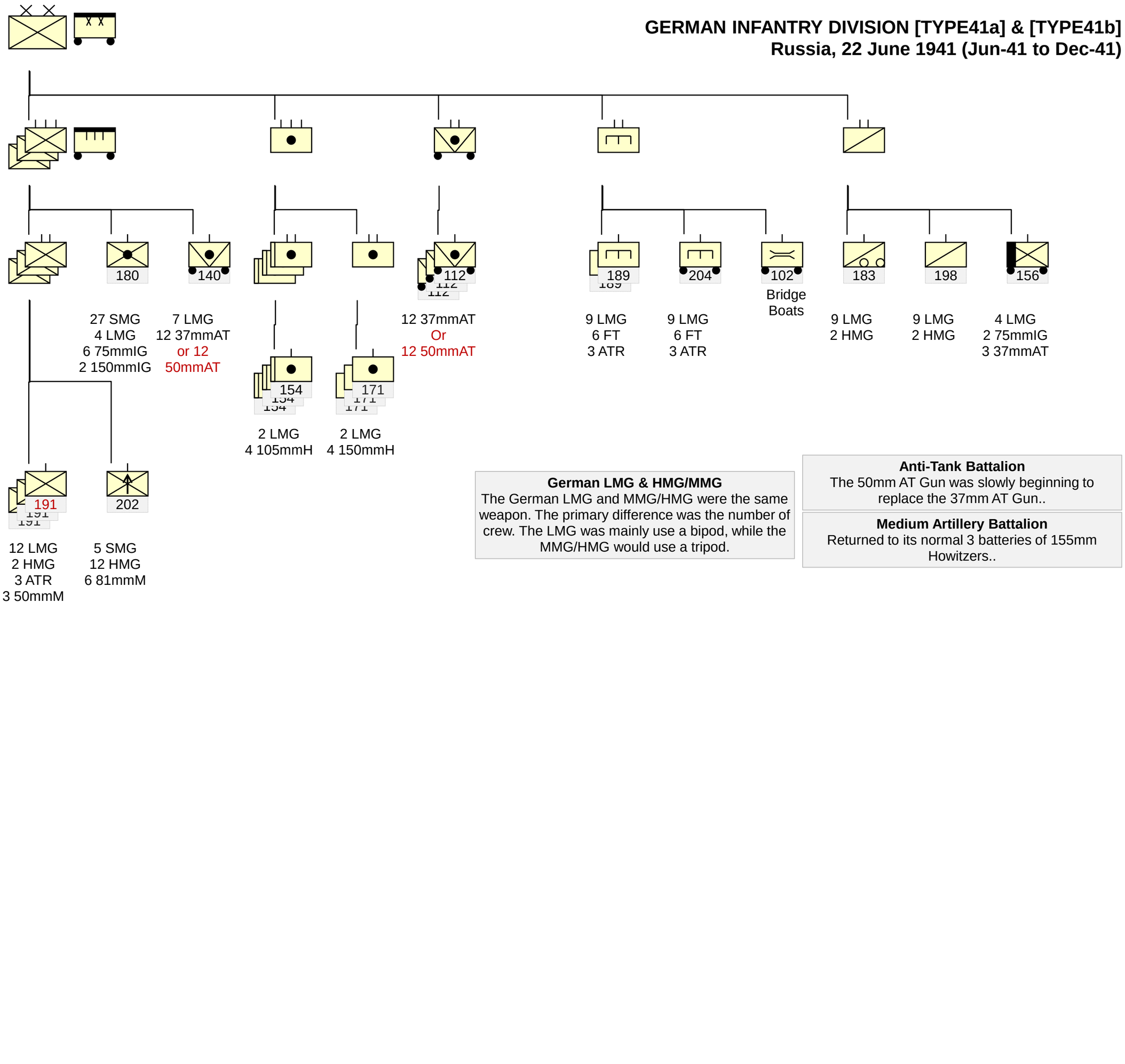
The Germans increased the strength of the infantry battalions Heavy Weapon company by adding 12 HMG's. The artillery batteries manpower was reduced and one battery of 15cm was replaced with a 10.5 cm battery, due to a lack of 15 cm howitzers. 1st to 4th wave retained all three 15 cm batteries. Finally the reconnaissance Battalion had a heavy weapons company added with a/t guns, infantry guns and LMG's. The 1st and 2nd wave divisions were still organized using the Type 39 structure.



GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION [GE-TYPE41a] & [GE-TYPE41b] Russia, 22 June 1941 (Jun-41 to Dec-41)

21st June 1941

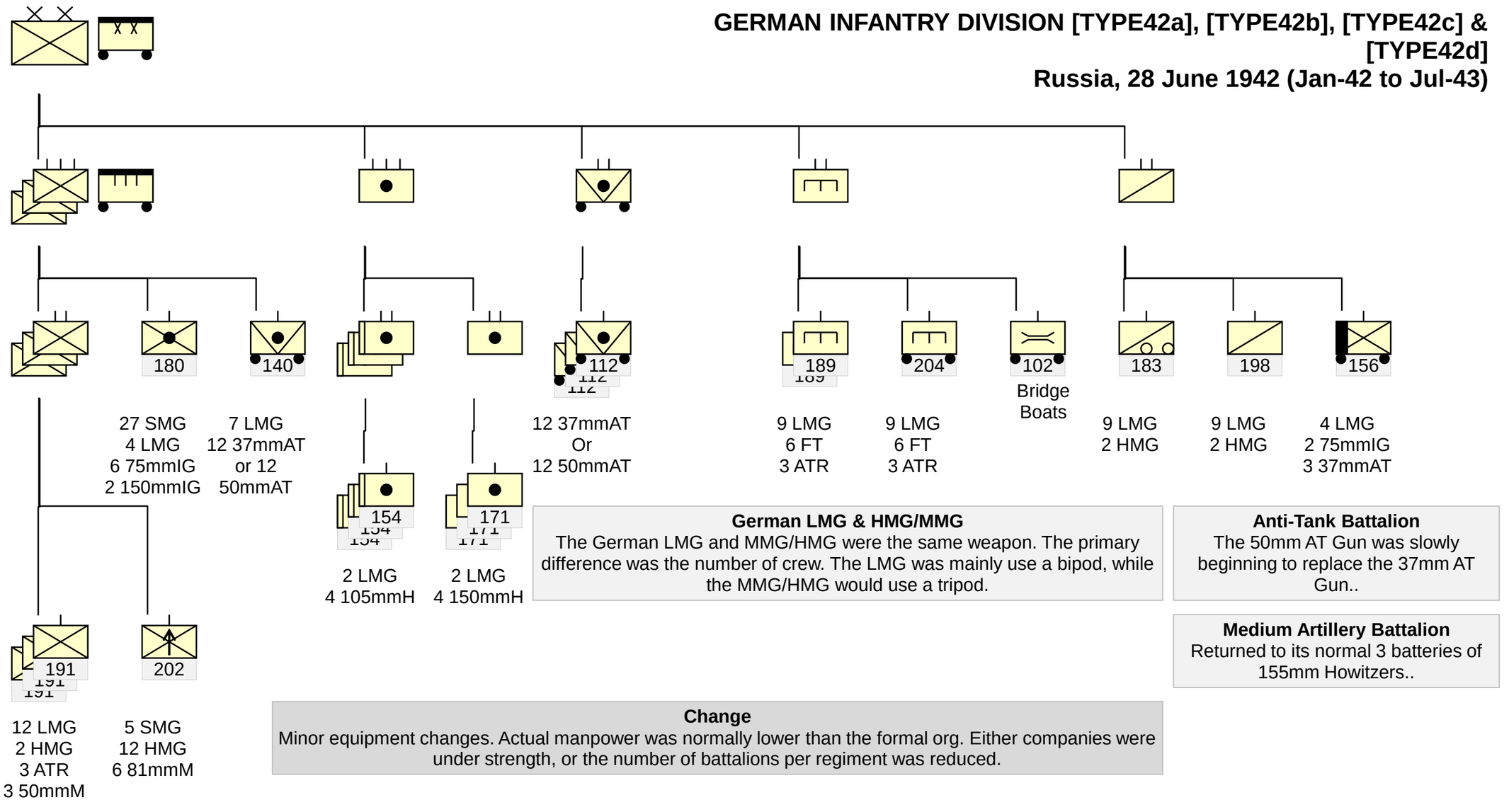
BY June 1941 the Germans had managed to ensure every division had three 15 cm batteries. There were very small numbers of 5 cm a/t guns available, although most of these were held at corps or army level.



GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION [GE-TYPE42a], [GE-TYPE42b], [GE-TYPE42c] & [GE-TYPE42d] Russia, 28 June 1942 (Jan-42 to Jul-43)

28 June 1942

Officially there were minimal changes to the infantry division in 1942, however manpower issues normally resulted in a significant reduction in strength in the companies. Some divisions reduced the number of battalion to ensure the remaining battalions were full strength. The divisions involved in the 1942 offensive started out at full strength, but those in army group centre and north were experiencing the bulk of the manpower shortages.

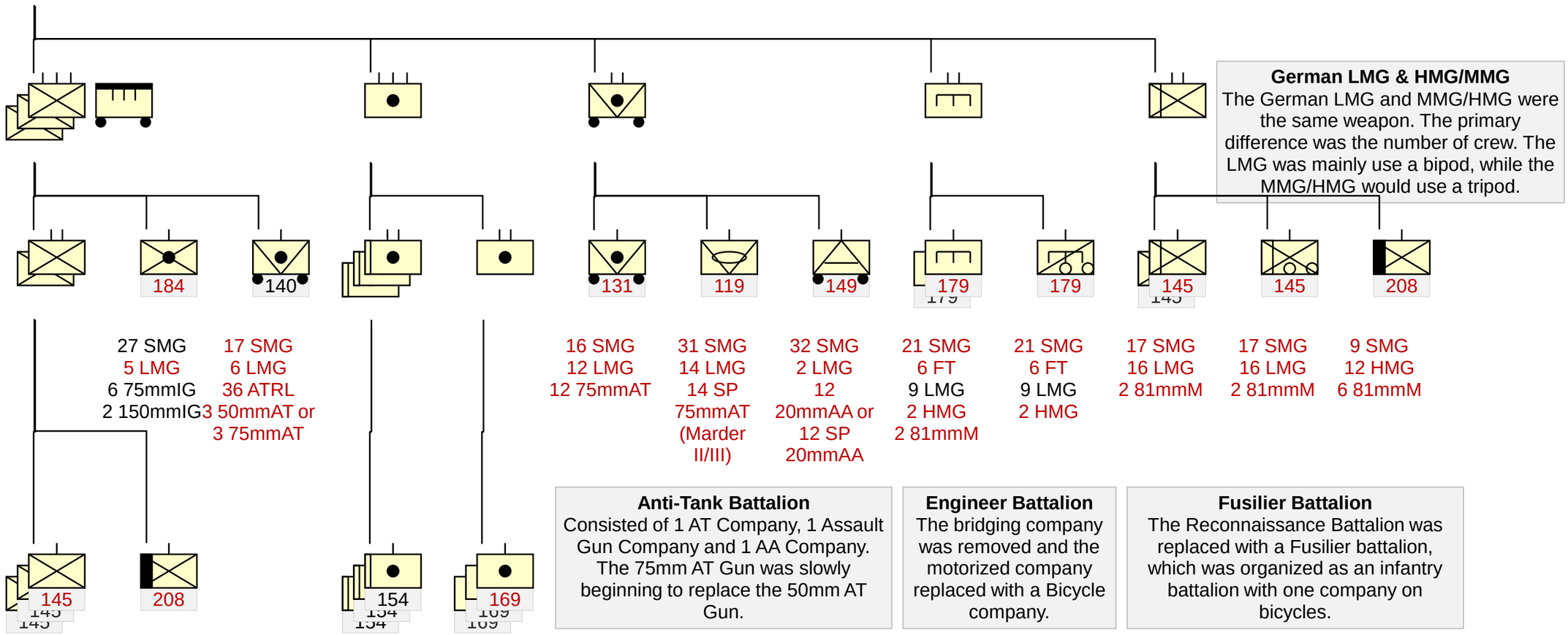


GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION [GE-TYPE43a/italy] & [GE-TYPE43a/ost] Russia, 23 August 1943, Neues Art (Aug-43 to Dec-43)

23 August 1943

In August a major reorganisation was implemented. In some cases it was to reflect the reality on the ground with each regiment consisting of two battalions. The reconnaissance battalion was replaced with a fusilier battalion, which now acts as the reserves rather than the previous reconnaissance battalion. The anti-tank battalion now consisted of one towed a/t battery, a self-propelled a/t battery and a a.a. battery. Finally the engineers were reduced in strength and most divisions lost their bridging column.

GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION [TYPE43a1] & [TYPE43a2]
Russia, 23 August 1943, Neues Art (Aug-43 to Dec-43)



German LMG & HMG/MMG
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Anti-Tank Battalion
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The bridging company was removed and the motorized company replaced with a Bicycle company.

Fusilier Battalion
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Infantry Company (Panzerschreck)
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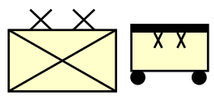
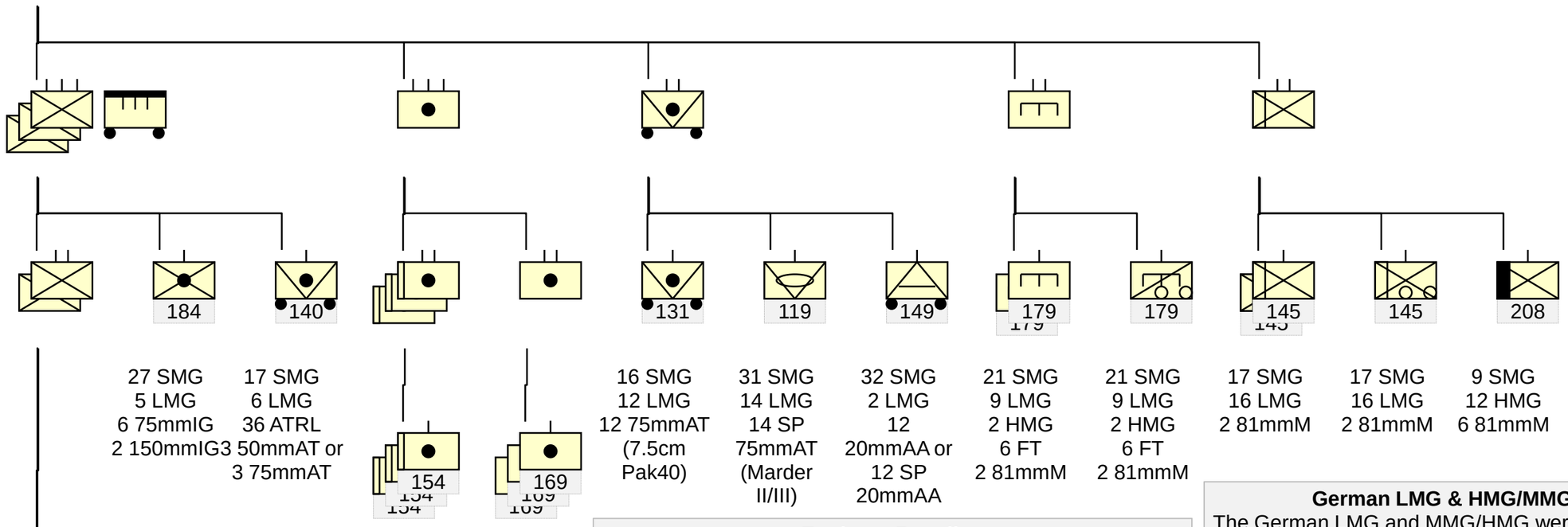
GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION [GE-TYPE43b/ost] & [GE-TYPE43b/west] Russia, January 1944, Neues Art (Jan-44 to Dec-44)

January 1944

By January 1944 the new organisation was under stress again, with most divisions being under strength. Apart from this the major changes were related to equipment.



GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION [TYPE43b/ost] & [TYPE43b/west]
Russia, January 1944, Neues Art (Jan-44 to Dec-44)



Engineer Battalion
The bridging company was removed and the motorized company replaced with a Bicycle company.

Fusilier Battalion
The Reconnaissance Battalion was replaced with a Fusilier battalion, which was organized as an infantry battalion with one company on bicycles.

Anti-Tank Battalion
Consisted of 1 AT Company, 1 Assault Gun Company and 1 AA Company.
The 75mm AT Gun was slowly beginning to replace the 50mm AT Gun.

German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

Panzerjäger Company
In some cases a Sturmartillerie Battery of 10 Stug III (long) 4 Stug III (short) were used high quality offensive divisions.

Infantry Regiment/Battalion
The regiment was reduced to two battalions. The infantry company strength was reduced and the 50mm Mortars were replaced with 81mm Mortars.

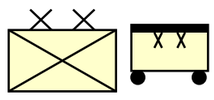
Change
Minor equipment changes. Actual manpower was normally lower than the formal org.

Infantry Company (Panzerschreck)
The Panzerschreck was introduced in September 1943, with the later version RPzB 54, with the shield, being manufactured from Jan 1944. An upgrade kit was provided to upgrade all RPzB 54 to the later version. For some reason the only RPz 54's which shows up in German TO&E's are in the Sept 44 Panzerschreck Companies. (with 72 each). There are a number of sources, with no references, which indicate the Anti-Tank Rifles were replaced with Panzerschreck 's. In mid-1944 these were withdrawn from a number of divisions, mainly Panzer Grenadier Divisions. Its assumed these were used to form the Panzerschreck Companies. There is a quote from Speer that he felt the standard infantry did not know how to use these weapons. Apart from the Panzerschreck Companies, the RPz 54's values in these TO&E's are my person estimation.

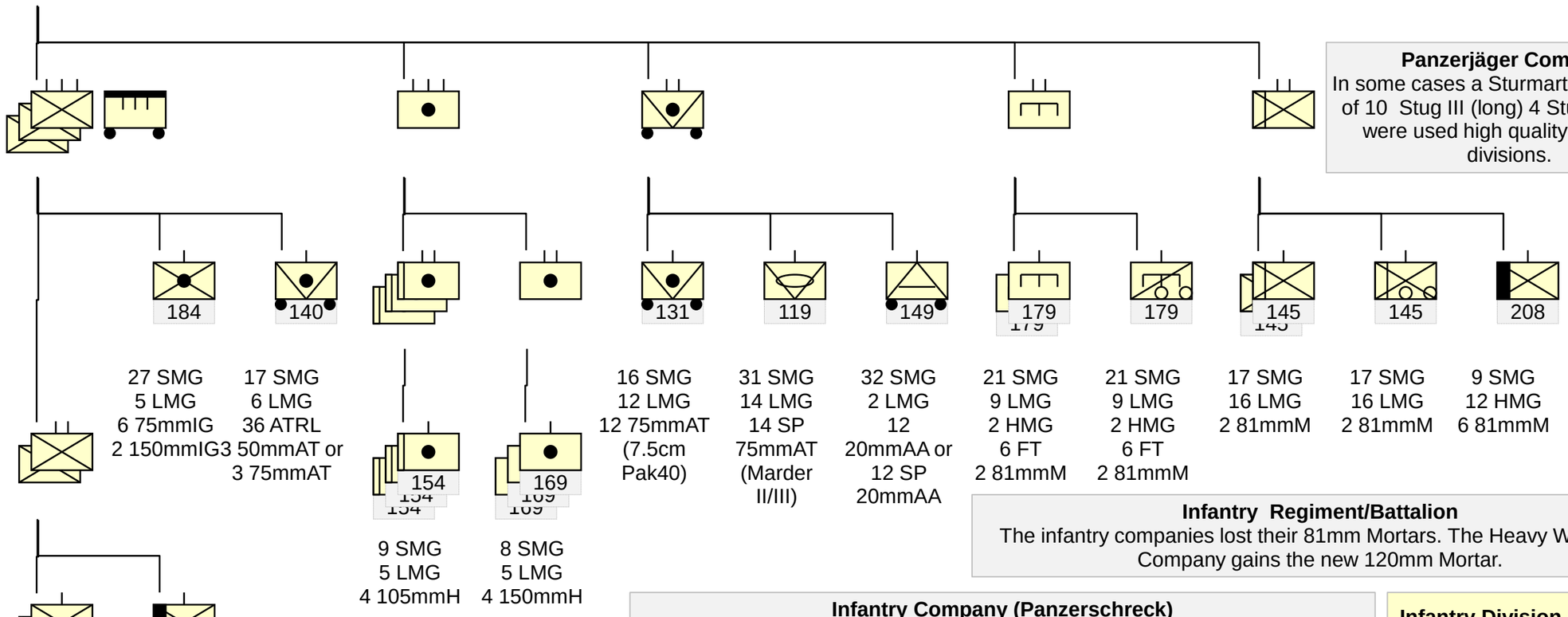
GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION [GE-TYPE44]
Europe, 6 June 1944, Grenadier (Jun-44 to May-45)

6th June 1944

BY 1944 some minor manpower changes had occurred in the infantry companies and the PanzerSchrek had replaced the A/T Rifles. ON the western front most divisions were full strength, although they may have been armed with older equipment, but on the eastern front most of the divisions were below strength.



GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION [TYPE44]
Europe, 6 June 1944, Grenadier (Jun-44 to May-45)



Panzerjäger Company
In some cases a Sturmartillerie Battery of 10 Stug III (long) 4 Stug III (short) were used high quality offensive divisions.

Infantry Regiment/Battalion
The infantry companies lost their 81mm Mortars. The Heavy Weapons Company gains the new 120mm Mortar.

German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

Infantry Company (Panzerschreck)
The Panzerschreck was introduced in September 1943, with the later version RPzB 54, with the shield, being manufactured from Jan 1944. An upgrade kit was provided to upgrade all RPzB 54 to the later version. For some reason the only RPz 54's which shows up in German TO&E's are in the Sept 44 Panzerschreck Companies. (with 72 each). There are a number of sources, with no references, which indicate the Anti-Tank Rifles were replaced with Panzerschreck 's. In mid-1944 these were withdrawn from a number of divisions, mainly Panzer Grenadier Divisions. Its assumed these were used to form the Panzerschreck Companies. There is a quote from Speer that he felt the standard infantry did not know how to use these weapons. Apart from the Panzerschreck Companies, the RPz 54's values in these TO&E's are my person estimation.

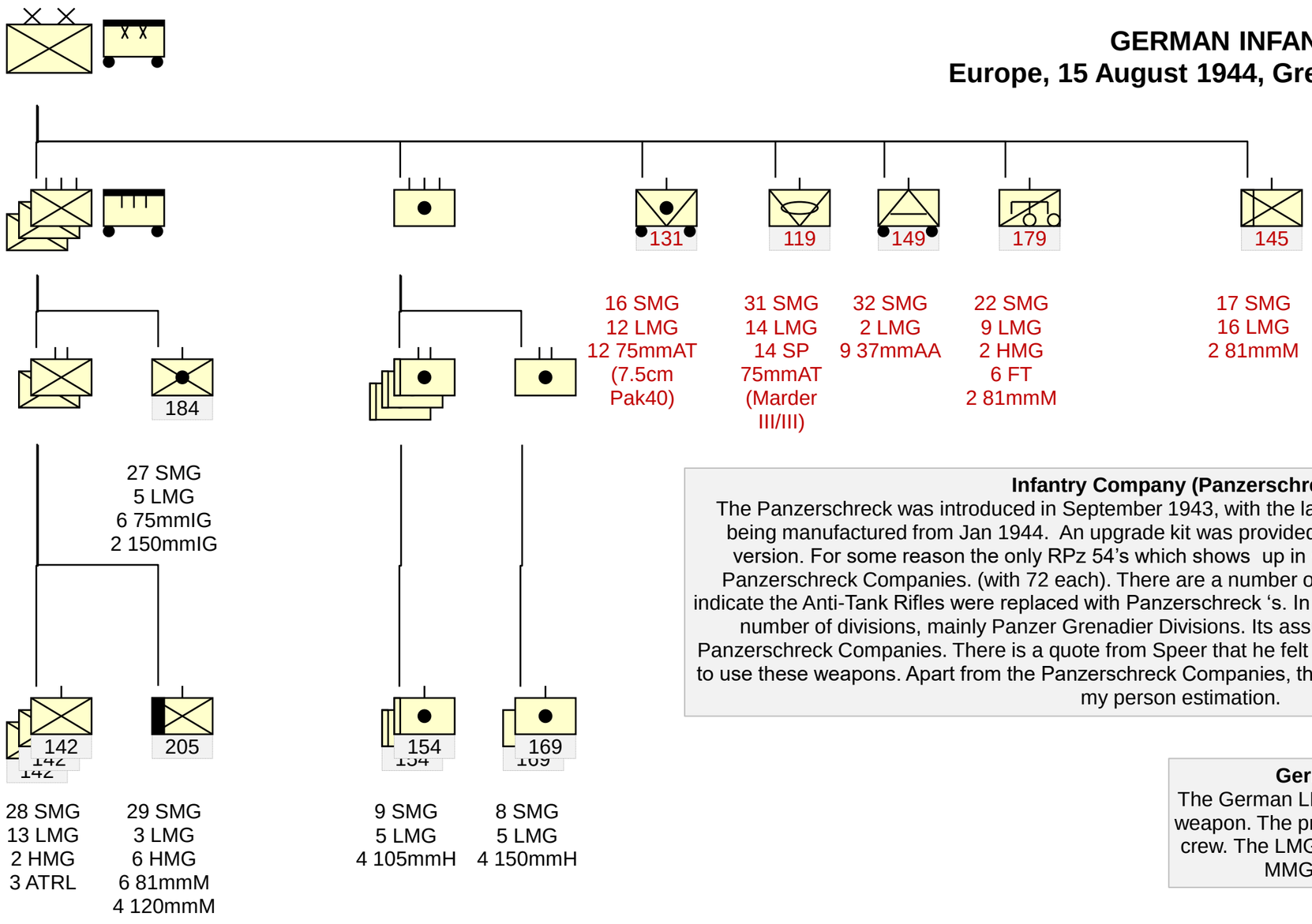
Infantry Division (1944)

Men	12300
Infantry	5500
SMG	1503
MG	656
ATR	108
50mmM	-
81mmM	48
120mmM	28
20mmAA	12
50mmAT	21
75mmIG/AT	38
105mmH	36
150mmH	18
MT	615
HD	1466
AFV	14
"Guns"	201

GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION [GE-TYPE44-1]
Europe, 15 August 1944, Grenadier (Aug-44 to May-45)

August 1944 Grenadier Type 1

After the destruction of the German armies in France the Germans raised a large number of light infantry divisions, Type 1 and Type 2. The type 1 grenadier divisions had only minimal supporting troops and was made up of the static divisions which had managed to retreat. These were adequate for static defence, but little else.



Notes
This was a heavily redesigned formation with minimal support formations.

Panzerjäger Company
In some cases a Sturmartillerie Battery of 14 Stug III were used. (10 long, 4 short)

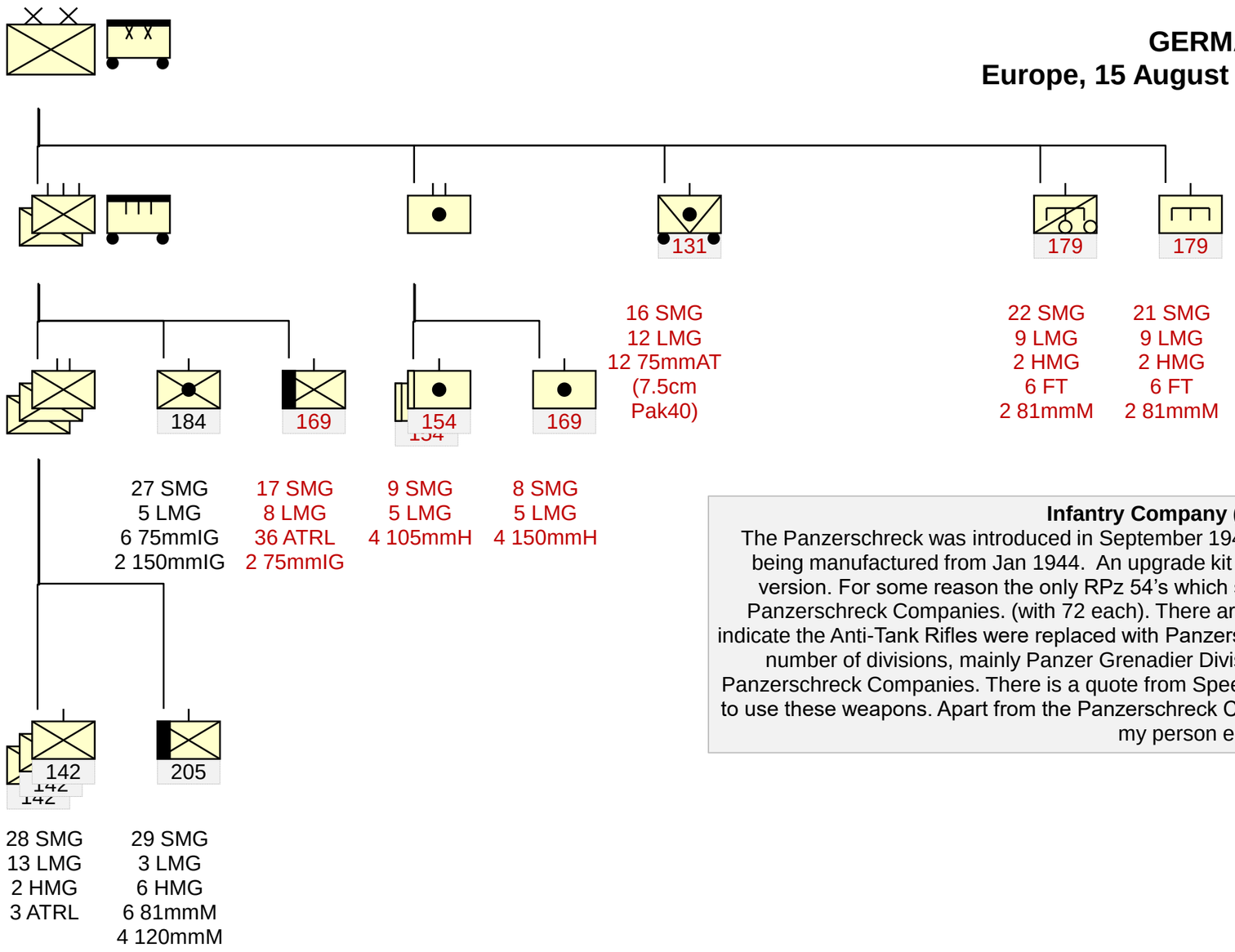
Infantry Company (Panzerschreck)
The Panzerschreck was introduced in September 1943, with the later version RPzB 54, with the shield, being manufactured from Jan 1944. An upgrade kit was provided to upgrade all RPzB 54 to the later version. For some reason the only RPz 54's which shows up in German TO&E's are in the Sept 44 Panzerschreck Companies. (with 72 each). There are a number of sources, with no references, which indicate the Anti-Tank Rifles were replaced with Panzerschreck 's. In mid-1944 these were withdrawn from a number of divisions, mainly Panzer Grenadier Divisions. Its assumed these were used to form the Panzerschreck Companies. There is a quote from Speer that he felt the standard infantry did not know how to use these weapons. Apart from the Panzerschreck Companies, the RPz 54's values in these TO&E's are my person estimation.

German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION [GE-TYPE44-2]
Europe, 15 August 1944, Grenadier (Aug-44 to May-45)

August 1944 Grenadier Type 2

After the destruction of the German armies in France the Germans raised a large number of light infantry divisions, Type 1 and Type 2. The type 2 grenadier divisions had only minimal supporting troops and was made up of emergency levy's. These were adequate for static defense, but little else.



Notes
This was a heavily redesigned formation with minimal support formations.

German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

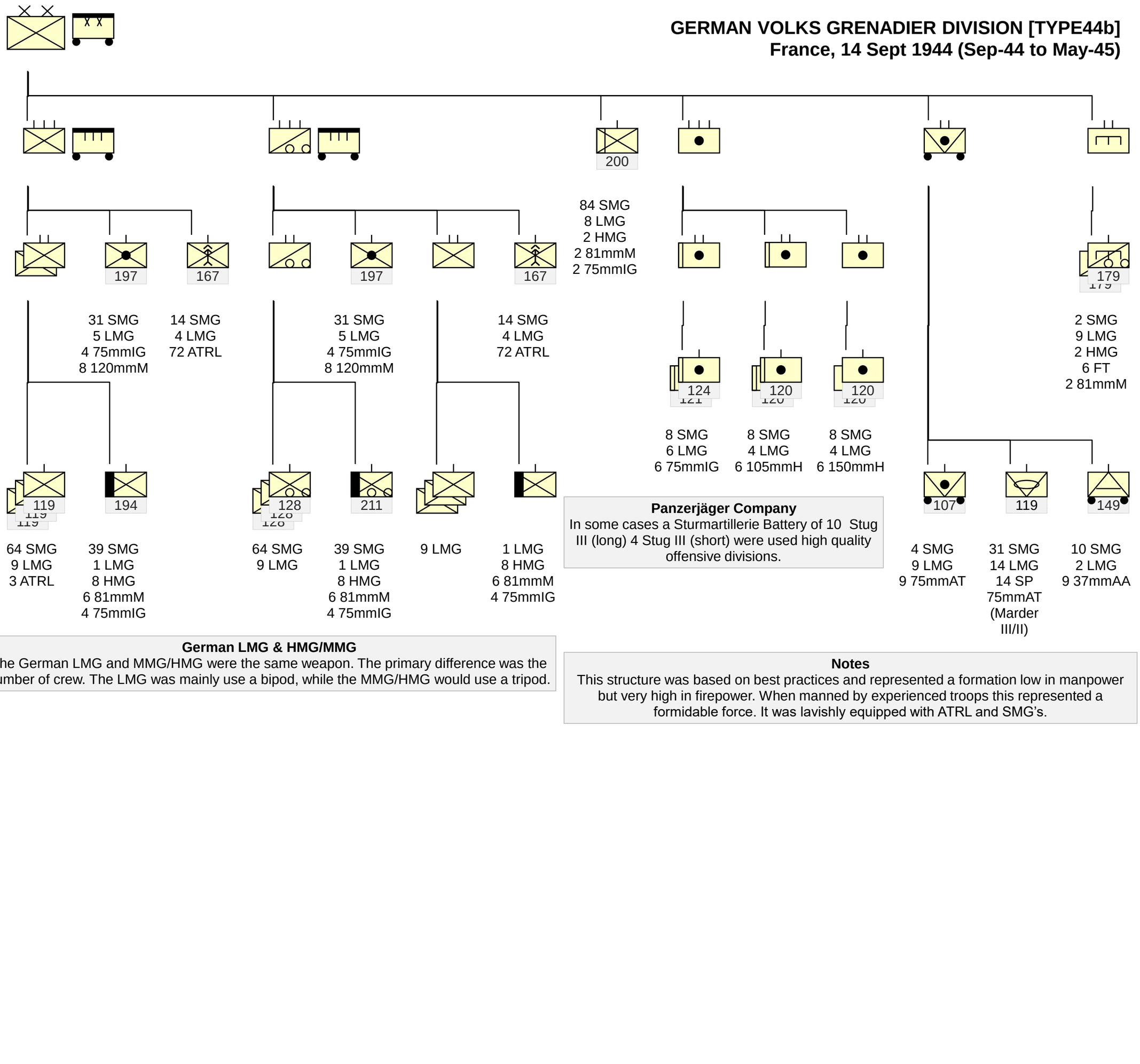
Panzerjäger Company
In some cases a Sturmartillerie Battery of 14 Stug III were used. (10 long, 4 short)

Infantry Company (Panzerschreck)
The Panzerschreck was introduced in September 1943, with the later version RPzB 54, with the shield, being manufactured from Jan 1944. An upgrade kit was provided to upgrade all RPzB 54 to the later version. For some reason the only RPz 54's which shows up in German TO&E's are in the Sept 44 Panzerschreck Companies. (with 72 each). There are a number of sources, with no references, which indicate the Anti-Tank Rifles were replaced with Panzerschreck 's. In mid-1944 these were withdrawn from a number of divisions, mainly Panzer Grenadier Divisions. Its assumed these were used to form the Panzerschreck Companies. There is a quote from Speer that he felt the standard infantry did not know how to use these weapons. Apart from the Panzerschreck Companies, the RPz 54's values in these TO&E's are my person estimation.

GERMAN VOLKS GRENADIER DIVISION [GE-TYPE44b]
France, 14 Sept 1944 (Sep-44 to May-45)

September 1944

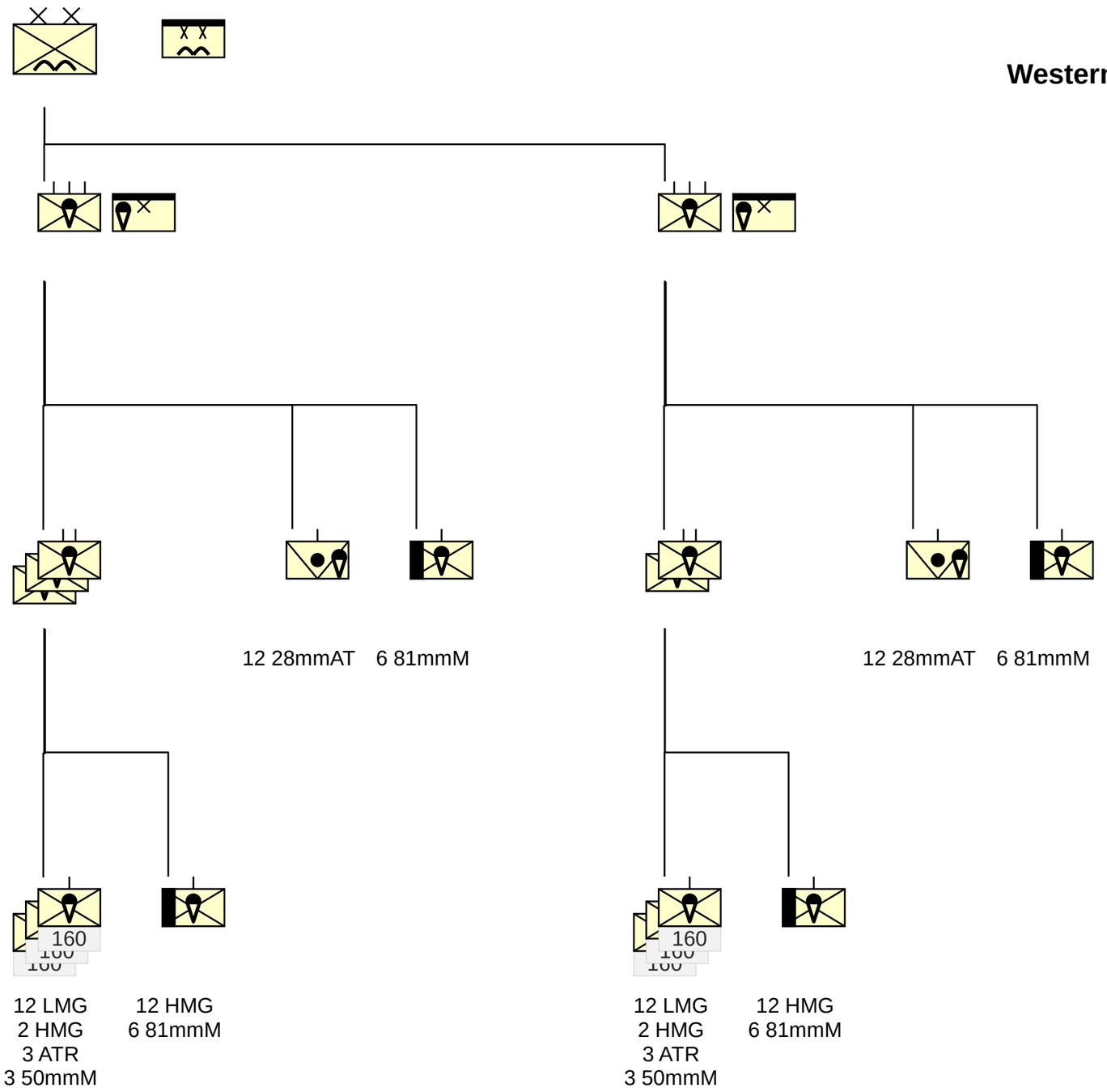
IN September 1944 the Germans formed a new type of infantry division, the Volks Grenadier Division. This used older equipment and a reduced complement of motor vehicles. Less mobile, but with a significant combat potential, these divisions were mainly sued on the western front and the defence of Germany. Their quality varied enormously.


GERMAN VOLKS GRENADIER DIVISION [TYPE44b]
France, 14 Sept 1944 (Sep-44 to May-45)
200
84 SMG
8 LMG
2 HMG
2 81mmM
2 75mmIG
197
167
197
167
31 SMG
5 LMG
4 75mmIG
8 120mmM
14 SMG
4 LMG
72 ATRL
31 SMG
5 LMG
4 75mmIG
8 120mmM
14 SMG
4 LMG
72 ATRL
124
120
120
8 SMG
6 LMG
6 75mmIG
8 SMG
4 LMG
6 105mmH
8 SMG
4 LMG
6 150mmH
179
2 SMG
9 LMG
2 HMG
6 FT
2 81mmM
119
194
128
211
64 SMG
9 LMG
3 ATRL
6 81mmM
4 75mmIG
39 SMG
1 LMG
8 HMG
64 SMG
9 LMG
6 81mmM
4 75mmIG
39 SMG
1 LMG
8 HMG
9 LMG
1 LMG
8 HMG
6 81mmM
4 75mmIG
107
119
149
4 SMG
9 LMG
9 75mmAT
31 SMG
14 LMG
14 SP
75mmAT
(Marder
III/II)
10 SMG
2 LMG
9 37mmAA
Panzerjäger Company
In some cases a Sturmartillerie Battery of 10 Stug III (long) 4 Stug III (short) were used high quality offensive divisions.
German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.
Notes
This structure was based on best practices and represented a formation low in manpower but very high in firepower. When manned by experienced troops this represented a formidable force. It was lavishly equipped with ATRL and SMG's.
Infantry Company (Panzerschreck)
The Panzerschreck was introduced in September 1943, with the later version RPzB 54, with the shield, being manufactured from Jan 1944. An upgrade kit was provided to upgrade all RPzB 54 to the later version. For some reason the only RPz 54's which shows up in German TO&E's are in the Sept 44 Panzerschreck Companies. (with 72 each). There are a number of sources, with no references, which indicate the Anti-Tank Rifles were replaced with Panzerschreck 's. In mid-1944 these were withdrawn from a number of divisions, mainly Panzer Grenadier Divisions. Its assumed these were used to form the Panzerschreck Companies. There is a quote from Speer that he felt the standard infantry did not know how to use these weapons. Apart from the Panzerschreck Companies, the RPz 54's values in these TO&E's are my person estimation.

GERMAN AIRBORNE DIVISION [GE-TYPE39]
Western Europe, 3 Sept 1939, 7th (Sep-39 to Dec-40)

3 September 1939

The Germans, while not the first, were the most effective in developing airborne formations. The 7th Airborne division was made up of the two formed airborne regiments, but lacked any supporting formations.

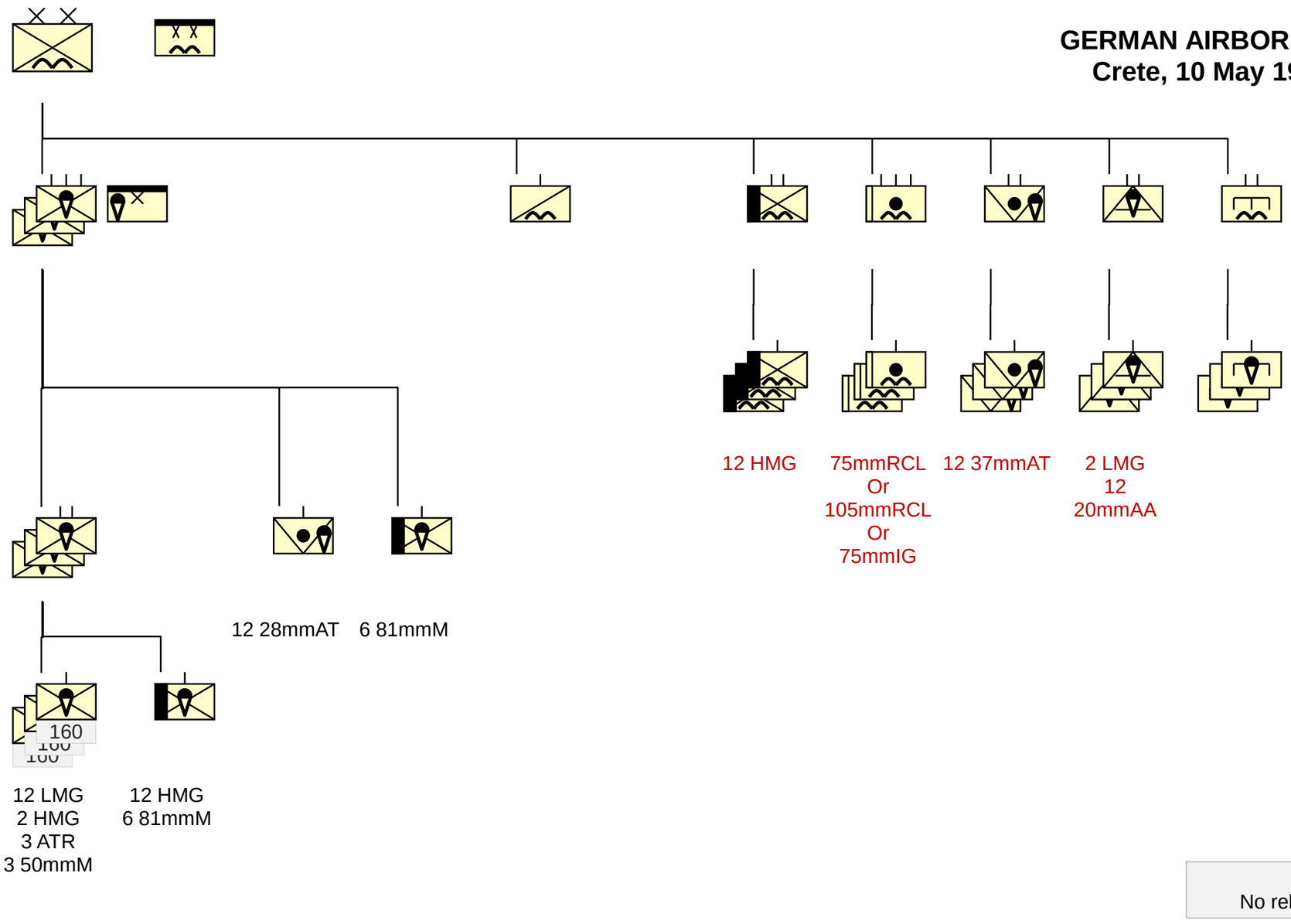


Notes:
Company strength is based on the company which landed in Belgium during May 1940. Its possible normal strength was greater.

GERMAN AIRBORNE DIVISION [GE-TYPE41]
Crete, 10 May 1941, 7th (Jan-41 to Dec-41)

10 May 1941

By May 1941 the airborne division was fully organised, consisting of three full parachute regiments as well as airborne supporting formations. After Crete the airborne was never to be sued in its intended role and by 1943 was reorganised as a ground based formation, although with the ability to parachute when required, as occurred in Sicily.



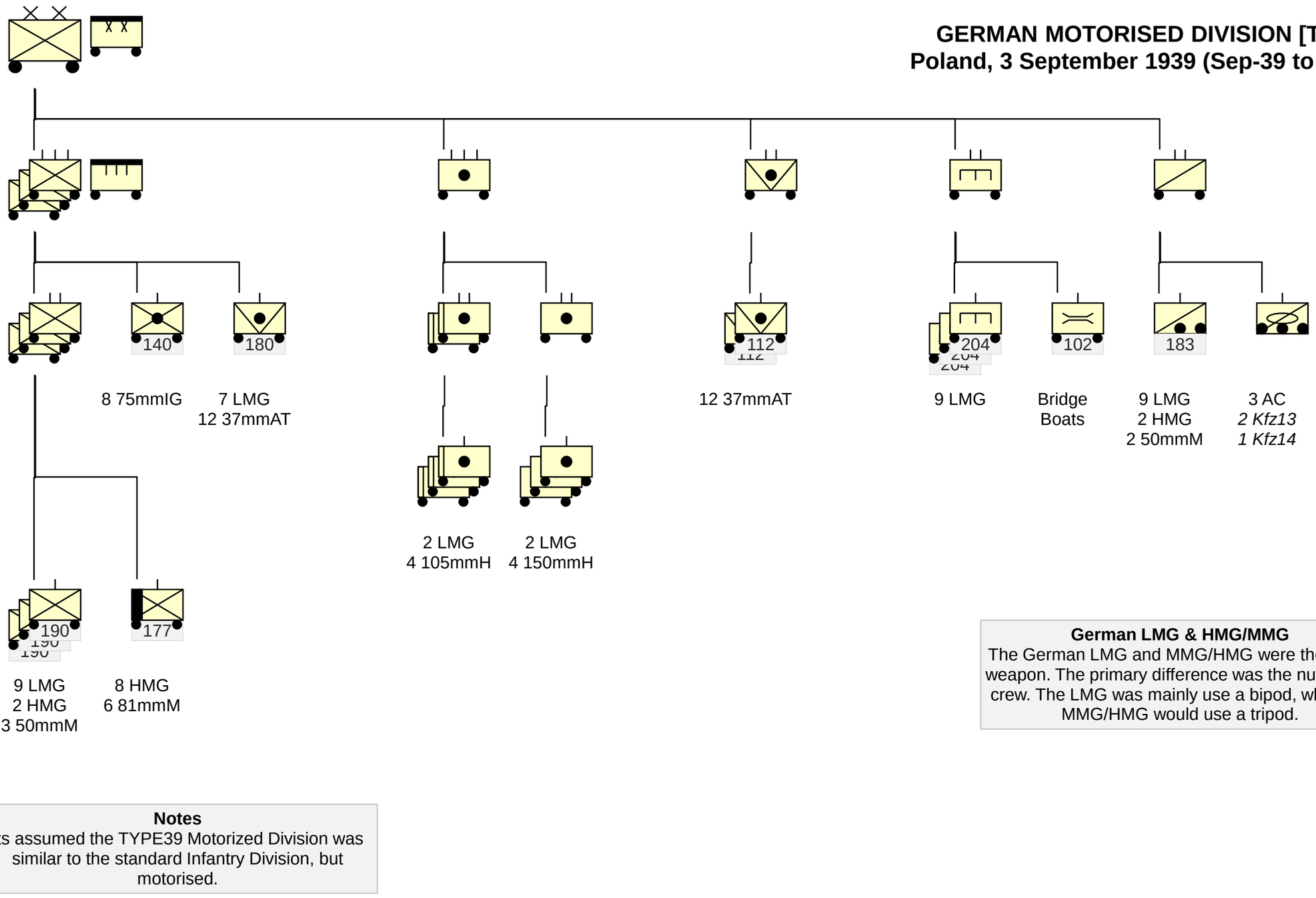
GERMAN AIRBORNE DIVISION [GE-TYPE41]
Crete, 10 May 1941, 7th (Jan-41 to Dec-41)

Notes:
No reliable strengths are available.

GERMAN MOTORISED DIVISION [GE-TYPE39]
Poland, 3 September 1939 (Sep-39 to Apr-40)

September 1939

The German Motorised division was an infantry division which was also motorised. The only difference was it had one less 10.5cm battery and the reconnaissance Battalion had a different organisation.



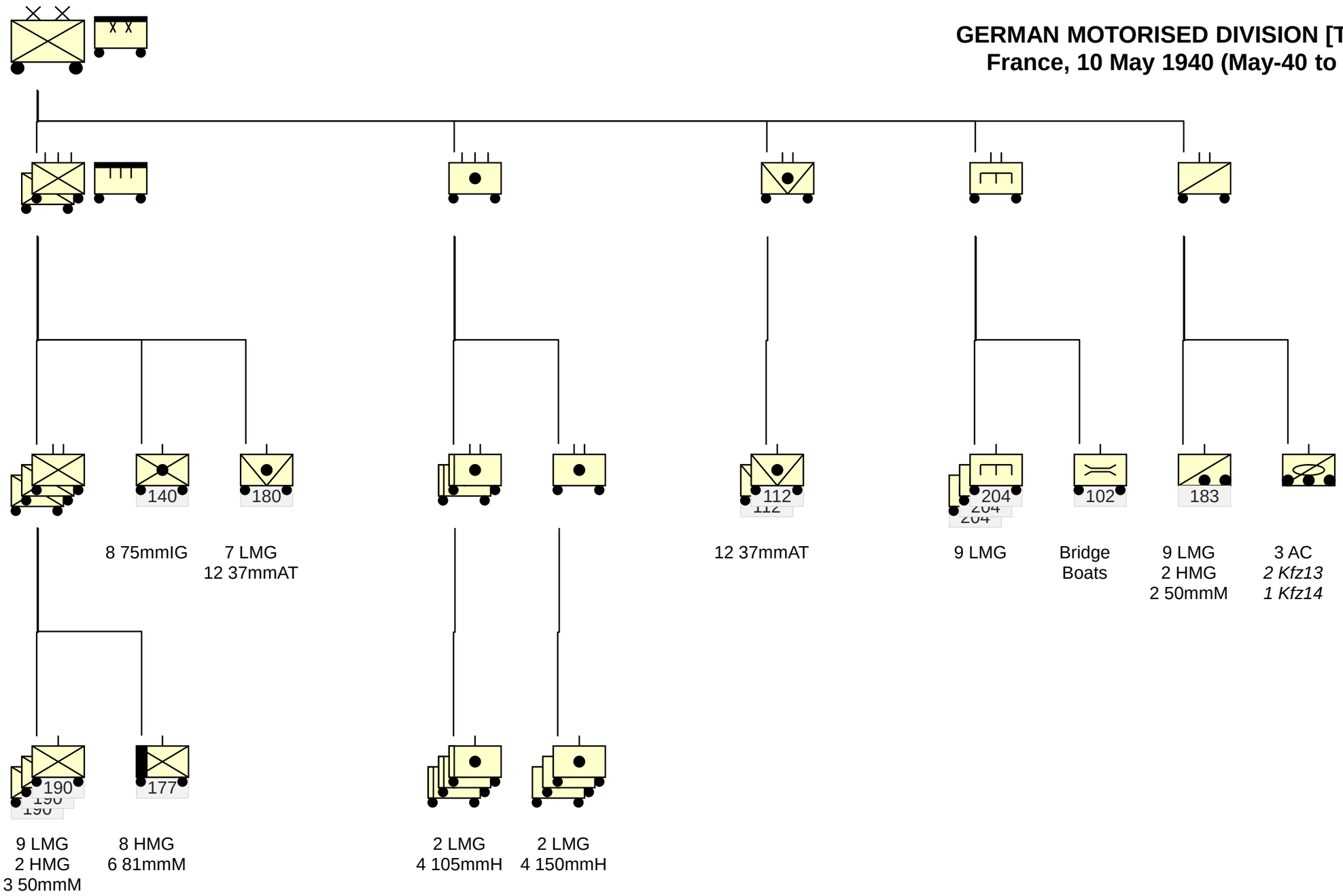
German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

Notes
Its assumed the TYPE39 Motorized Division was similar to the standard Infantry Division, but motorised.

GERMAN MOTORISED DIVISION [GE-TYPE40]
France, 10 May 1940 (May-40 to Dec-40)

10th May 1940

For the invasion of France the number of Motorised infantry regiments was reduced to two, otherwise was similar to the 1939 version.



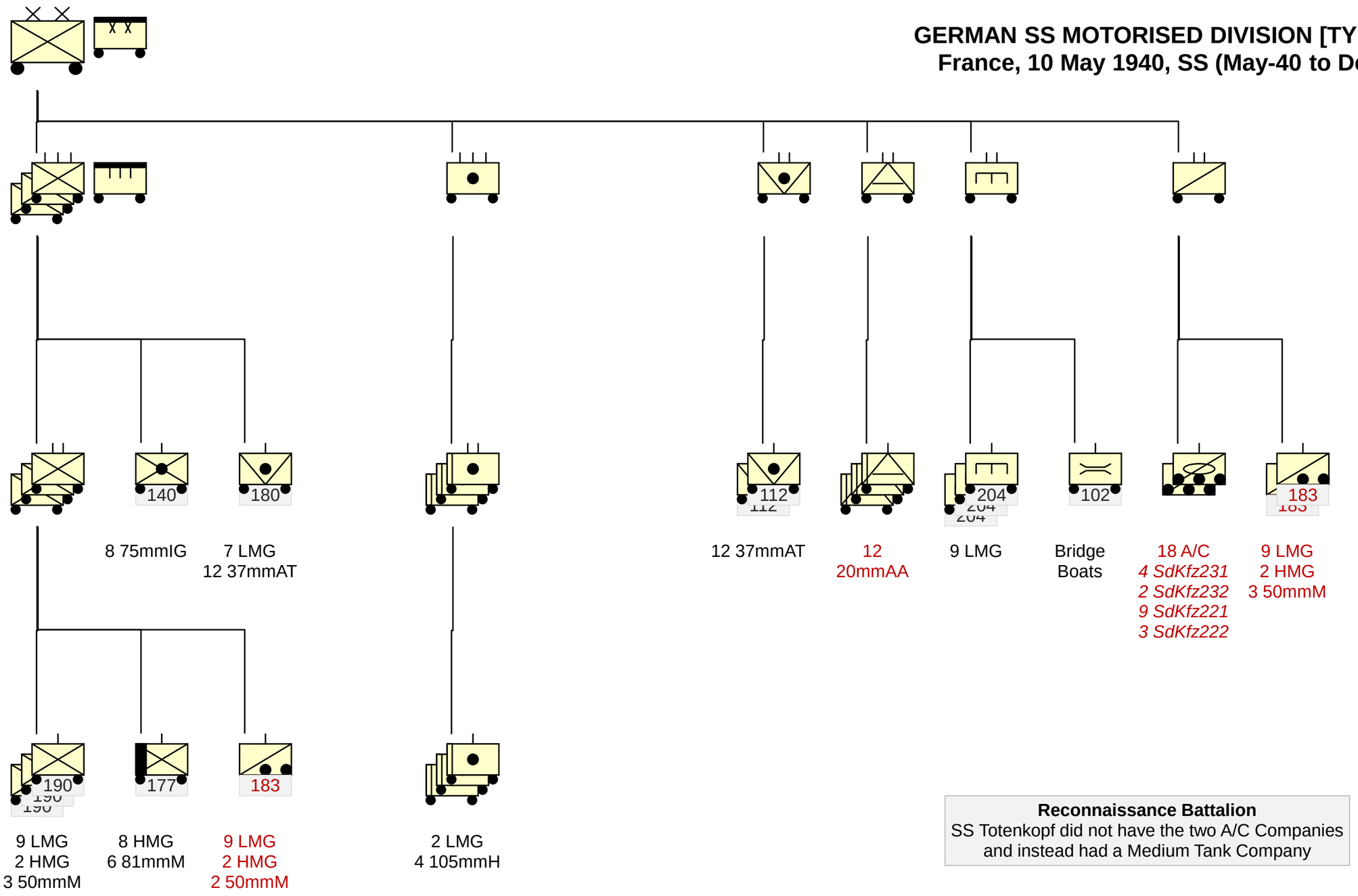
Changes
One Motorized Infantry Regiment was removed.

German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

GERMAN SS MOTORISED DIVISION [GE-TYPE40]
France, 10 May 1940, SS (May-40 to Dec-40)

10th May 1940

The SS Motorised division was an ad-hoc formation, but the division possessed three infantry regiments, an anti-aircraft battalion and had a heavier reconnaissance battalion. Its morale was high, but it still lacked experience.



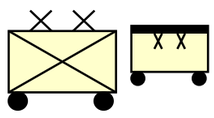
Schutzen Battalion
SS Totenkopf did not have the M/C Company

German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

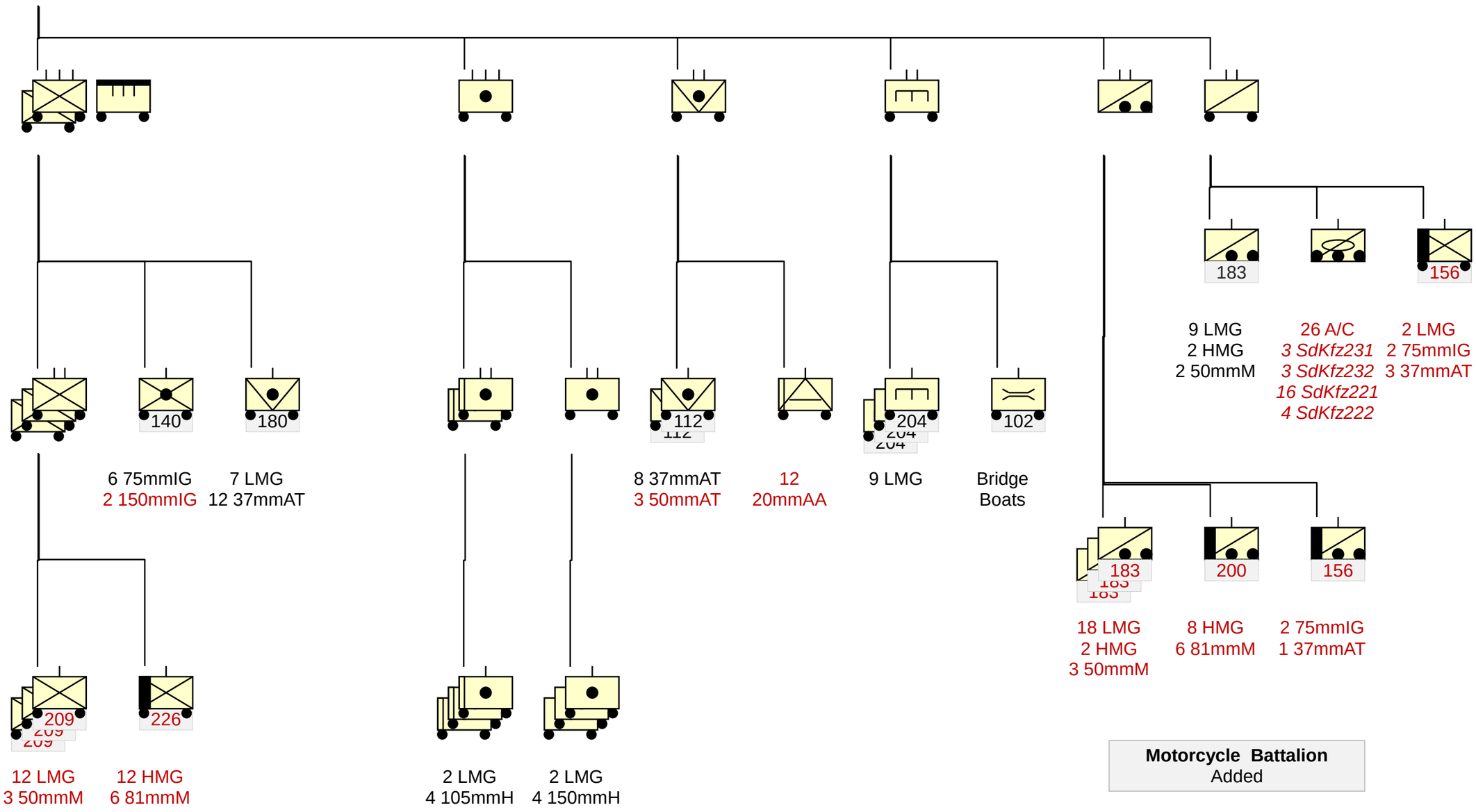
GERMAN MOTORISED DIVISION [GE-TYPE41]
Russia, 21 June 1941 (Jan-41 to Dec-41)

21 June 1941

The Motorised infantry and motorised infantry heavy weapon companies were increased in strength, as well as some other upgraded to the regimental support formations. The largest change was the addition of a motorcycle battalion and a heavy weapons company for the reconnaissance battalion.



GERMAN MOTORISED DIVISION [TYPE41]
Russia, 21 June 1941 (Jan-41 to Dec-41)



Motorcycle Battalion
Added

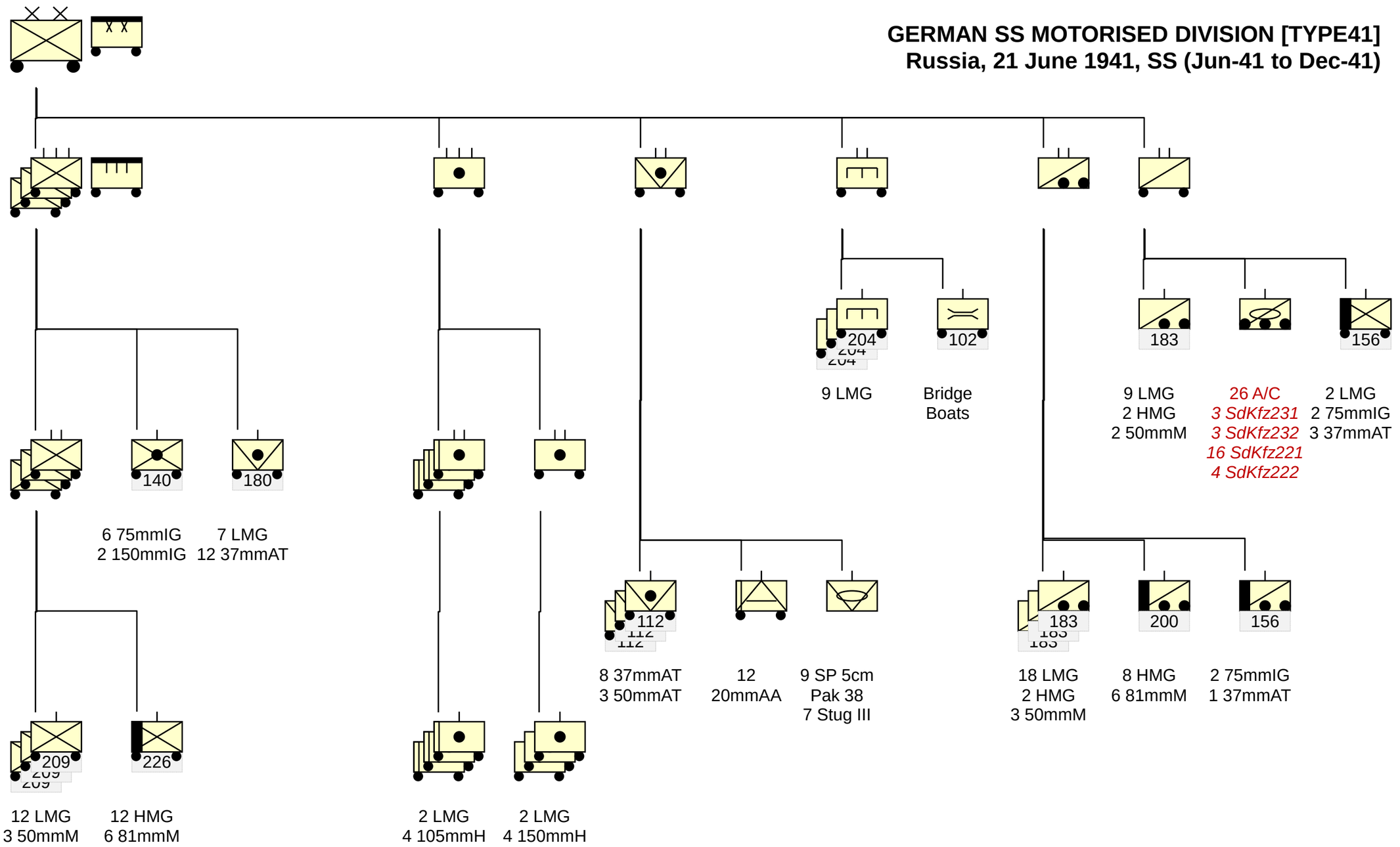
German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

Reconnaissance Battalion
A Heavy Weapons Company was added.

GERMAN SS MOTORISED DIVISION [GE-TYPE41]
Russia, 21 June 1941, SS (Jun-41 to Dec-41)

SS Motorized Infantry Division: Reich, Totenkopf, & Wiking, 21 June 1941

The major difference was the 3rd motorized infantry regiment, otherwise this formation was the same as the standard Wehrmacht division.

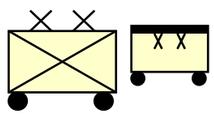


German LMG & HMG/MMG	Notes
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.	This differed from a normal motorised division by having 3 Infantry Regiments and 3 Light Artillery battalions.

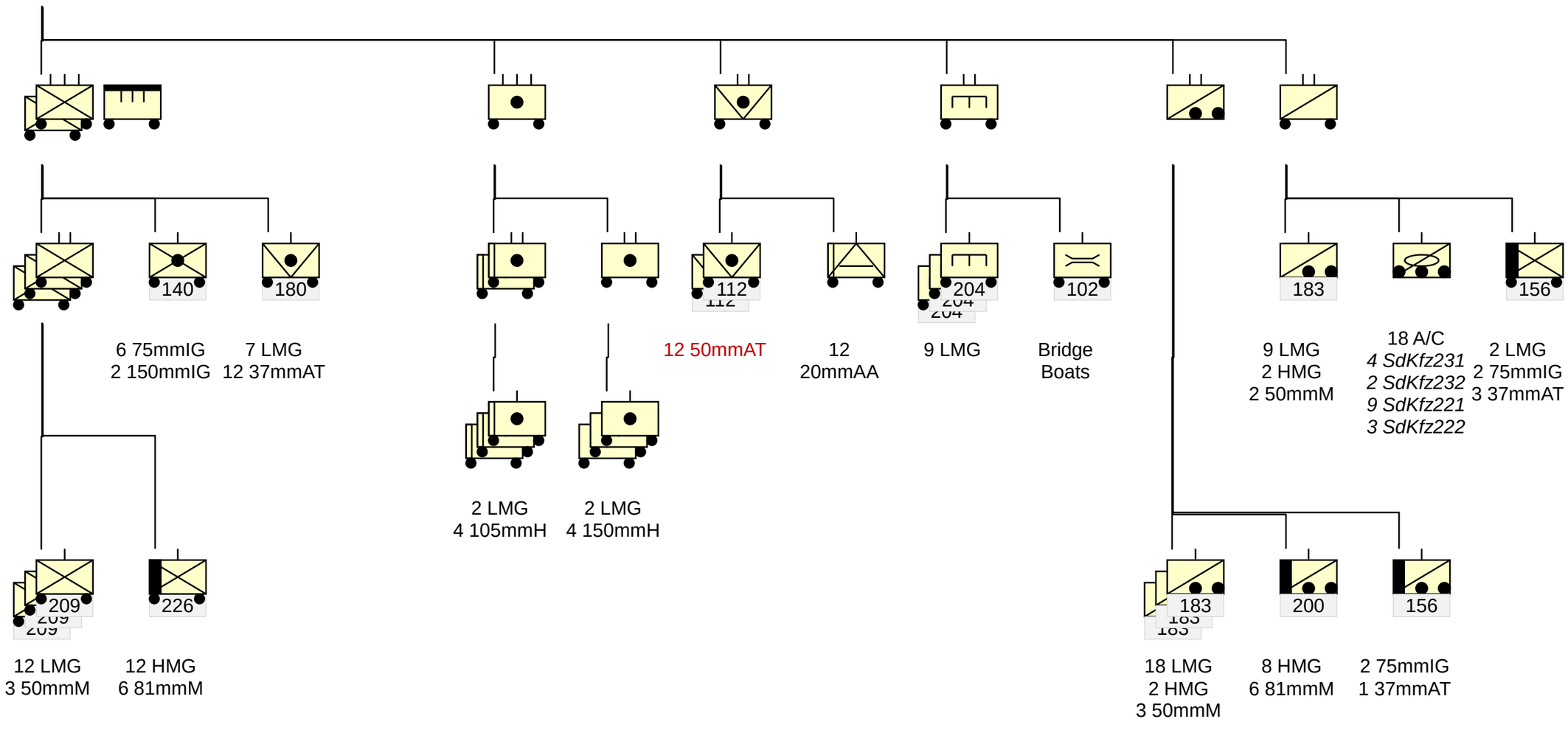
GERMAN MOTORISED DIVISION [GE-TYPE42a] & [GE-TYPE42a] Russia, 28 June 1942 (Jan-42 to Aug-43)

28 June 1942

The only changes which occurred were related to new equipment, although strength levels would have been lower than establish strengths on thee astern front.



GERMAN MOTORISED DIVISION [TYPE42a] & [TYPE42a]
Russia, 28 June 1942 (Jan-42 to Aug-43)



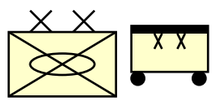
Changes
Minimal changes, upgraded Anti-Tank Guns.

German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

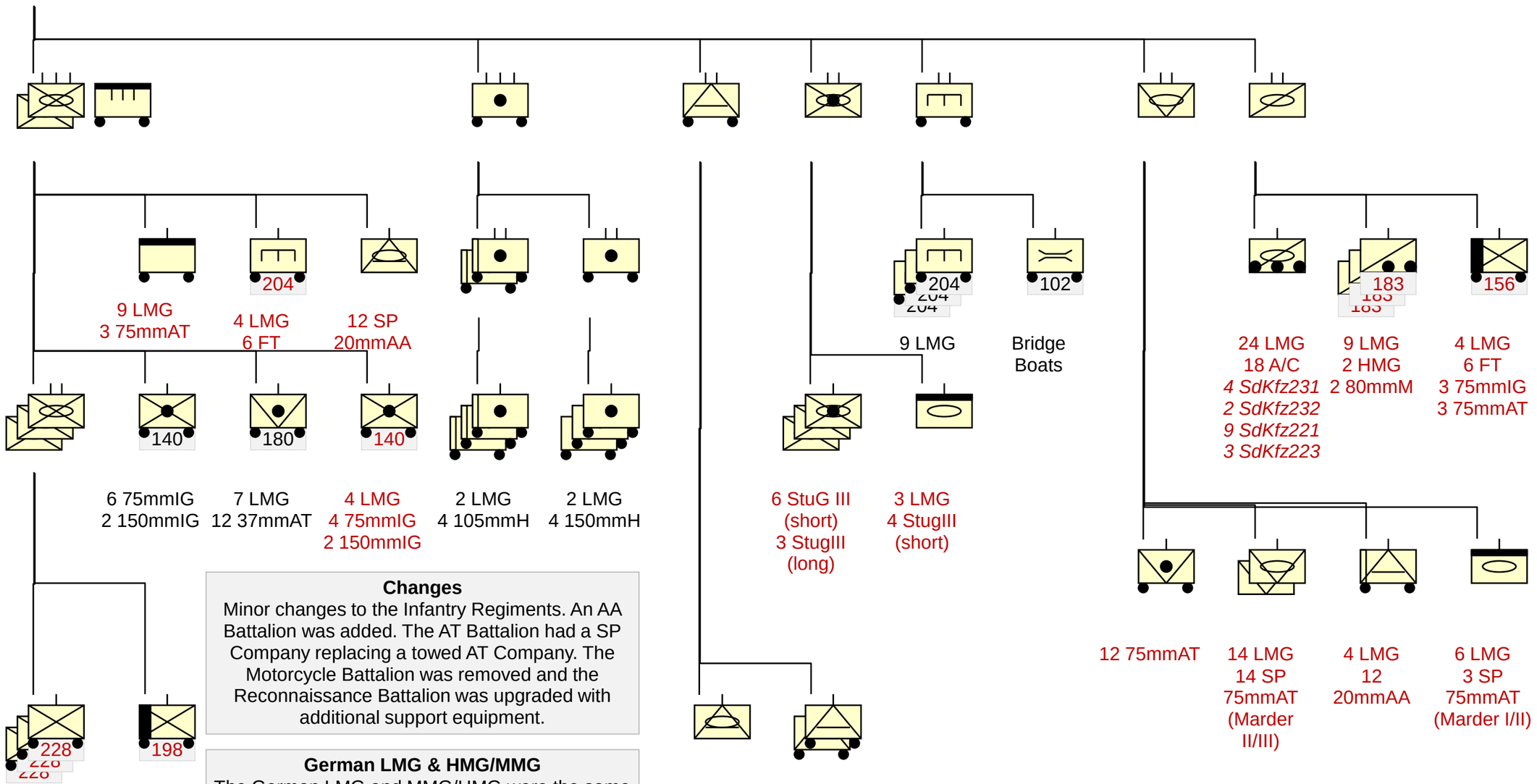
GERMAN PANZER GRENADIER DIVISION [GE-TYPE43]
Russia, 23 August 1943 (Aug-43 to Dec-43)

23 August 1943

IN August 1943 the motorised divisions were renamed as Panzer grenadier and experienced major changes. The Panzer Grenadier regiments received a number of supporting formations. The division received an anti-aircraft battalion, assault gun battalion and a SP anti-tank regiment. The reconnaissance battalions were replaced with an armoured reconnaissance battalion. The division was beefed up and given more armoured and self propelled weapons, allowing it to take on more offensive operations.



GERMAN PANZER GRENADIER DIVISION [TYPE43]
Russia, 23 August 1943 (Aug-43 to Dec-43)



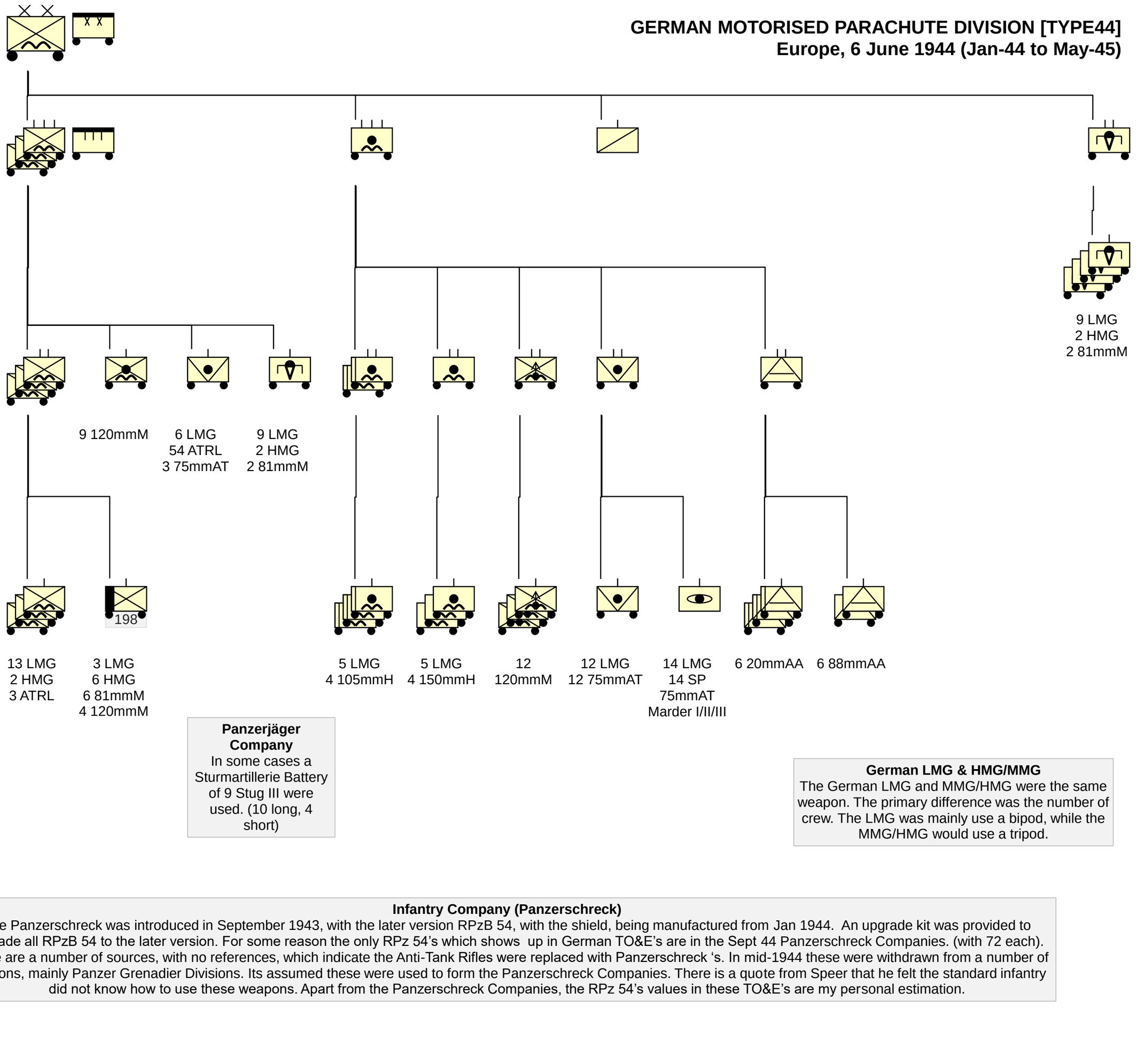
Changes
Minor changes to the Infantry Regiments. An AA Battalion was added. The AT Battalion had a SP Company replacing a towed AT Company. The Motorcycle Battalion was removed and the Reconnaissance Battalion was upgraded with additional support equipment.

German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

Infantry Company (Panzerschreck)
The Panzerschreck was introduced in September 1943, with the later version RPzB 54, with the shield, being manufactured from Jan 1944. An upgrade kit was provided to upgrade all RPzB 54 to the later version. For some reason the only RPz 54's which shows up in German TO&E's are in the Sept 44 Panzerschreck Companies. (with 72 each). There are a number of sources, with no references, which indicate the Anti-Tank Rifles were replaced with Panzerschreck 's. In mid-1944 these were withdrawn from a number of divisions, mainly Panzer Grenadier Divisions. Its assumed these were used to form the Panzerschreck Companies. There is a quote from Speer that he felt the standard infantry did not know how to use these weapons. Apart from the Panzerschreck Companies, the RPz 54's values in these TO&E's are my personal estimation.

GERMAN MOTORISED PARACHUTE DIVISION [GE-TYPE44]
Europe, 6 June 1944 (Jan-44 to May-45)

6 June 1944



Panzerjäger Company
In some cases a Sturmartillerie Battery of 9 Stug III were used. (10 long, 4 short)

German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

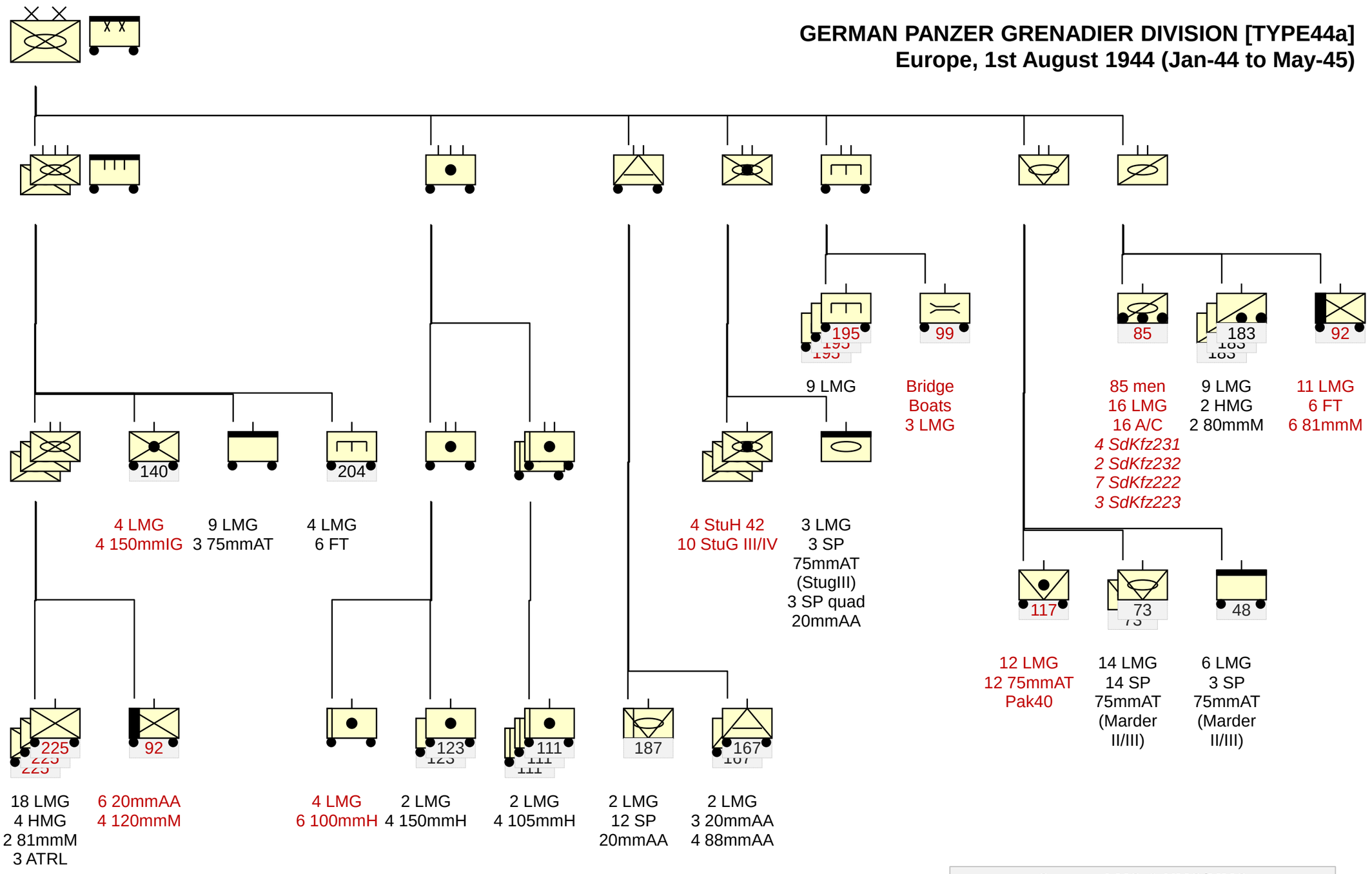
Infantry Company (Panzerschreck)
The Panzerschreck was introduced in September 1943, with the later version RPzB 54, with the shield, being manufactured from Jan 1944. An upgrade kit was provided to upgrade all RPzB 54 to the later version. For some reason the only RPz 54's which shows up in German TO&E's are in the Sept 44 Panzerschreck Companies. (with 72 each). There are a number of sources, with no references, which indicate the Anti-Tank Rifles were replaced with Panzerschreck 's. In mid-1944 these were withdrawn from a number of divisions, mainly Panzer Grenadier Divisions. Its assumed these were used to form the Panzerschreck Companies. There is a quote from Speer that he felt the standard infantry did not know how to use these weapons. Apart from the Panzerschreck Companies, the RPz 54's values in these TO&E's are my personal estimation.

Pz.Gren Division (1944)	
Men	13800
Infantry	7000
SMG	1441
MG	1101
ATR	-
50mmM	-
81mmM	52
120mmM	24
20mmAA	83
50mmAT	30
75mmIG/AT	-
105mmH	24
150mmH	30
MT	2637
HD	-
AFV	92
"Guns"	243

GERMAN PANZER GRENADIER DIVISION [GE-TYPE44a]
Europe, 1st August 1944 (Jan-44 to May-45)

1st August 1944

By August 1944 the Panzer Grenadier division experienced minor changes, some based on new equipment and other based on a lack of manpower. The Panzer Grenadier regiments had lost much of their support formations and the Panzer Grenadier Battalion Heavy Weapons company was greatly reduced. The medium field artillery battalions now had a 10cm battery to replace one 15 cm battery.



Changes
An Assault Gun Battalion, or in some cases an Armored battalion, was added. The AT battalion gain an additional SP Company.

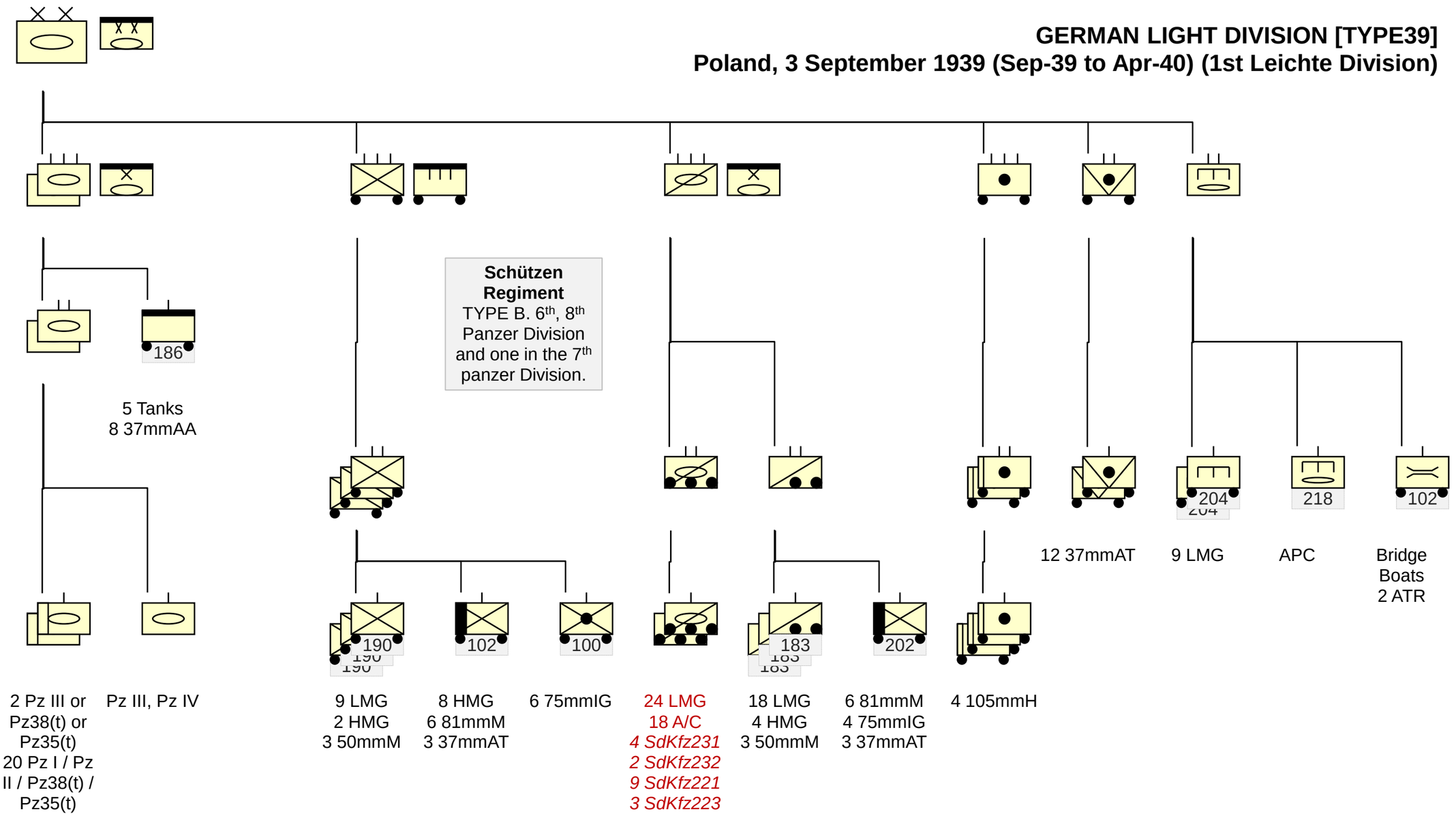
German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

Infantry Company (Panzerschreck)
The Panzerschreck was introduced in September 1943, with the later version RPzB 54, with the shield, being manufactured from Jan 1944. An upgrade kit was provided to upgrade all RPzB 54 to the later version. For some reason the only RPz 54's which shows up in German TO&E's are in the Sept 44 Panzerschreck Companies. (with 72 each). There are a number of sources, with no references, which indicate the Anti-Tank Rifles were replaced with Panzerschreck 's. In mid-1944 these were withdrawn from a number of divisions, mainly Panzer Grenadier Divisions. Its assumed these were used to form the Panzerschreck Companies. There is a quote from Speer that he felt the standard infantry did not know how to use these weapons. Apart from the Panzerschreck Companies, the RPz 54's values in these TO&E's are my personal estimation.

GERMAN LIGHT DIVISION [GE-TYPE39]
Poland, 3 September 1939 (Sep-39 to Apr-40) (1st Leichte Division)

3 September 1939

The Cavalry arm of the German army created their own armoured formations, called the light divisions. After the polish campaign it was decided to changed these formations into panzer divisions. The only issue with these divisions was a lack of supporting troops, but this was not a major issue. Only the 1st light division had two regiments, the others only possessed a panzer battalion and provided to be too light, although as a motorised division these were actually well balanced formations.



11th Panzer Regiment (1st Leichte Div)
45 PzII, 75 Pz35(t), 27 PzIV, 6 PzBef35(t).

65th Panzer Battalion(1st Leichte Div)
2 PzII, 37 Pz35(t), 14 PzIV, 2 PzBef35(t).

66th Panzer Battalion(2nd Leichte Div)
unknown.

67th Panzer Battalion(3rd Leichte Div)
unknown.

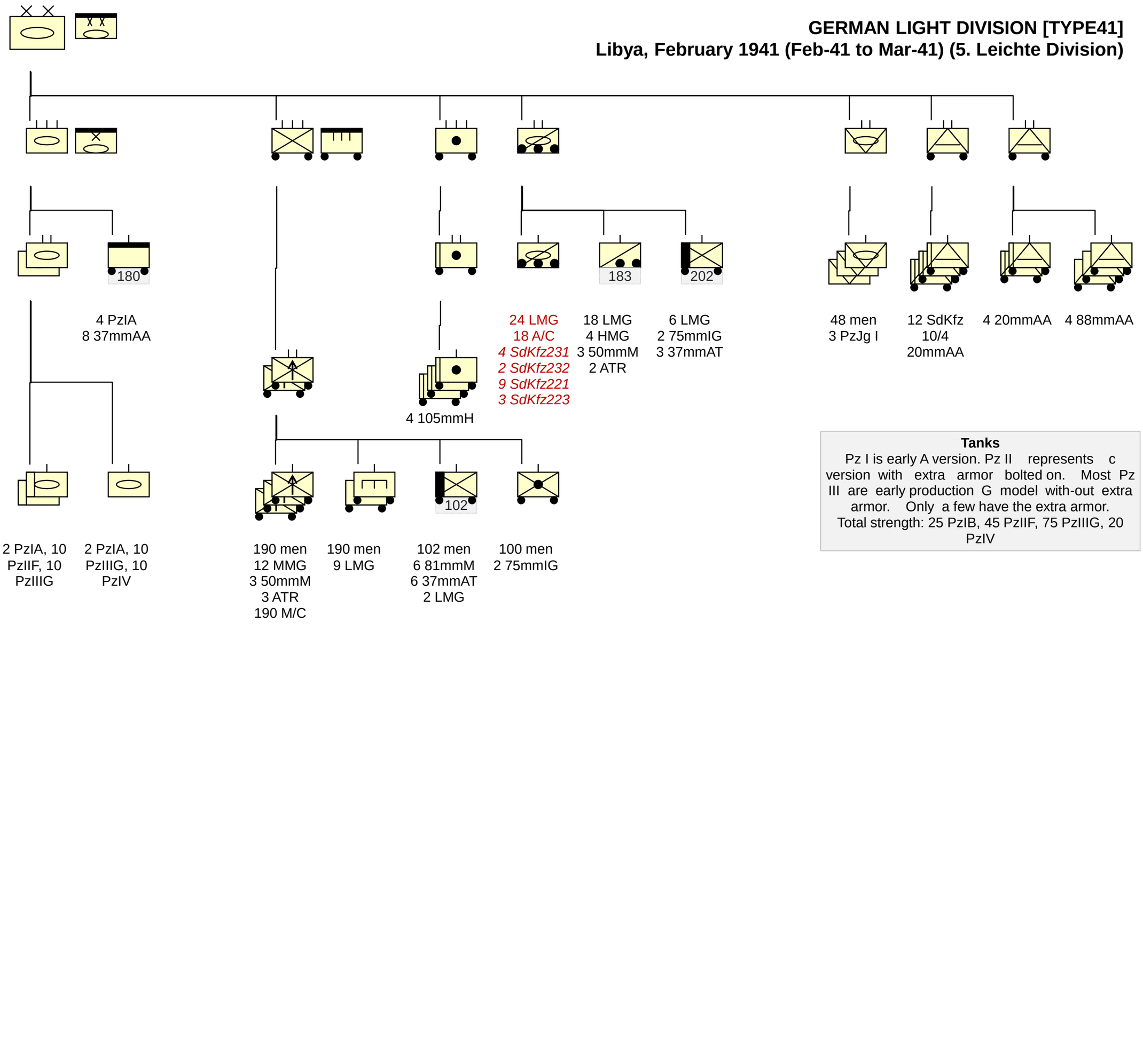
33rd Panzer Battalion(4th Leichte Div)
unknown.

German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

GERMAN LIGHT DIVISION [GE-TYPE41a]
Libya, February 1941 (Feb-41 to Mar-41) (5. Leichte Division)

March 1941

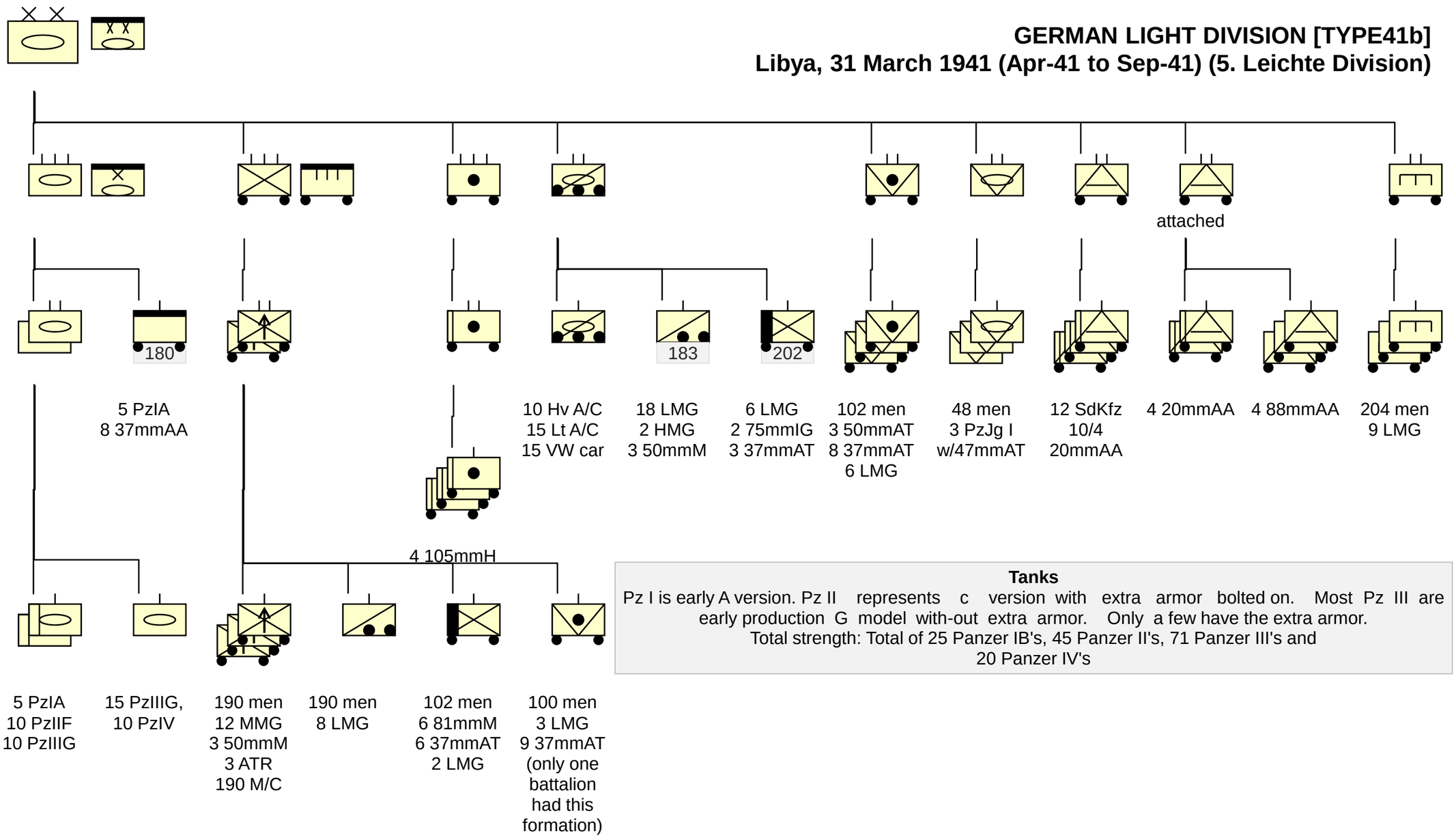
The 5th Light Division was a makeshift division built in piecemeal fashion from available units. It was not organized like the previous light divisions used in the Polish Campaign and was called a light division because it had a regiment of tanks but lacked enough pieces to qualify as a full panzer division. The 5th Panzer Regiment was sent from the 3rd Panzer Division but only after its 37mm armed Pz III's were traded in for 50L42 armed tanks. The infantry component was composed of two machine gun bat-talions put together in a provisional regiment (zbV 200). The artillery was only half a regiment. The 3rd Recon Battalion and 33rd Anti-Aircraft Regiment were also provided by the 3rd Panzer Division.



GERMAN LIGHT DIVISION [GE-TYPE41b]
Libya, 31 March 1941 (Apr-41 to Sep-41) (5. Leichte Division)

March 1941

By March the 5th Light division was beginning to fill out. The engineers were organised into a battalion rather than being part of the machine gun battalions. A/T strength was dramatically increased and the machinegun battalions were beginning to resembled motorised infantry battalions. More medium tanks had arrived which bolstered the divisions tank strength. By August it was reoganised into the 21st Panzer Division.



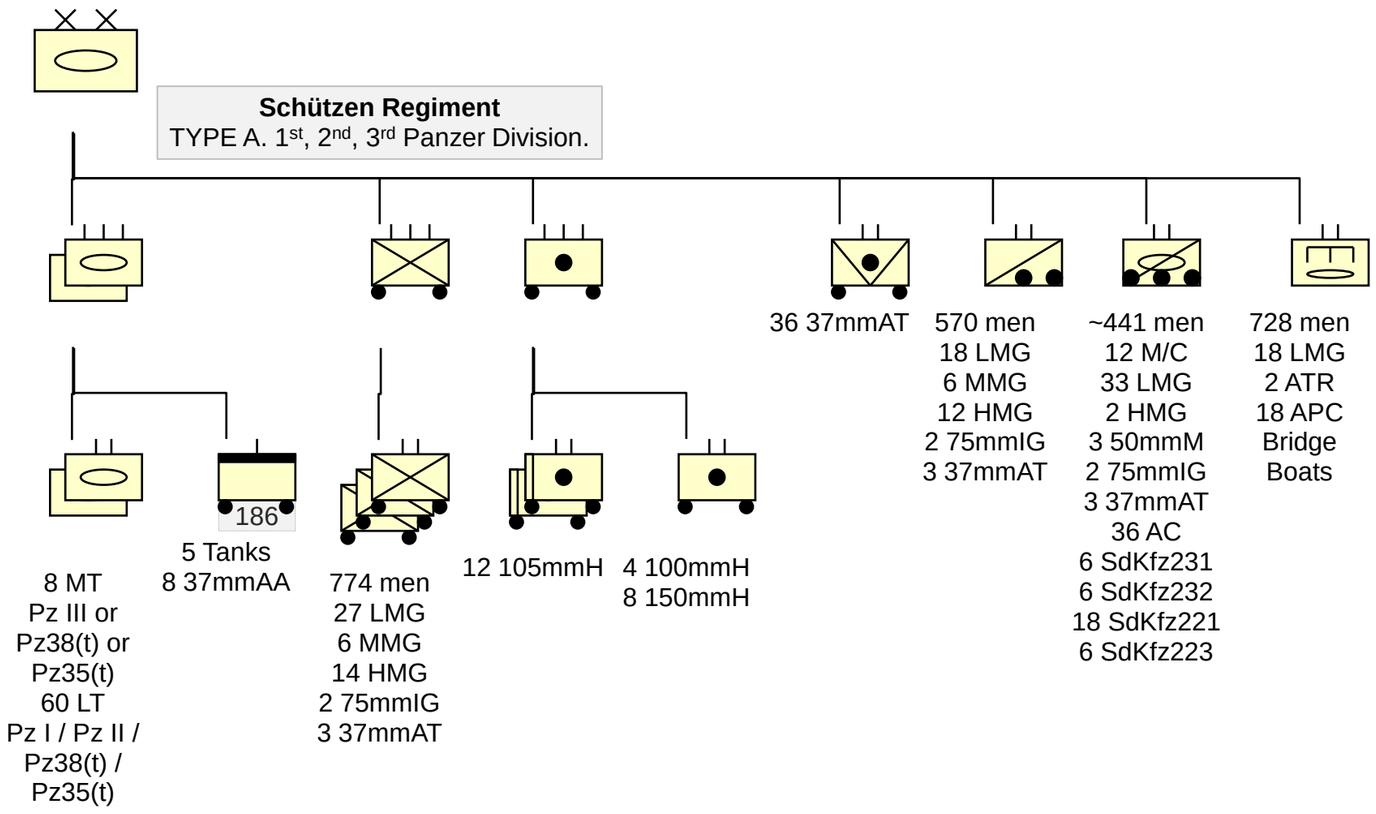
Tanks

Pz I is early A version. Pz II represents c version with extra armor bolted on. Most Pz III are early production G model with-out extra armor. Only a few have the extra armor.
Total strength: Total of 25 Panzer IB's, 45 Panzer II's, 71 Panzer III's and 20 Panzer IV's

[GE] GERMAN PANZER DIVISION
Battalion Level

Overview
TBD

GERMAN PANZER DIVISION [TYPE39]
Poland, 3 September 1939 (Sep-39 to Apr-40)



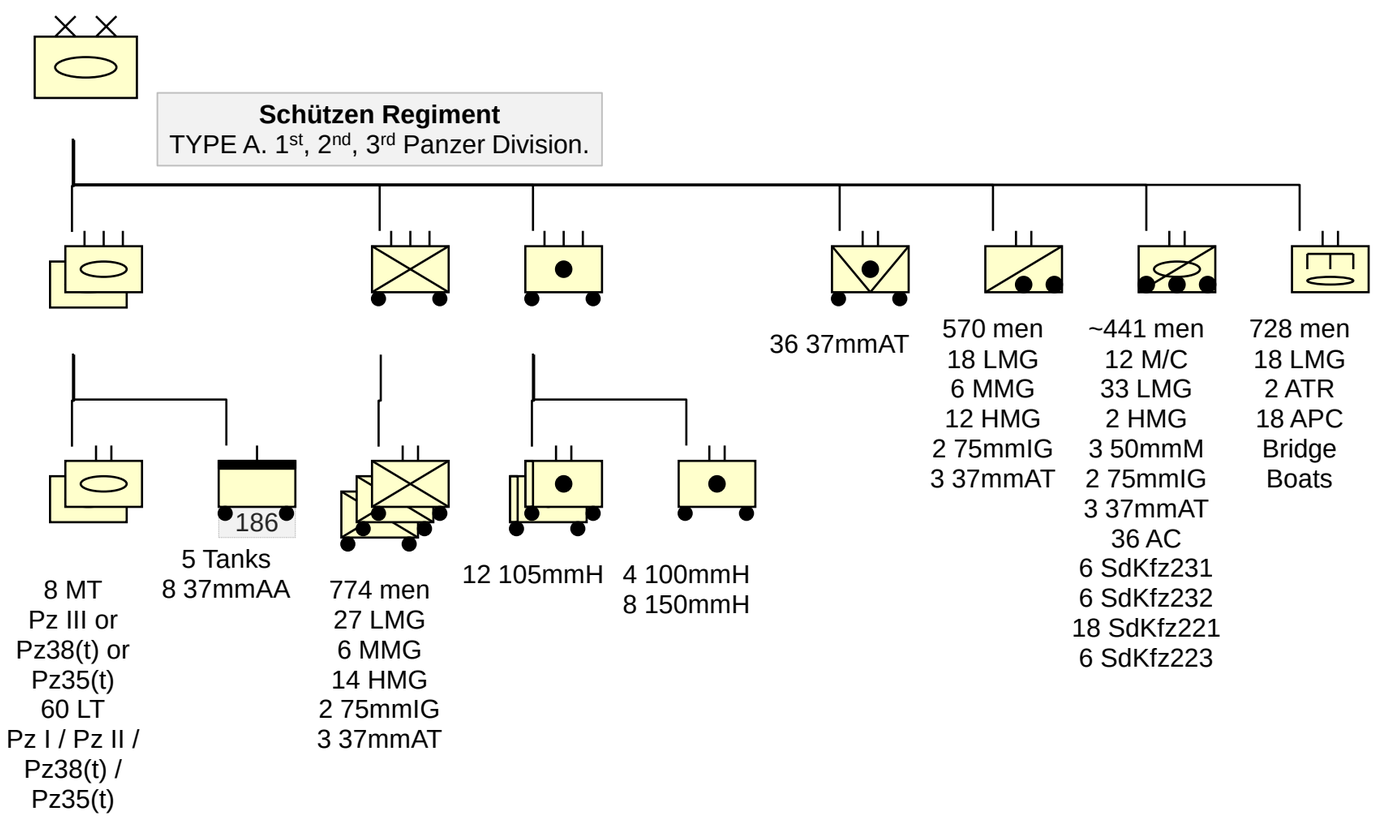
German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

AT Battalion
1st, 2nd, 5th & 10th had 3 AT Coy, rest had 2 AT Coy.

Hv Art Battalion
The 1st & 10th Panzer Division had the Hv Art Batt. The 1st Pz had all Batteries with 150mmH. Oth Pz Div had 2 Lt Art Battalions.

Panzer Battalion
The compositions of the Panzer battalions varied a great deal. The most common structure is shown here.

GERMAN PANZER DIVISION [TYPE40]
France, 10 May 1940 (May-40 to Dec-40)



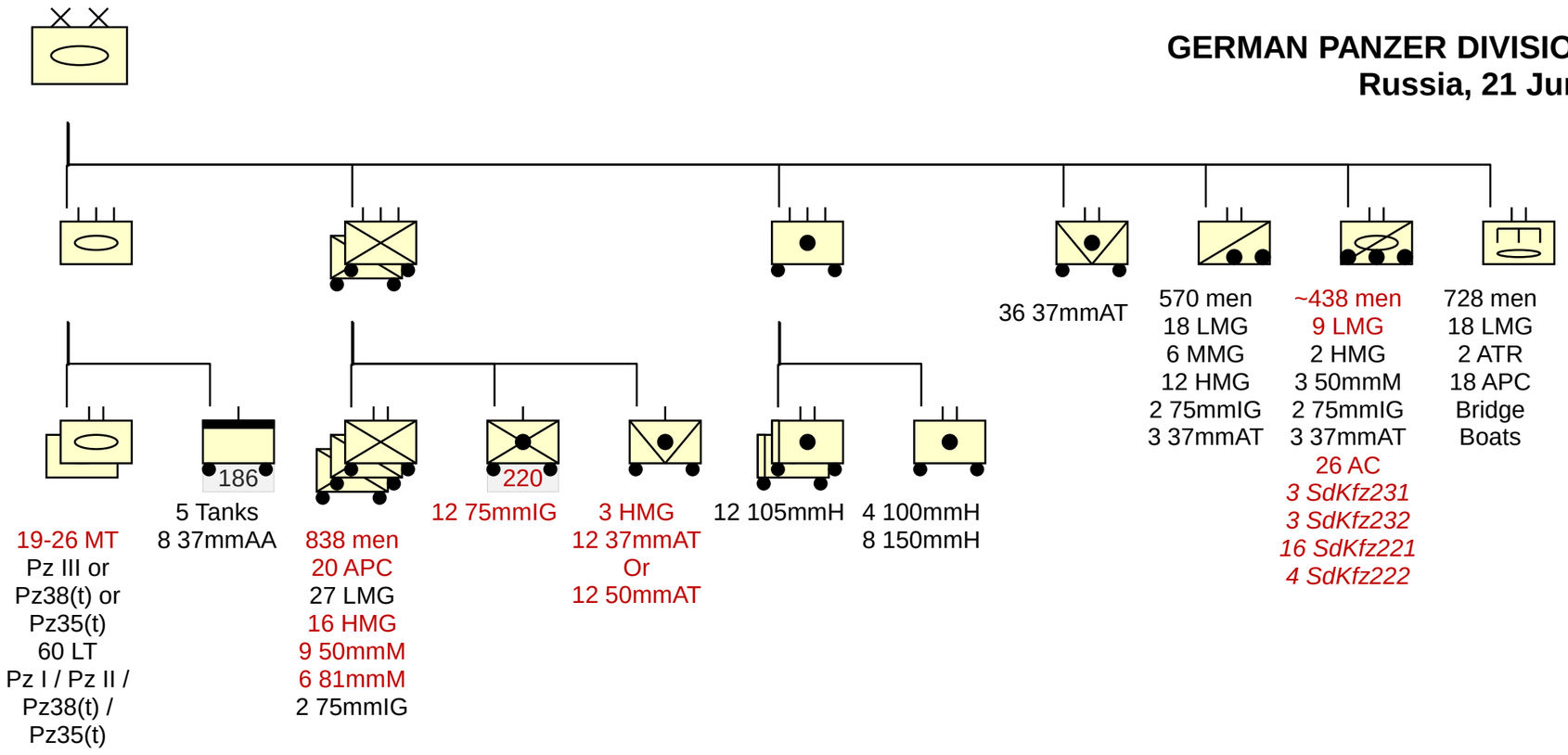
AT Battalion
1st, 2nd, 5th, 9th & 10th had 3 AT Coy, rest had 2 AT Coy.

Hv Art Battalion
The 1st & 10th Panzer Division had the Hv Art Batt. The 1st Pz had all Batteries with 150mmH. Oth Pz Div had 2 Lt Art Battalions.

Motorcycle Battalion
TYPE A. 1st, 2nd, 3rd Panzer Division.

Reconnaissance Battalion
TYPE A : 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th and 10th Panzer Divisions .

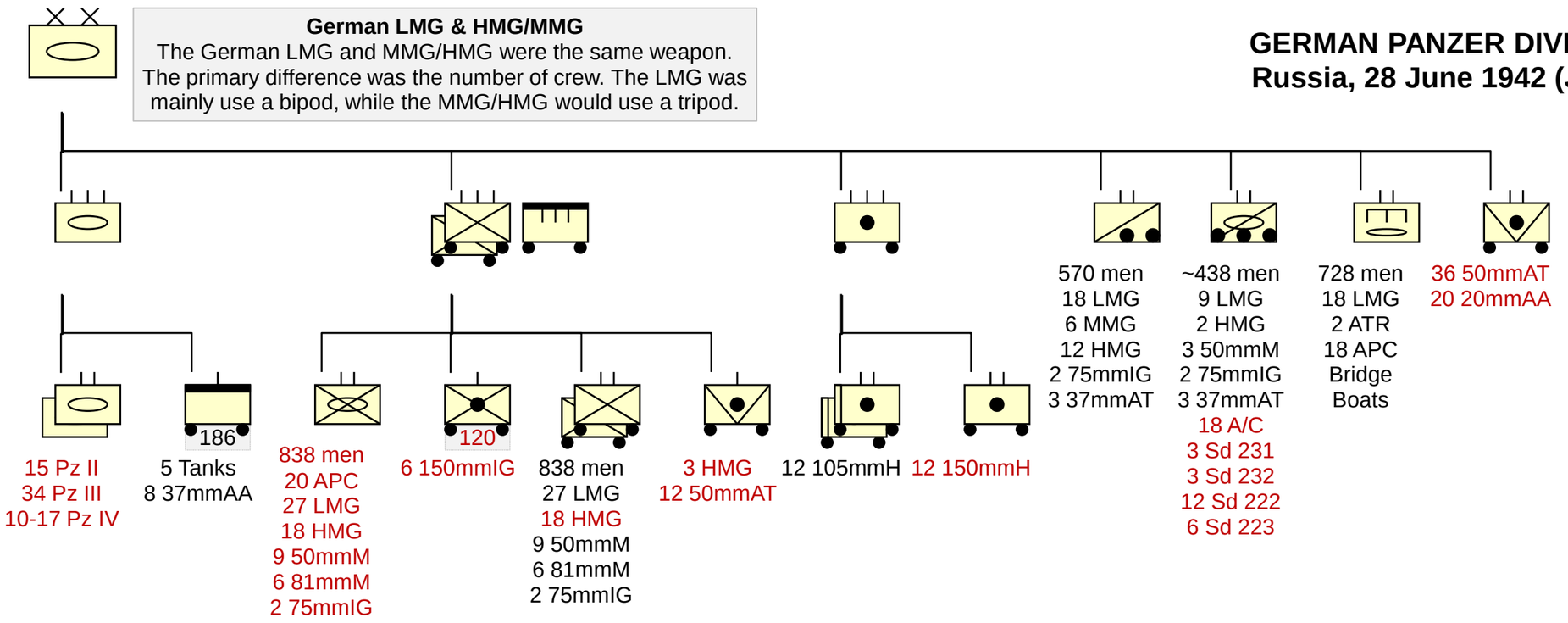
GERMAN PANZER DIVISION [TYPE41a] & [TYPE41b]
Russia, 21 June 1941 (Jan-41 to Dec-41)



[GE] GERMAN PANZER DIVISION
Battalion Level

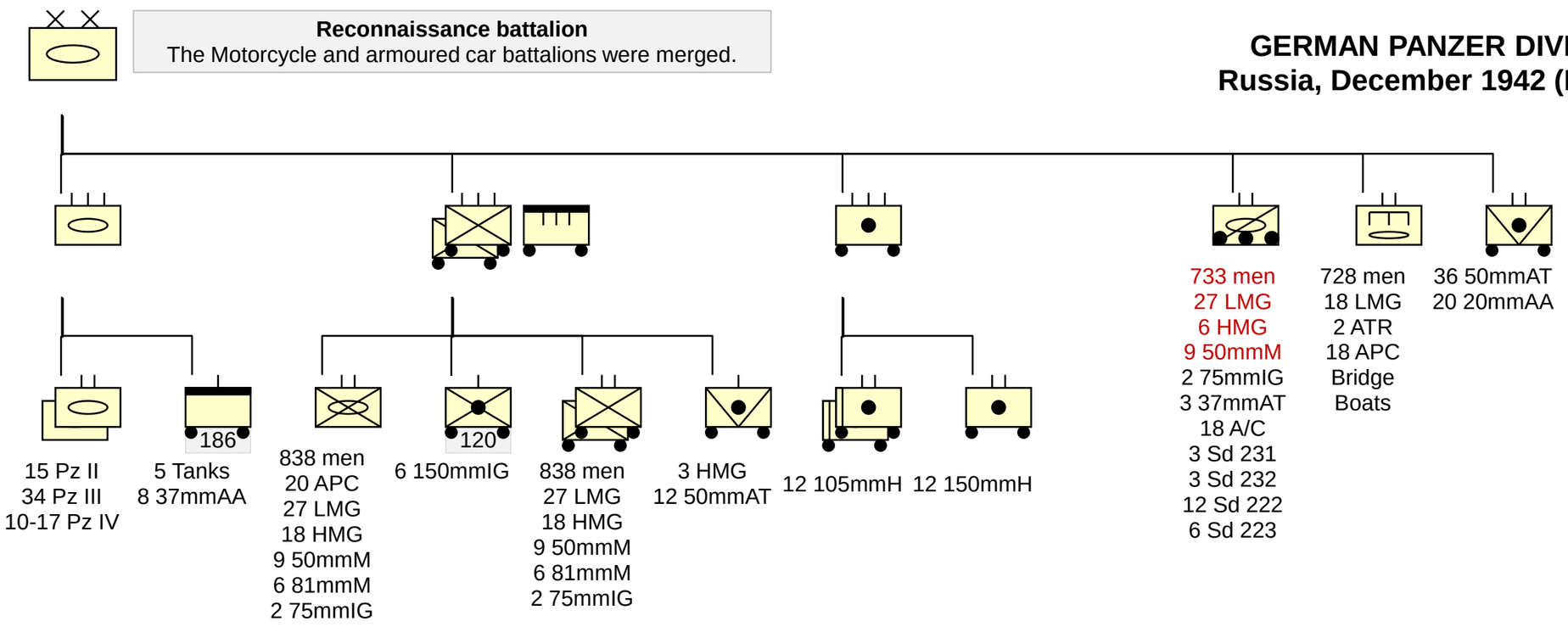
German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

GERMAN PANZER DIVISION [TYPE42a]
Russia, 28 June 1942 (Jan-42 to Jul-43)

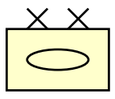


Reconnaissance battalion
The Motorcycle and armoured car battalions were merged.

GERMAN PANZER DIVISION [TYPE42b]
Russia, December 1942 (Dec-42 to Jul-43)

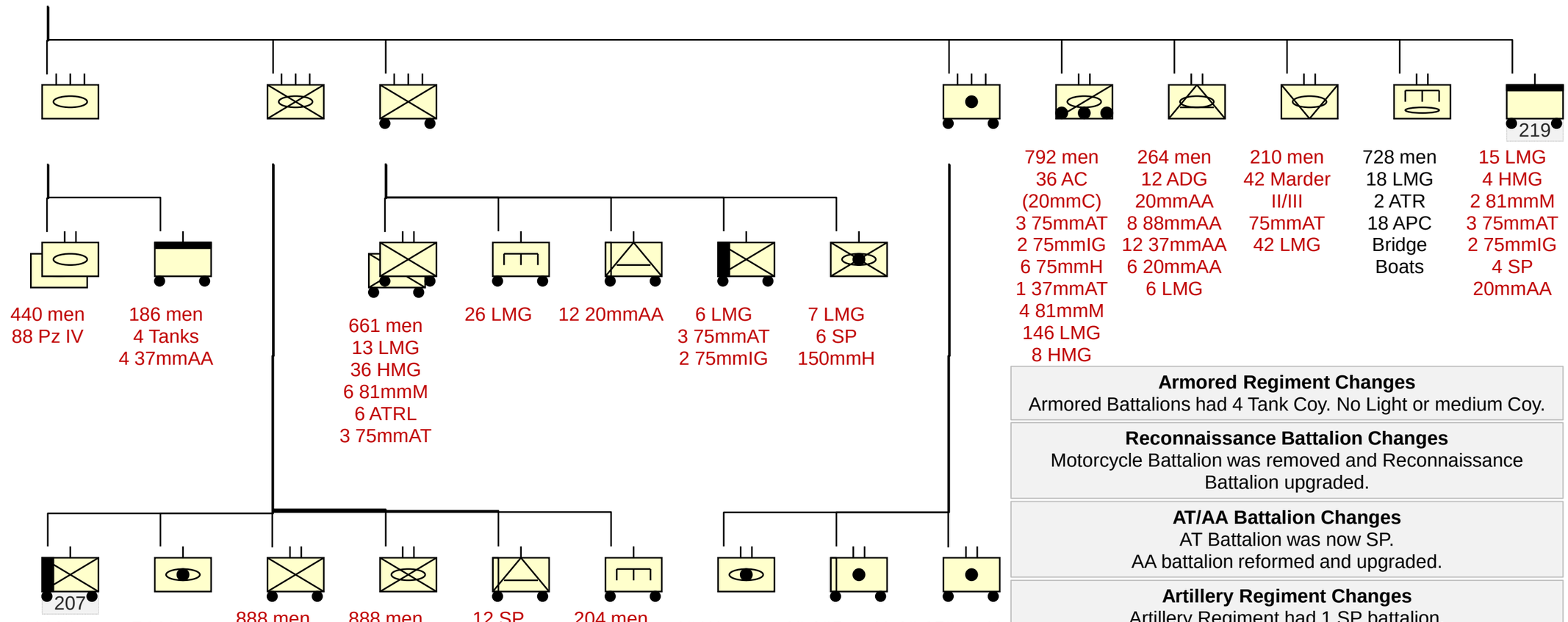


[GE] GERMAN PANZER DIVISION
Battalion Level



29th Panzer Regiment (12th PzDiv)
6 PzII, 30 PzIII, 6 PzIII(75), 37 PzIV, 3 PzBef

GERMAN PANZER DIVISION [TYPE43a]
Russia, 23 August 1943 (Aug-43 to Dec-43)



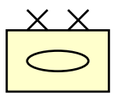
Armored Regiment Changes
Armored Battalions had 4 Tank Coy. No Light or medium Coy.

Reconnaissance Battalion Changes
Motorcycle Battalion was removed and Reconnaissance Battalion upgraded.

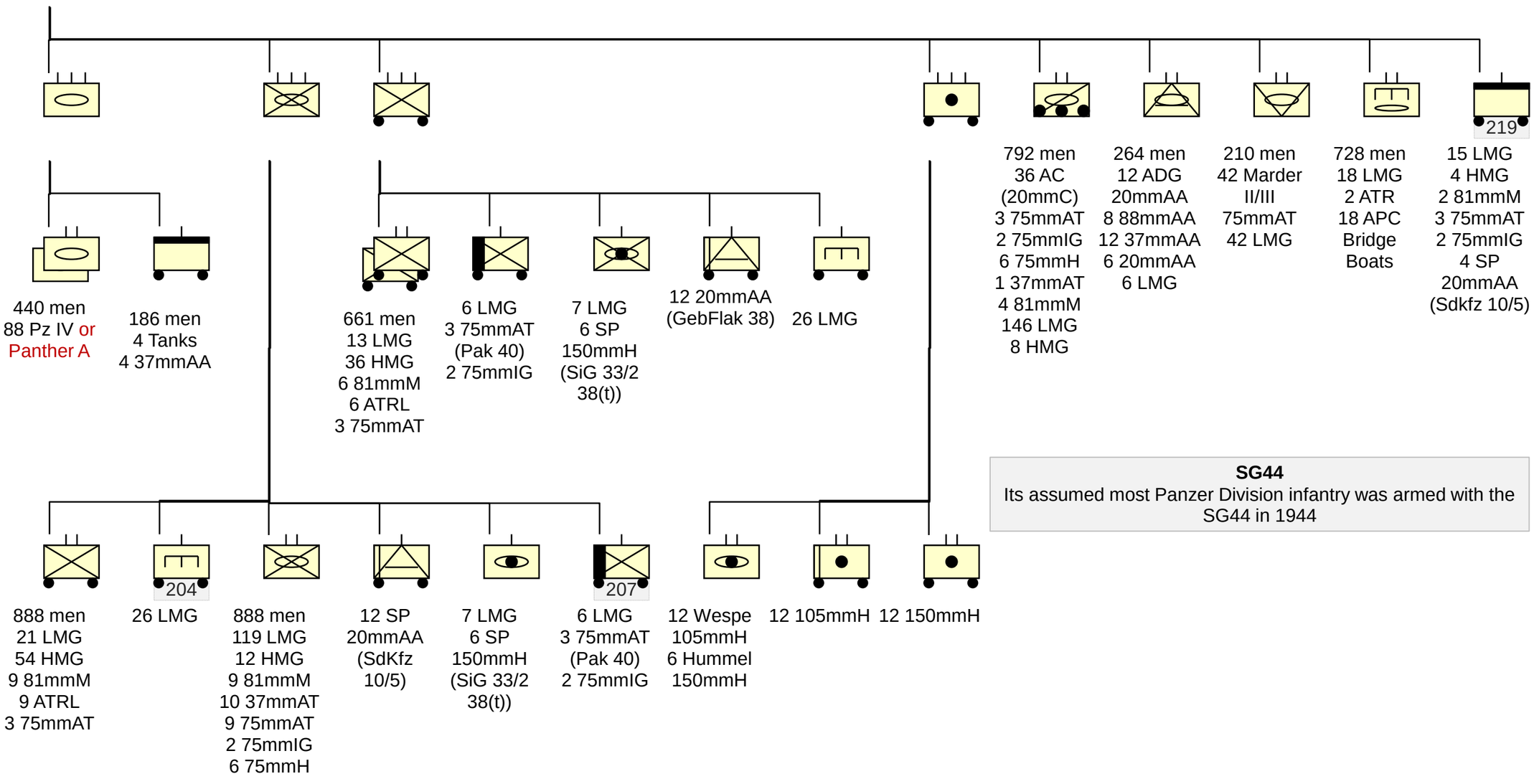
AT/AA Battalion Changes
AT Battalion was now SP.
AA battalion reformed and upgraded.

Artillery Regiment Changes
Artillery Regiment had 1 SP battalion.

Infantry Company (Panzerschreck)
The Panzerschreck was introduced in September 1943, with the later version RPzB 54, with the shield, being manufactured from Jan 1944. An upgrade kit was provided to upgrade all RPzB 54 to the later version. For some reason the only RPz 54's which shows up in German TO&E's are in the Sept 44 Panzerschreck Companies. (with 72 each). There are a number of sources, with no references, which indicate the Anti-Tank Rifles were replaced with Panzerschreck 's. In mid-1944 these were withdrawn from a number of divisions, mainly Panzer Grenadier Divisions. Its assumed these were used to form the Panzerschreck Companies. There is a quote from Speer that he felt the standard infantry did not know how to use these weapons. Apart from the Panzerschreck Companies, the RPz 54's values in these TO&E's are my person estimation.

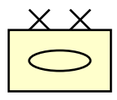


GERMAN PANZER DIVISION [TYPE43b]
Russia, 6 June 1944 (Jan-44 to Aug-44)



SG44
Its assumed most Panzer Division infantry was armed with the SG44 in 1944

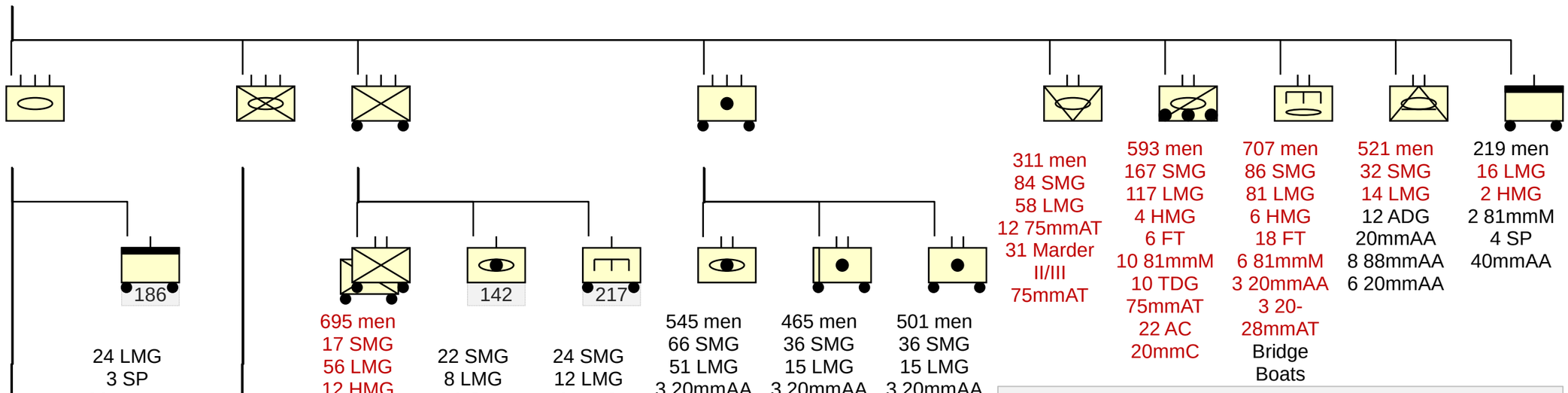
[GE] GERMAN PANZER DIVISION
Battalion Level



Armored Regiment Changes
1st Battalion with Pz V, 2nd Battalion with Pz IV.

Infantry Regiments Changes
Minor re-organization

GERMAN PANZER DIVISION [TYPE44]
Europe, 17 September 1944 (Sep-44 to May-45)



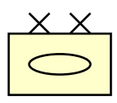
Reconnaissance Battalion Changes
More supporting formation. Motorcycles removed.

German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

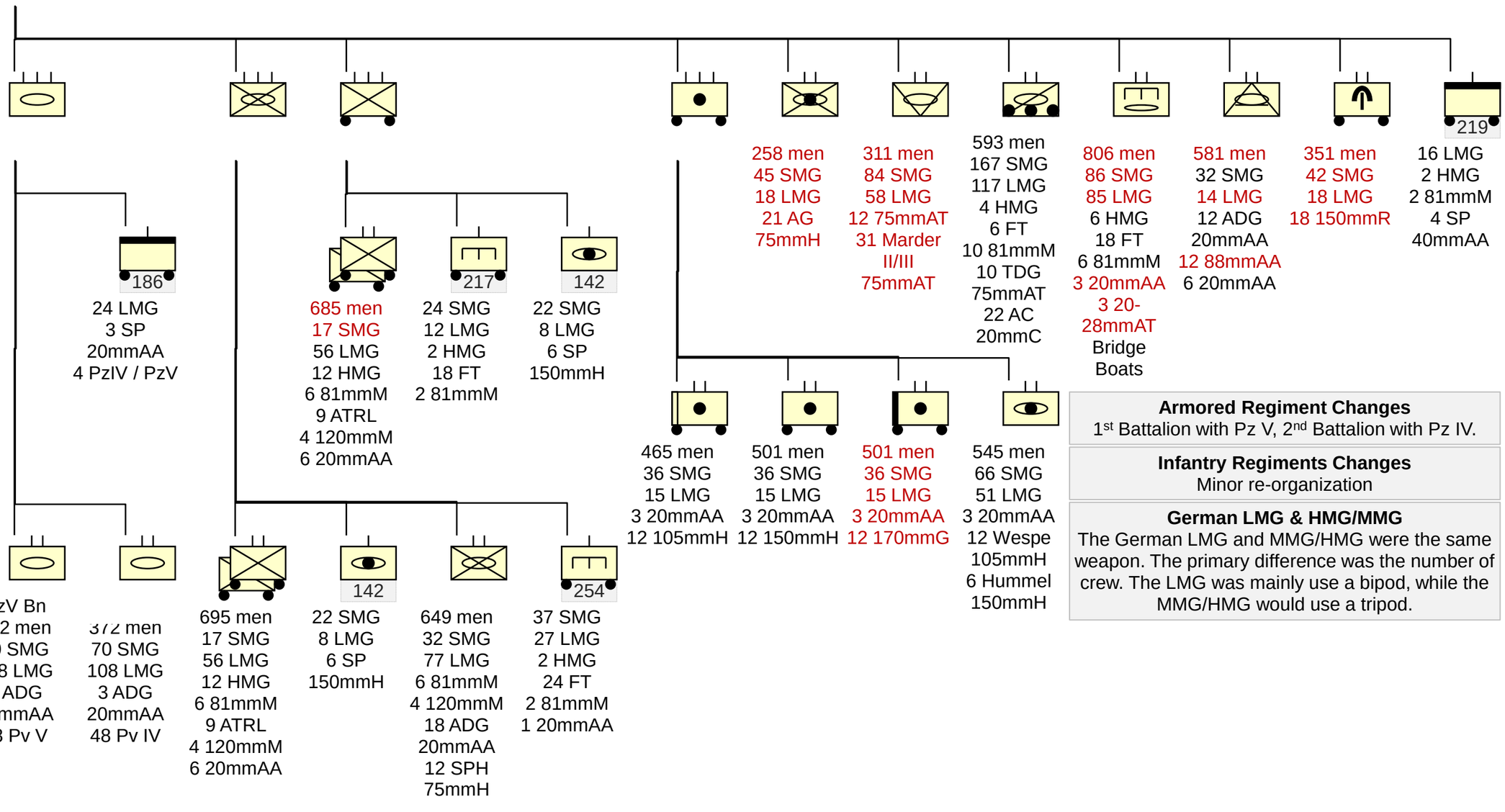
(mot) PzGren Reg (1944)	
Men	2219
Rifle	1448
Pistols	536
SMG	230+5
LMG	139+5
MMG	26
81mmM	14
120mmM	8
SIG33 (in Vehicles)	6
20mmAA	12
SdKfz 250	55
SdKfz 251	58
PzSpWg	16
SdKfz 2	83
Cars	124
Trucks	198
Maultier	41

(arm) PzGren Reg (1944)	
Men	2287
Rifle	1400
Pistols	550
SMG	217+120
LMG	140+80
MMG	23
81mmM	14
120mmM	8
SIG33 (in Vehicles)	6
20mmAA	6
20mmAA (in vehicle)	22
75mmAT (in vehicles)	12
SdKfz 251	120
SdKfz 2	82
Cars	85
Trucks	160
Maultier	30

Panzer Division (1944)	
Men	13700
Infantry	5200
SMG	1543
MG	1231
ATR	-
50mmM	-
81mmM	46
120mmM	16
20mmAA	82
50mmAT	15
75mmIG/AT	-
105mmH	24
150mmH	30
MT	2685
HD	-
AFV	150
“Guns”	213



GERMAN SS PANZER DIVISION [TYPE44]
Europe, 17 September 1944, SS (Sep-44 to May-45)



Armored Regiment Changes
1st Battalion with Pz V, 2nd Battalion with Pz IV.

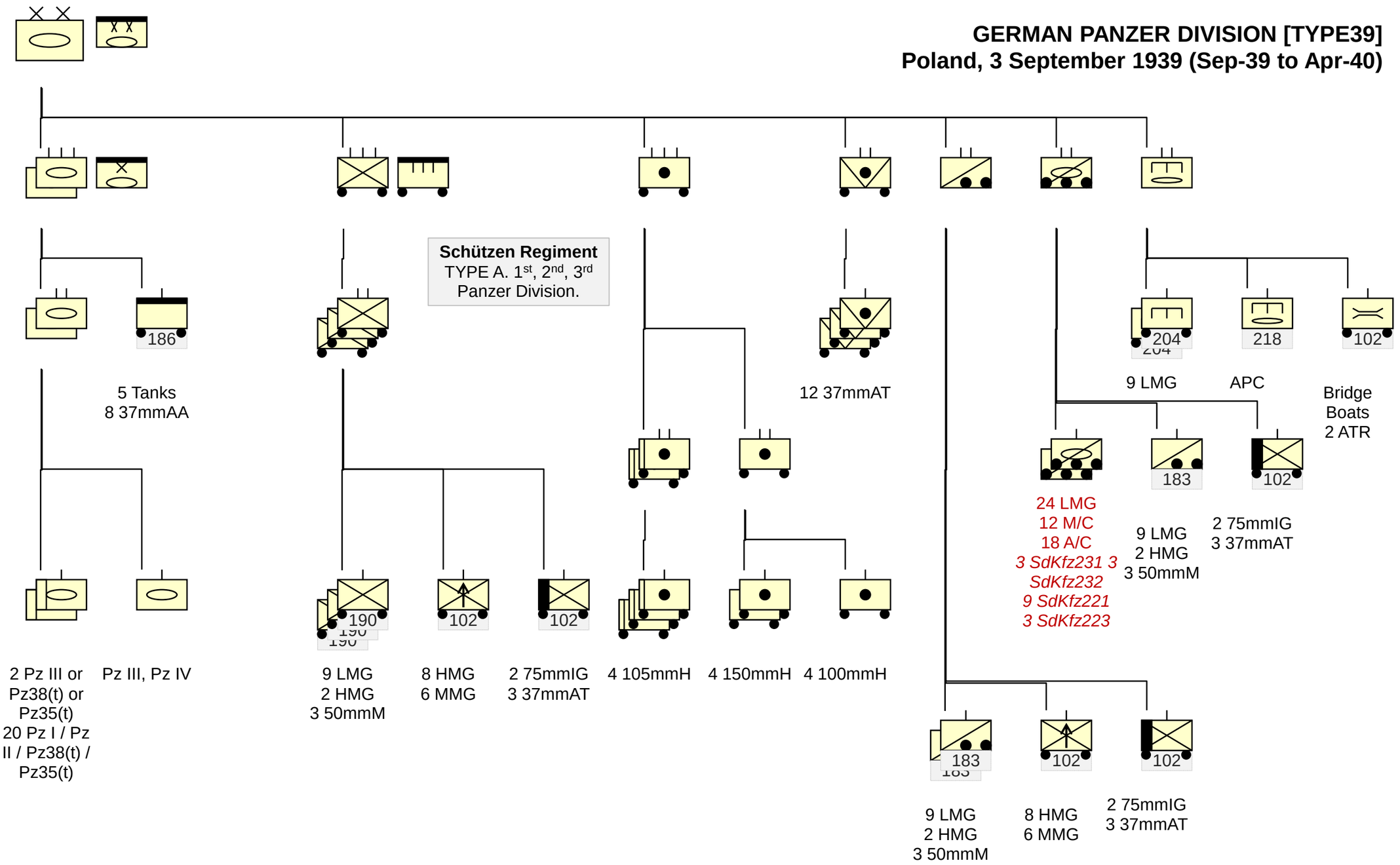
Infantry Regiments Changes
Minor re-organization

German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

GERMAN PANZER DIVISION [GE-TYPE39]
Poland, 3 September 1939 (Sep-39 to Apr-40)

3 September 1939

The German Panzer division of 1939 suffered the same problem many other armoured formations of the era possessed, too many tanks. Saying that the infantry component was reasonable, allowing for combined operations. The Germans did have an advantage over many of it opponents, its basic military philosophy allowed for commanders to copy with commander all the formation types available. However even so the Germans did launch unsupported armoured attacked, with disastrous consequences, especially into Warsaw. The Germans took note of the lessons learned and continued to develop their combined arms philosophy.



15th Panzer Regiment 5th Pz Div) 72 PzI, 81 PzII, 3 PzIII, 8 PzIV, 11 PzBef.	**1st Panzer Regiment (1st Pz Div)** 39 PzI, 60 PzII, 20 PzIII, 28 PzIV, 6 PzBef.
31st Panzer Regiment (5th Pz Div) 80 PzI, 63 PzII, 0 PzIII, 6 PzIV, 11 PzBef.	**2nd Panzer Regiment (1st Pz Div)** 54 PzI, 62 PzII, 6 PzIII, 28 PzIV, 6 PzBef.
35th Panzer Regiment (4th Pz Div) 99 PzI, 64 PzII, 0 PzIII, 6 PzIV, 8 PzBef.	**3rd Panzer Regiment (2nd Pz Div)** 62 PzI, 78 PzII, 3 PzIII, 8 PzIV, 9 PzBef.
36th Panzer Regiment (4th Pz Div) 84 PzI, 66 PzII, 0 PzIII, 6 PzIV, 8 PzBef.	**4th Panzer Regiment (2nd Pz Div)** 62 PzI, 77 PzII, 3 PzIII, 9 PzIV, 11 PzBef.
8th Panzer Regiment (10th Pz Div) 57 PzI, 74 PzII, 3 PzIII, 7 PzIV, 9 PzBef.	**5th Panzer Regiment (3rd Pz Div)** 63 PzI, 77 PzII, 3 PzIII, 9 PzIV, 8 PzBef.
	6th Panzer Regiment (3rd Pz Div) 59 PzI, 79 PzII, 3 PzIII, 9 PzIV, 8 PzBef.
	Pz Lehr Abt (3 Pz Div) 0 PzI, 20 PzII, 37 PzIII, 14 PzIV, 2 PzBef.

German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

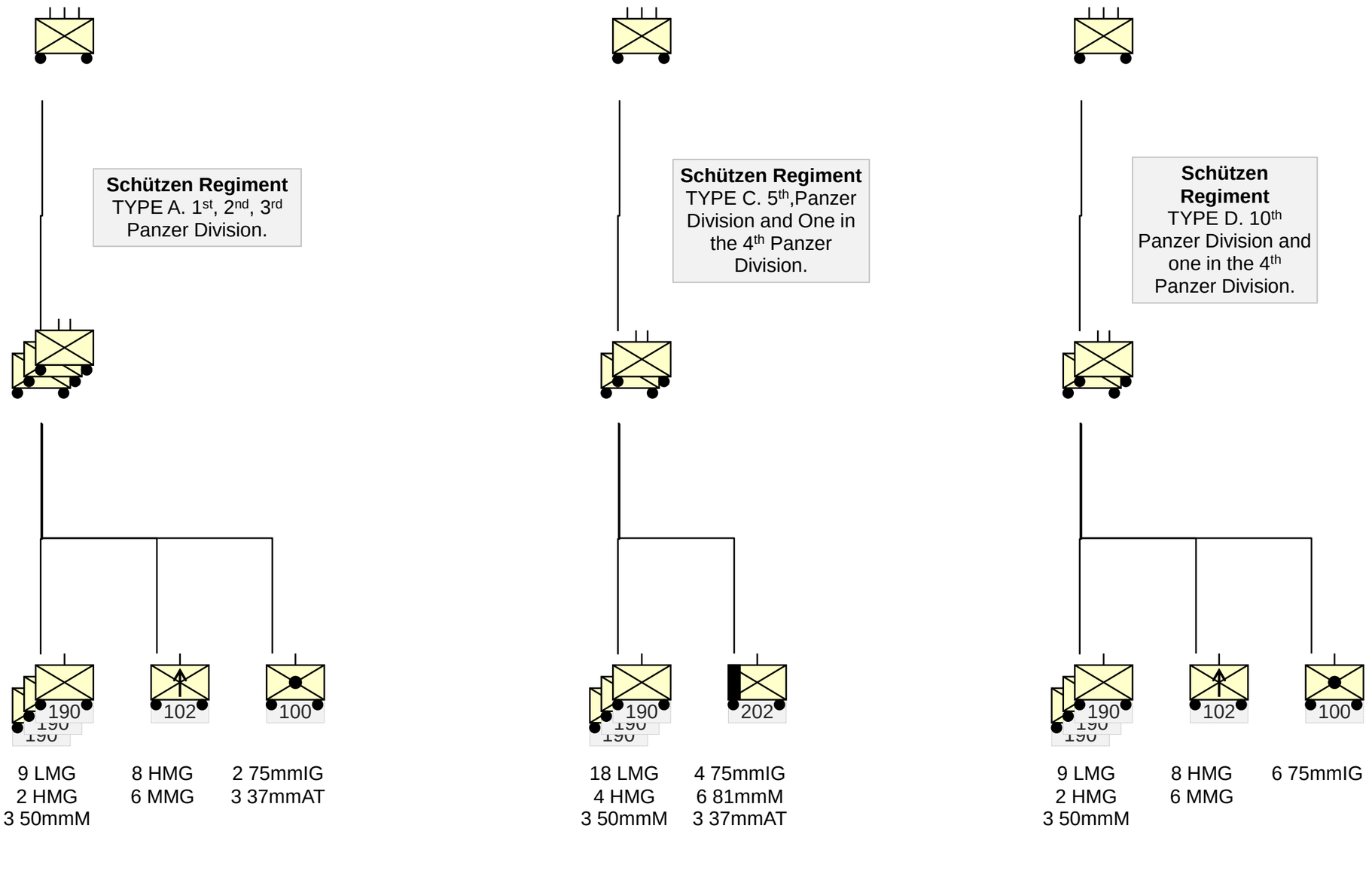
AT Batt
1st, 2nd, 5th & 10th had 3 AT Coy, rest had 2 AT Coy.

Hv Art Batt
The 1st & 10th Panzer Division had the Hv Art Batt. The 1st Pz had all Batteries with 150mmH. Oth Pz Div had 2 Lt Art Battalions.

GERMAN PANZER DIVISION [GE-TYPE39]
Poland, 3 September 1939 (Sep-39 to Apr-40)

September 1939, Schützen Regiment Types

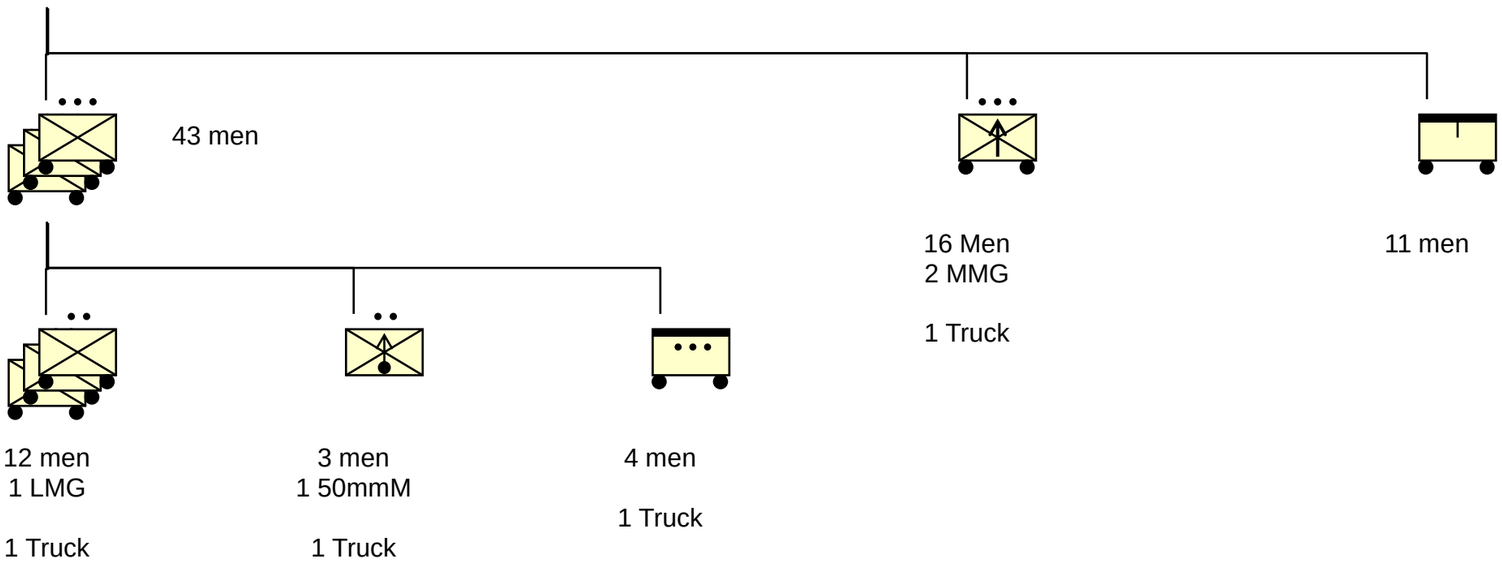
The Germans deployed three type of motorised infantry regiments in their Panzer Divisions, type A, C & D.



GERMAN Motorised Infantry Company, Motorised Infantry Battalion, Motorised Infantry Regiment, Armoured Division September 1939

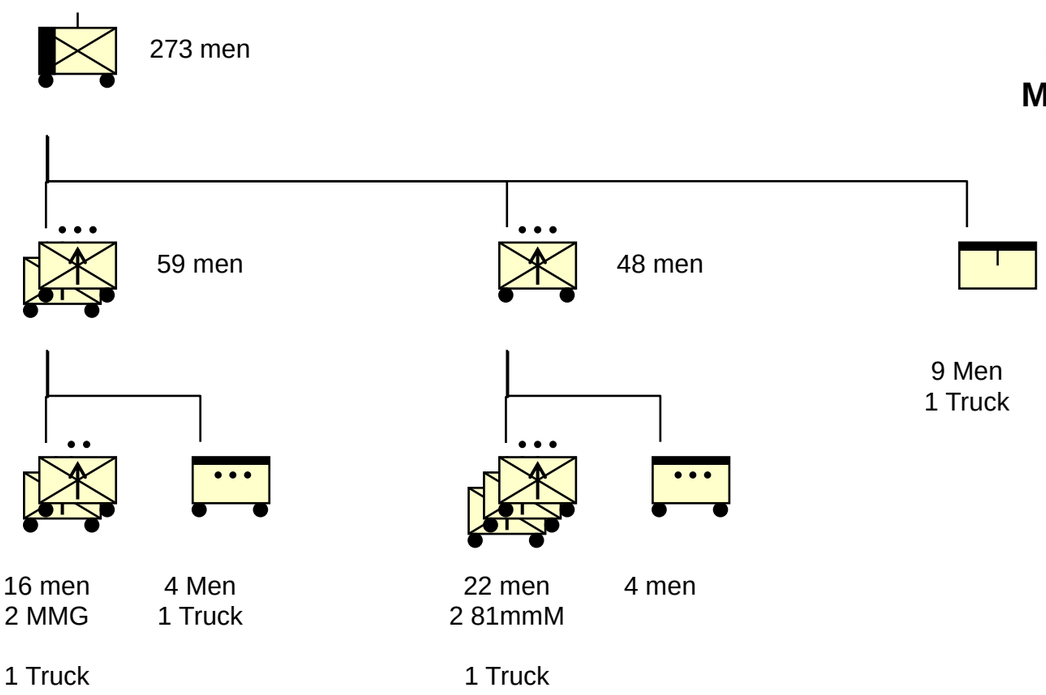
Overview

This comes from the www.niehorster.org site and does not align with a number of other sources used in the divisional TO&E's. Nonetheless it provided a detailed view of these formations and is included to provide readers a view of how the companies were structured.



GERMAN Motorised Infantry Company, Motorised Infantry Battalion, Motorised Infantry Regiment, Armoured Division September 1939

Mot Rifle Coy, July 37	
Officers	4
NCO	28
Enlisted Men	158
Rifles	144
Pistols	46
LMG	9
HMG	2
50mmM	3



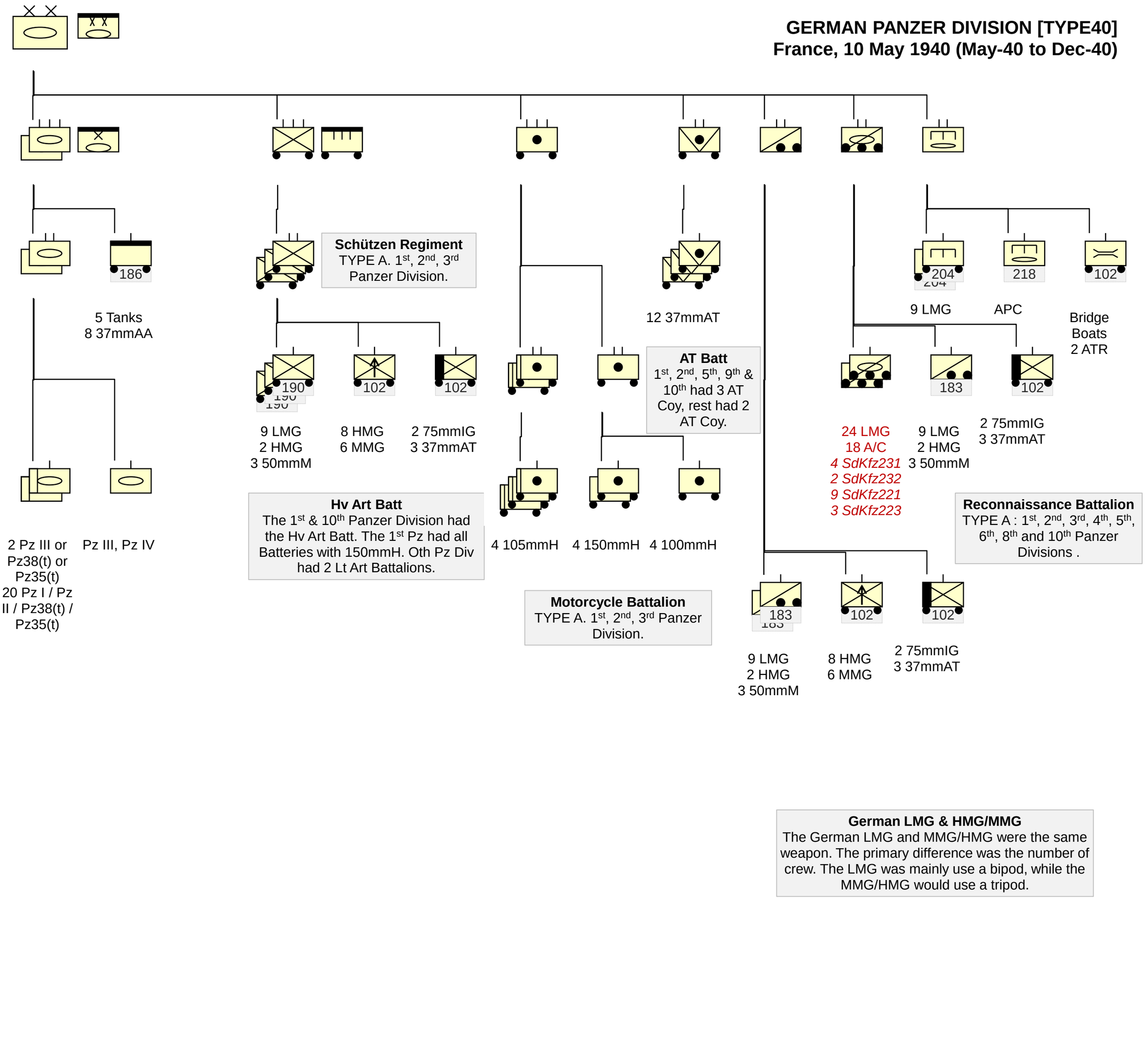
GERMAN Motorised MG Company, Motorised Infantry Battalion, Motorised Infantry Regiment, Armoured Division September 1939

Mot HW Coy 37	
Officers	4
NCO	30
Enlisted Men	143
Rifles	100
Pistols	77
MMG	8
81mmM	6

GERMAN PANZER DIVISION [GE-TYPE40]
France, 10 May 1940 (May-40 to Dec-40)

10 May 1940

The German Panzer division in 1940 did not differ from the 1939 version, apart from equipment. The only major change was the four light divisions were converted into panzer divisions. There was a greater deal of difference between the various panzer divisions, with four types of motorised infantry regiments, three types of reconnaissance battalions and

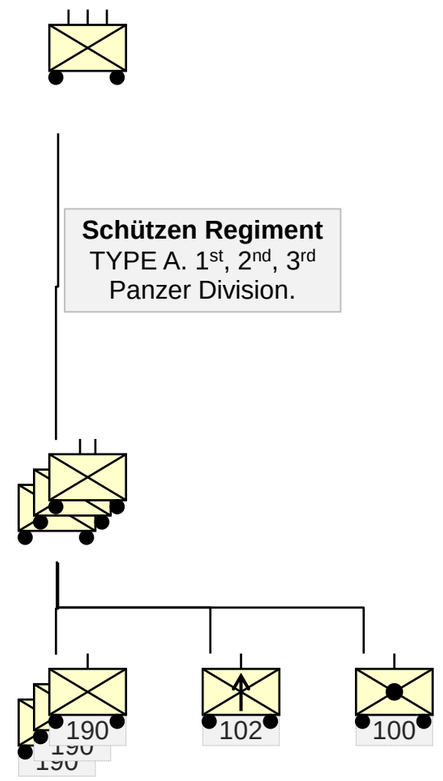


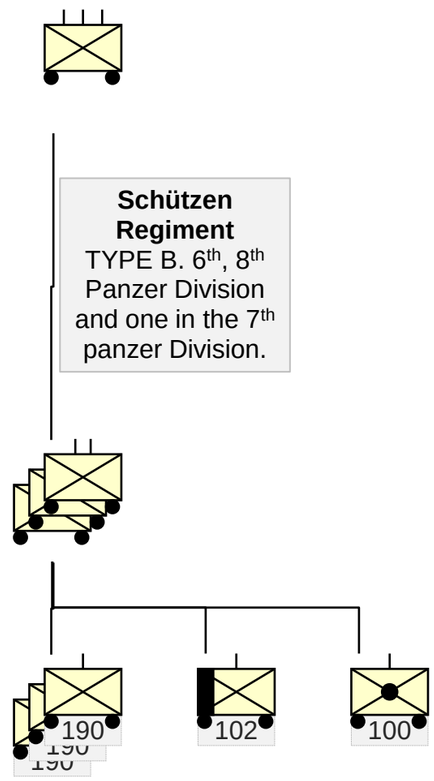
German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

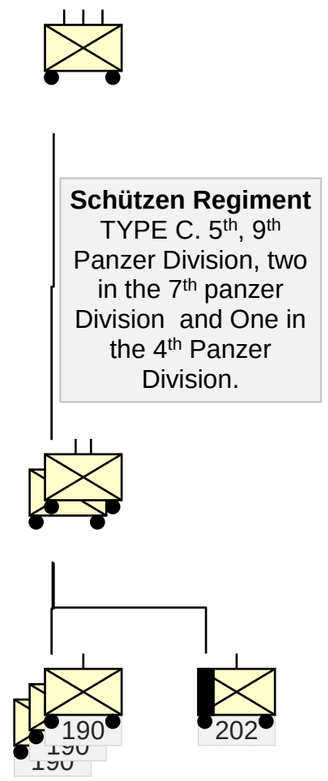
GERMAN PANZER DIVISION [GE-TYPE40]
France, 10 May 1940 (May-40 to Dec-40)

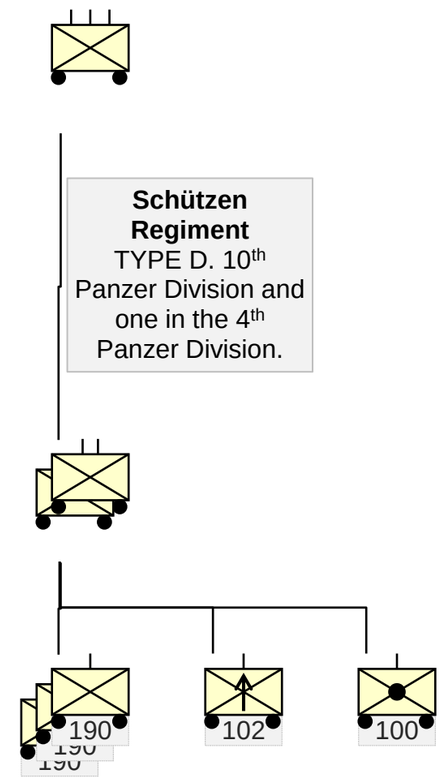
May 1940, Schützen Regiment , Motocycle Battalion & Reconnaissance Battalion / Regiment Types

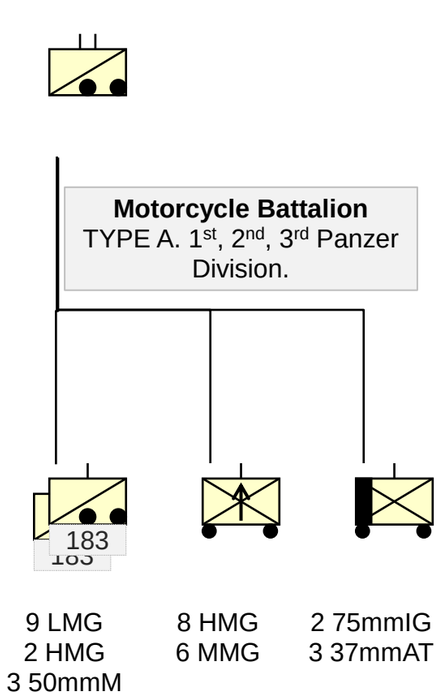
During 1940 Germans deployed four type of motorized infantry regiments in their Panzer Divisions, type A, B, C & D, three types of Motorcycle Battalions and two types of Armored Car Battalions.

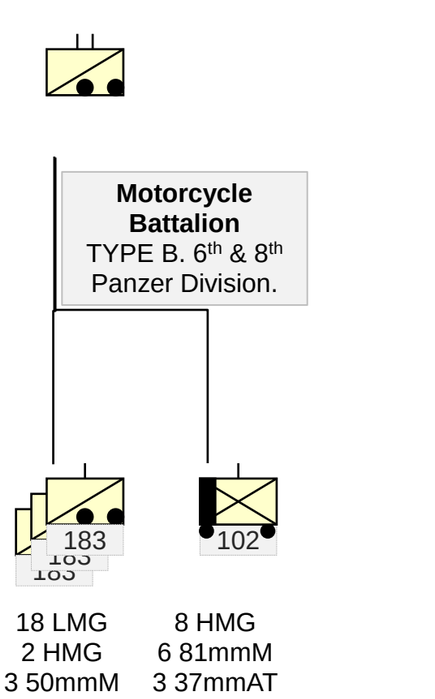


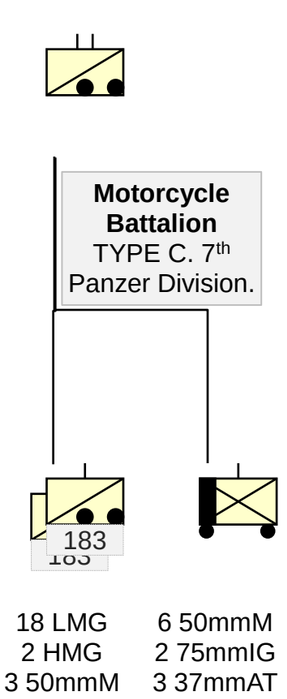


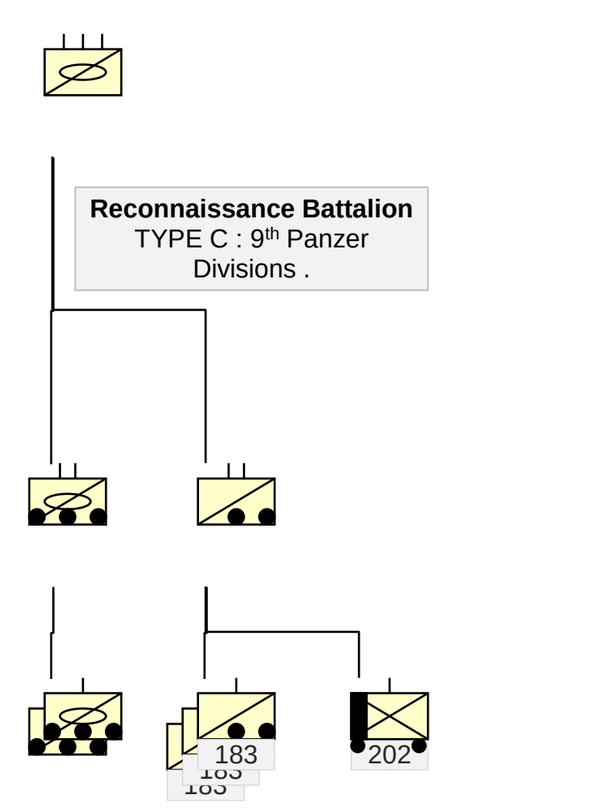


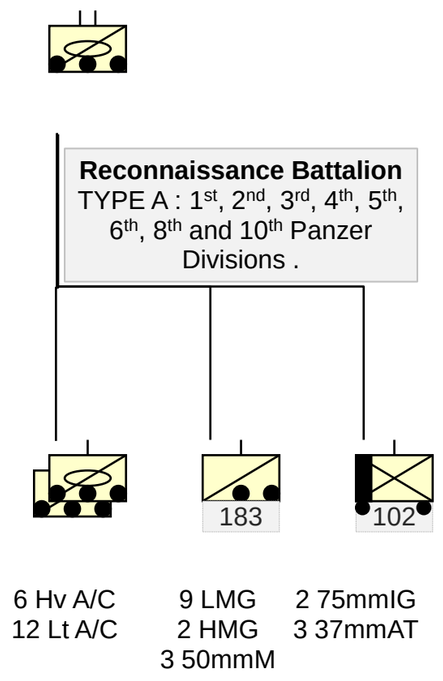


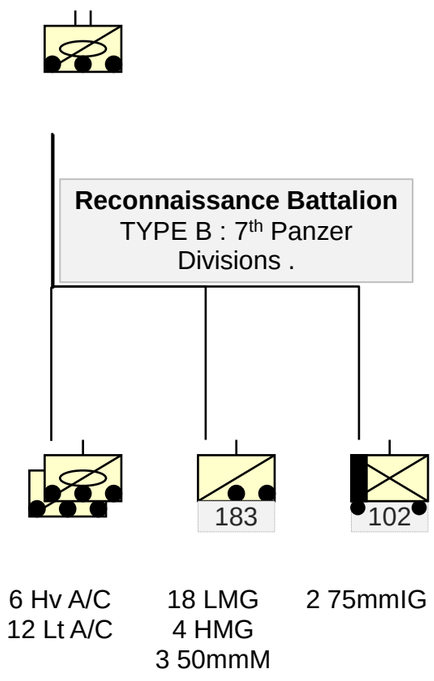












GERMAN PANZER DIVISION, [GE-TYPE40], 1940, 1st , 2nd Panzer Division

10 May 1940

**PANZER DIVISION, TYPE40,
1940, 1st , 2nd Panzer Division**

Hv Art Batt
The 1st & 10th Panzer Division had the Hv Art Batt. The 1st Pz had all Batteries with 150mmH. Oth Pz Div had 2 Lt Art Battalions.

Reconnaissance Battalion
TYPE A : 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th and 10th Panzer Divisions .

Light	Medium					
9 LMG 2 HMG 3 50mmM	8 HMG 6 MMG	2 75mmIG 3 37mmAT	4 105mmH	4 150mmH	9 LMG 2 HMG 3 50mmM	8 HMG 6 MMG	2 75mmIG 3 37mmAT

AT Batt
1st, 2nd, 5th, 9th & 10th had 3 AT Coy, rest had 2 AT Coy.

Motorcycle Battalion
TYPE A. 1st, 2nd, 3rd Panzer Division.

1st Panzer Regiment (1st Pz Div)
6 PzI, 49 PzII, 28 PzIII, 20 PzIV, 4 PzBef.

2nd Panzer Regiment (1st Pz Div)
26 PzI, 49 PzII, 30 PzIII, 20 PzIV, 4 PzBef.

3rd Panzer Regiment (2nd Pz Div)
22 PzI, 755PzII, 29 PzIII, 16 PzIV, 8 PzBef.

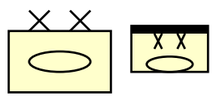
4th Panzer Regiment (2nd Pz Div)
23 PzI, 60 PzII, 29 PzIII, 16 PzIV, 8 PzBef.

Schützen Regiment
TYPE A. 1st, 2nd, 3rd Panzer Division.

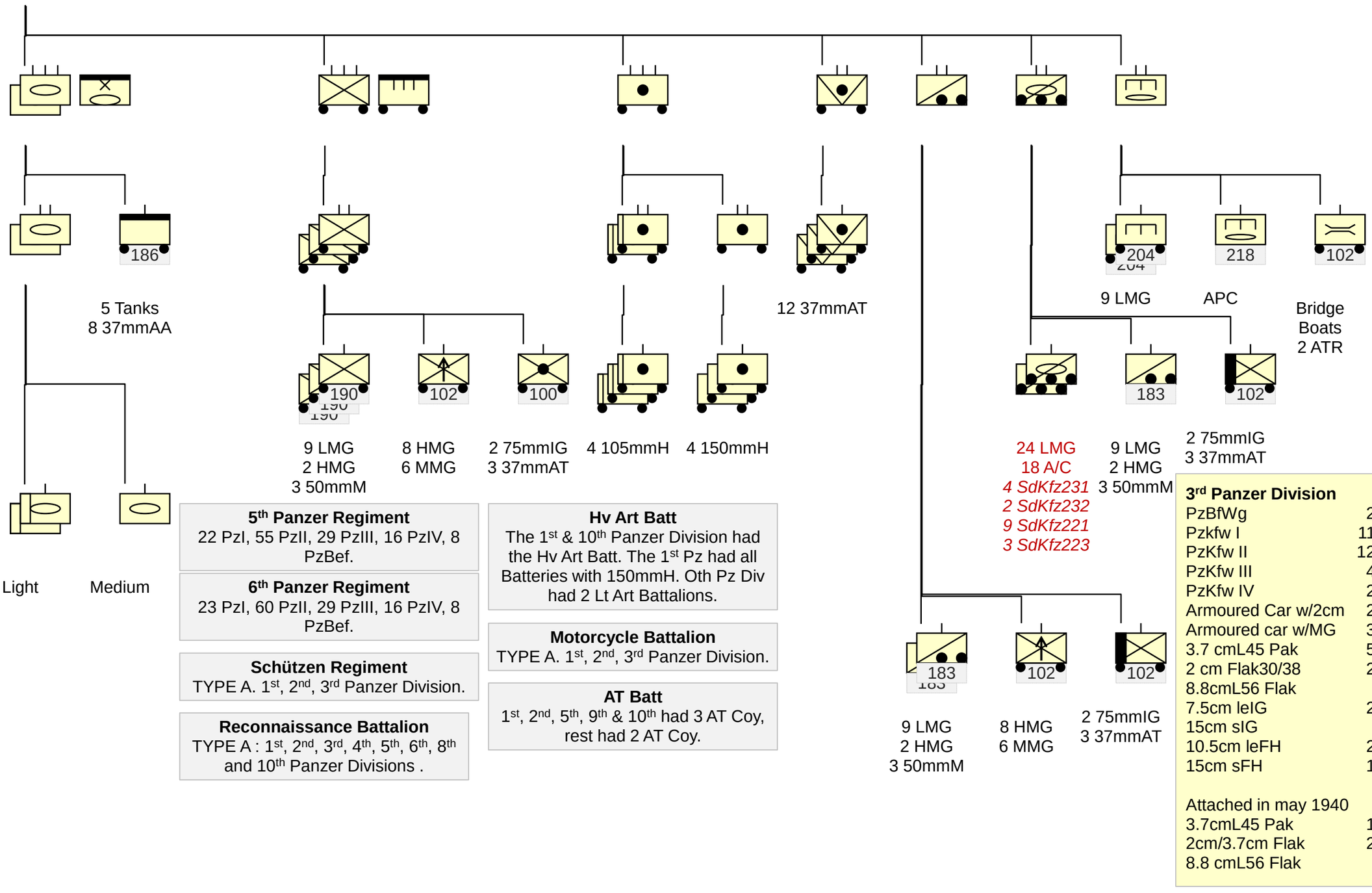
German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

PANZER DIVISION, [GE-TYPE40], 1940, 3rd Panzer Division

10 May 1940



**PANZER DIVISION, TYPE40,
1940, 3rd Panzer Division**



5th Panzer Regiment
22 PzI, 55 PzII, 29 PzIII, 16 PzIV, 8 PzBef.

6th Panzer Regiment
23 PzI, 60 PzII, 29 PzIII, 16 PzIV, 8 PzBef.

Schützen Regiment
TYPE A. 1st, 2nd, 3rd Panzer Division.

Reconnaissance Battalion
TYPE A : 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th and 10th Panzer Divisions .

Hv Art Batt
The 1st & 10th Panzer Division had the Hv Art Batt. The 1st Pz had all Batteries with 150mmH. Oth Pz Div had 2 Lt Art Battalions.

Motorcycle Battalion
TYPE A. 1st, 2nd, 3rd Panzer Division.

AT Batt
1st, 2nd, 5th, 9th & 10th had 3 AT Coy, rest had 2 AT Coy.

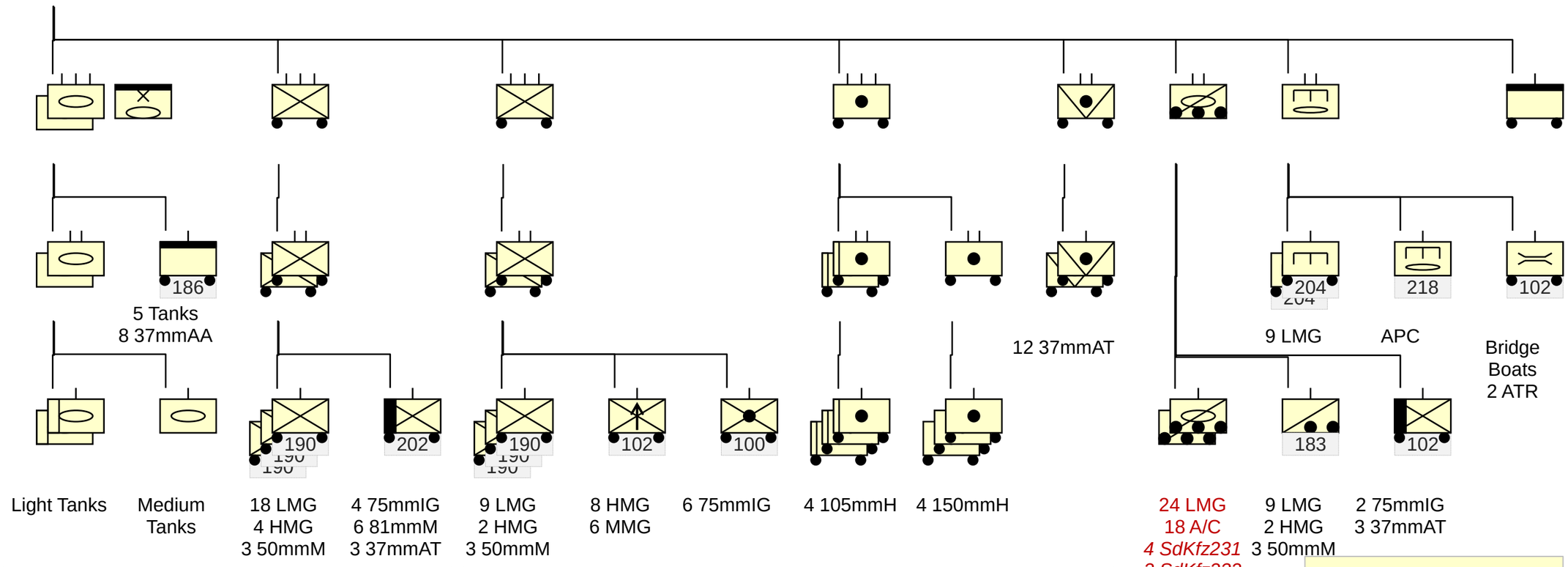
3rd Panzer Division

PzBfWg	29
Pzkfw I	117
PzKfw II	129
PzKfw III	42
PzKfw IV	26
Armoured Car w/2cm	23
Armoured car w/MG	33
3.7 cmL45 Pak	51
2 cm Flak30/38	24
8.8cmL56 Flak	9
7.5cm leIG	24
15cm sIG	8
10.5cm leFH	24
15cm sFH	12
Attached in may 1940	
3.7cmL45 Pak	12
2cm/3.7cm Flak	24
8.8 cmL56 Flak	9

PANZER DIVISION, [GE-TYPE40], 1940, 4th Panzer Division

10 May 1940

**PANZER DIVISION, TYPE40,
1940, 4th Panzer Division**



Hv Art Batt
The 1st & 10th Panzer Division had the Hv Art Batt. The 1st Pz had all Batteries with 150mmH. Oth Pz Div had 2 Lt Art Battalions.

German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

Reconnaissance Battalion
TYPE A : 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th and 10th Panzer Divisions .

35th Panzer Regiment
69 PzI, 50 PzII, 20 PzIII, 12 PzIV, 5 PzBef.

36th Panzer Regiment
66 PzI, 55 PzII, 20 PzIII, 12 PzIV, 5 PzBef.

Schützen Regiment
TYPE D. 10th Panzer Division and one in the 4th Panzer Division.

Schützen Regiment
TYPE C. 5th, 9th Panzer Division, two in the 7th panzer Division and One in the 4th Panzer Division.

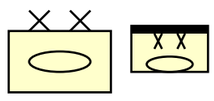
AT Batt
1st, 2nd, 5th, 9th & 10th had 3 AT Coy, rest had 2 AT Coy.

3rd Panzer Division

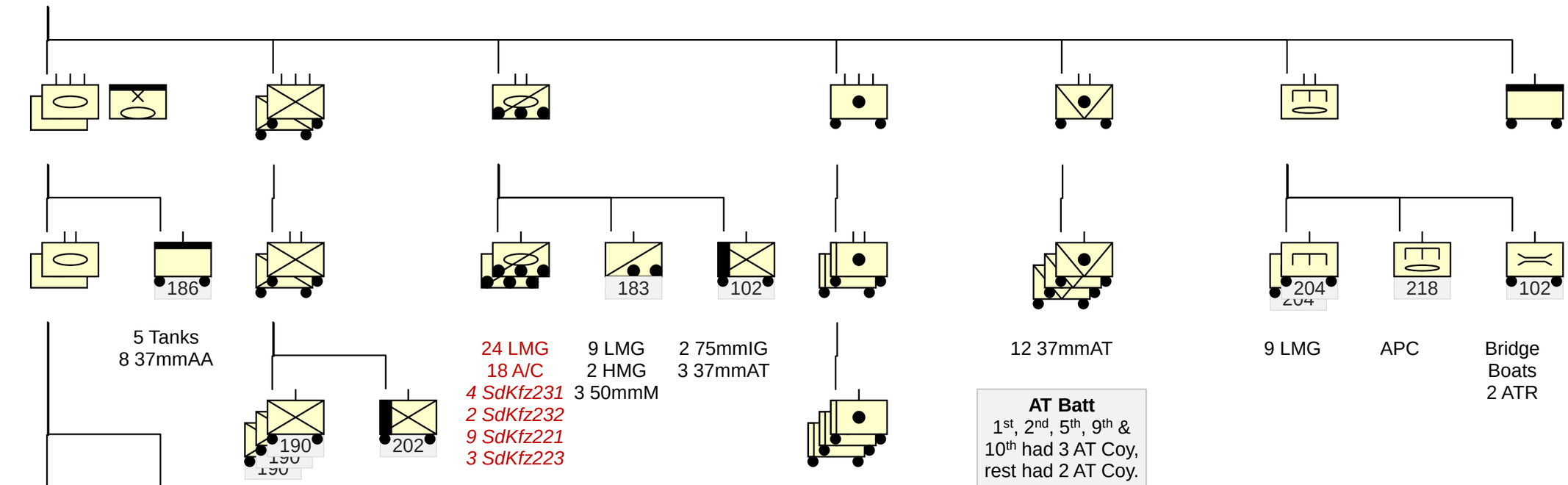
PzBfWg	15
Pzkfw I	141
PzKfw II	111
PzKfw III	40
PzKfw IV	24
Armoured Car w/2cm	23
Armoured car w/MG	33
3.7 cmL45 Pak	51
2 cm Flak30/38	24
8.8cmL56 Flak	9
7.5cm leIG	24
15cm sIG	8
10.5cm leFH	48
15cm sFH	24
Attached in may 1940	
3.7cmL45 Pak	12
2cm/3.7cm Flak	12

PANZER DIVISION, [GE-TYPE40], 1940, 5th Panzer Division

10 May 1940



PANZER DIVISION, TYPE40, 1940, 5th Panzer Division



Schützen Regiment
TYPE C. 5th, 9th Panzer Division, two in the 7th panzer Division and One in the 4th Panzer Division.

Reconnaissance Battalion
TYPE A : 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th and 10th Panzer Divisions .

Hv Art Batt
The 1st & 10th Panzer Division had the Hv Art Batt. The 1st Pz had all Batteries with 150mmH. Oth Pz Div had 2 Lt Art Battalions.

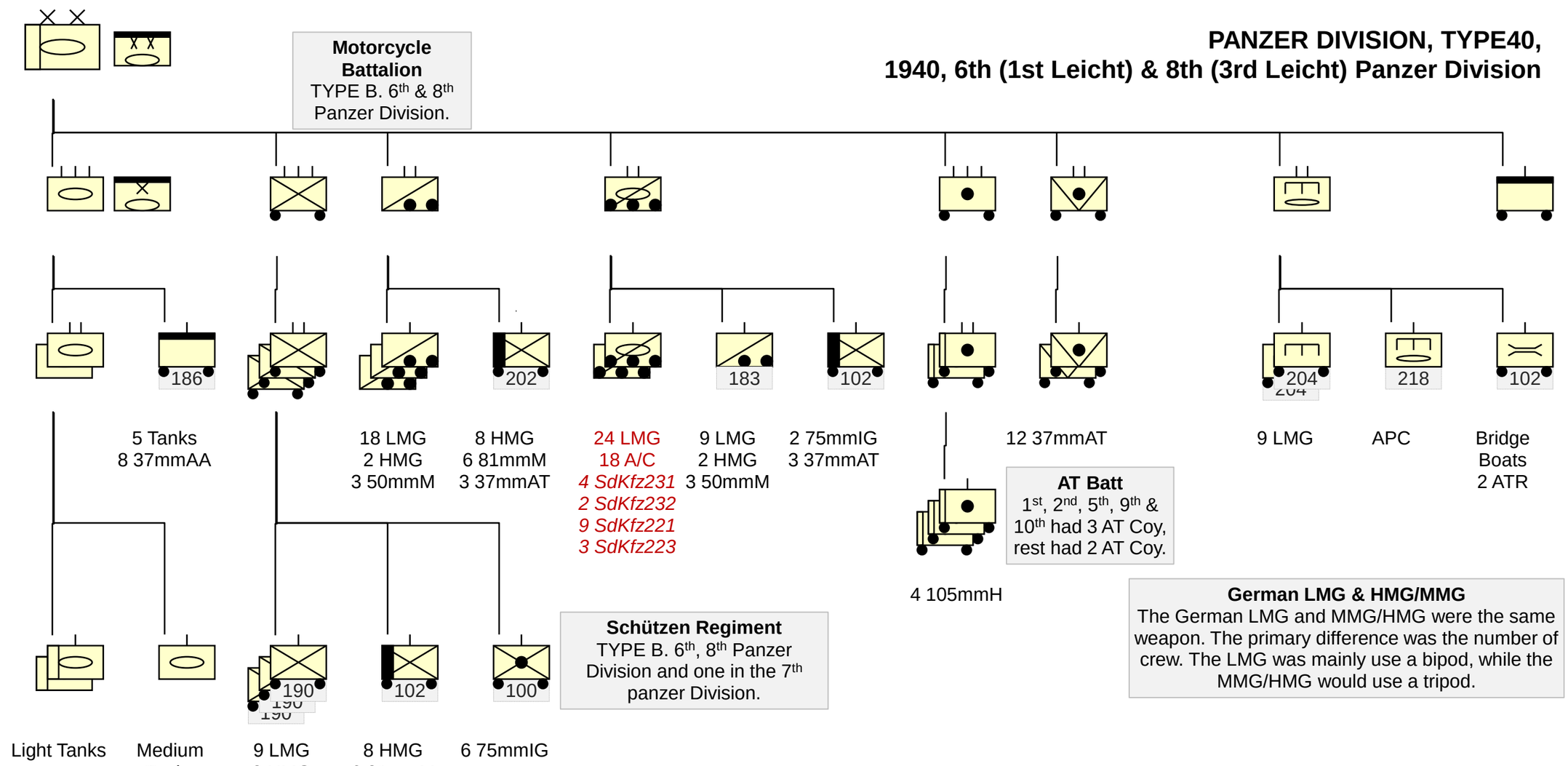
AT Batt
1st, 2nd, 5th, 9th & 10th had 3 AT Coy, rest had 2 AT Coy.

15th Panzer Regiment
51 PzI, 61 PzII, 24 PzIII, 16 PzIV, 15 PzBef.

31st Panzer Regiment
46 PzI, 659PzII, 28 PzIII, 16 PzIV, 11 PzBef.

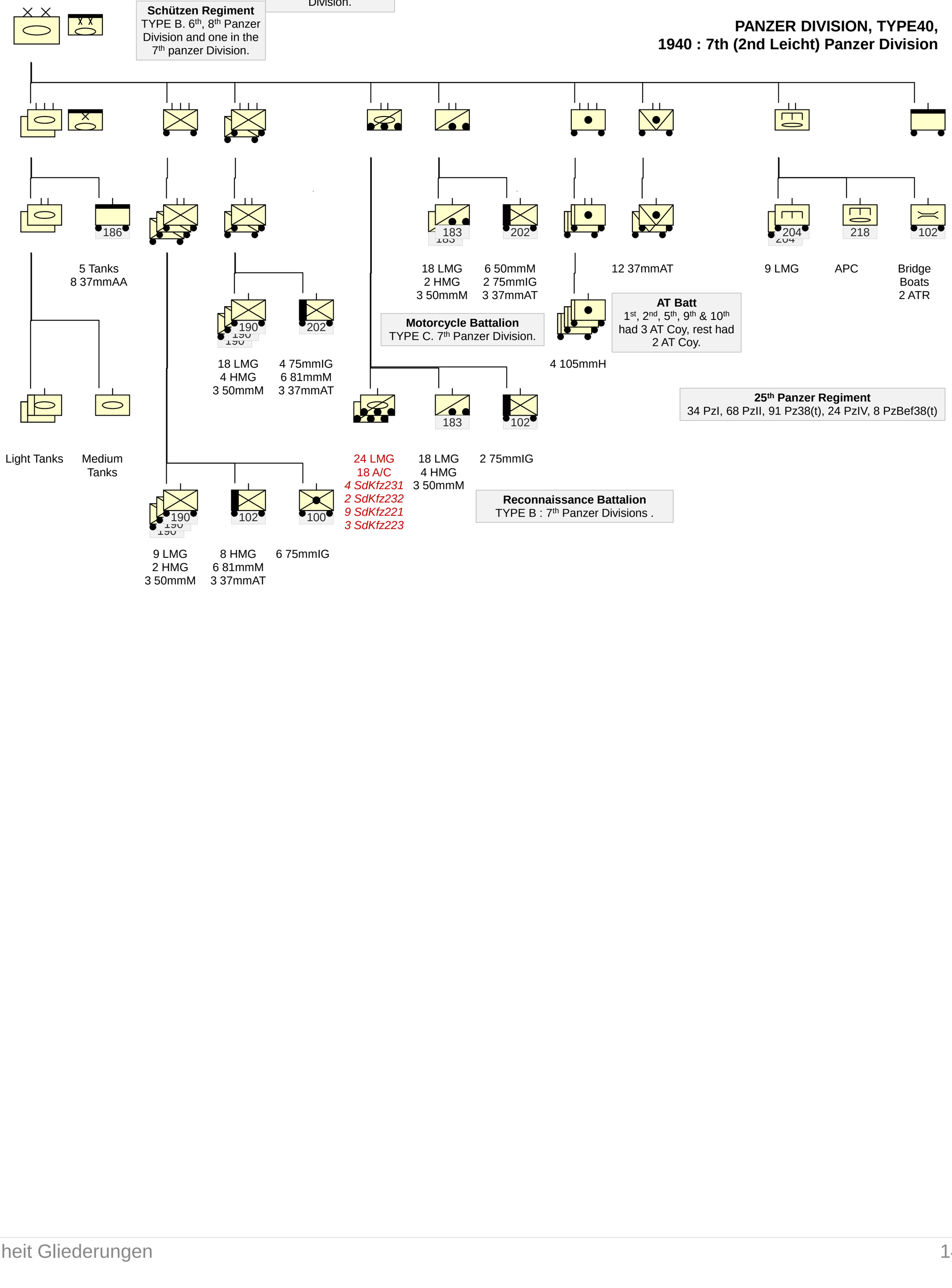
PANZER DIVISION, [GE-TYPE40],
1940, 6th (1st Leicht) & 8th (3rd Leicht) Panzer Division

10 May 1940



PANZER DIVISION, [GE-TYPE40], 1940 : 7th (2nd Leicht) Panzer Division

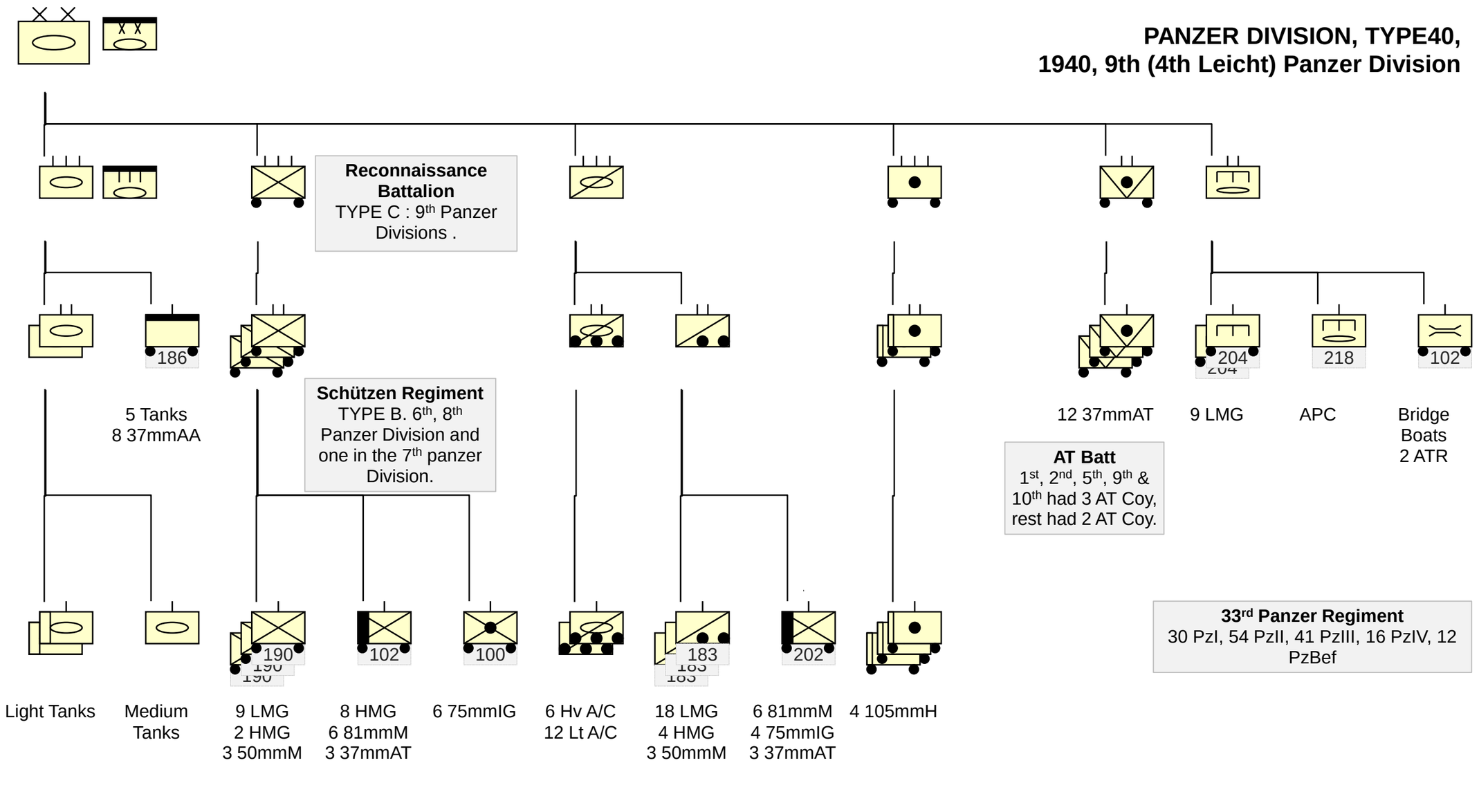
10th May 1940



PANZER DIVISION, [GE-TYPE40], 1940, 9th (4th Leicht) Panzer Division

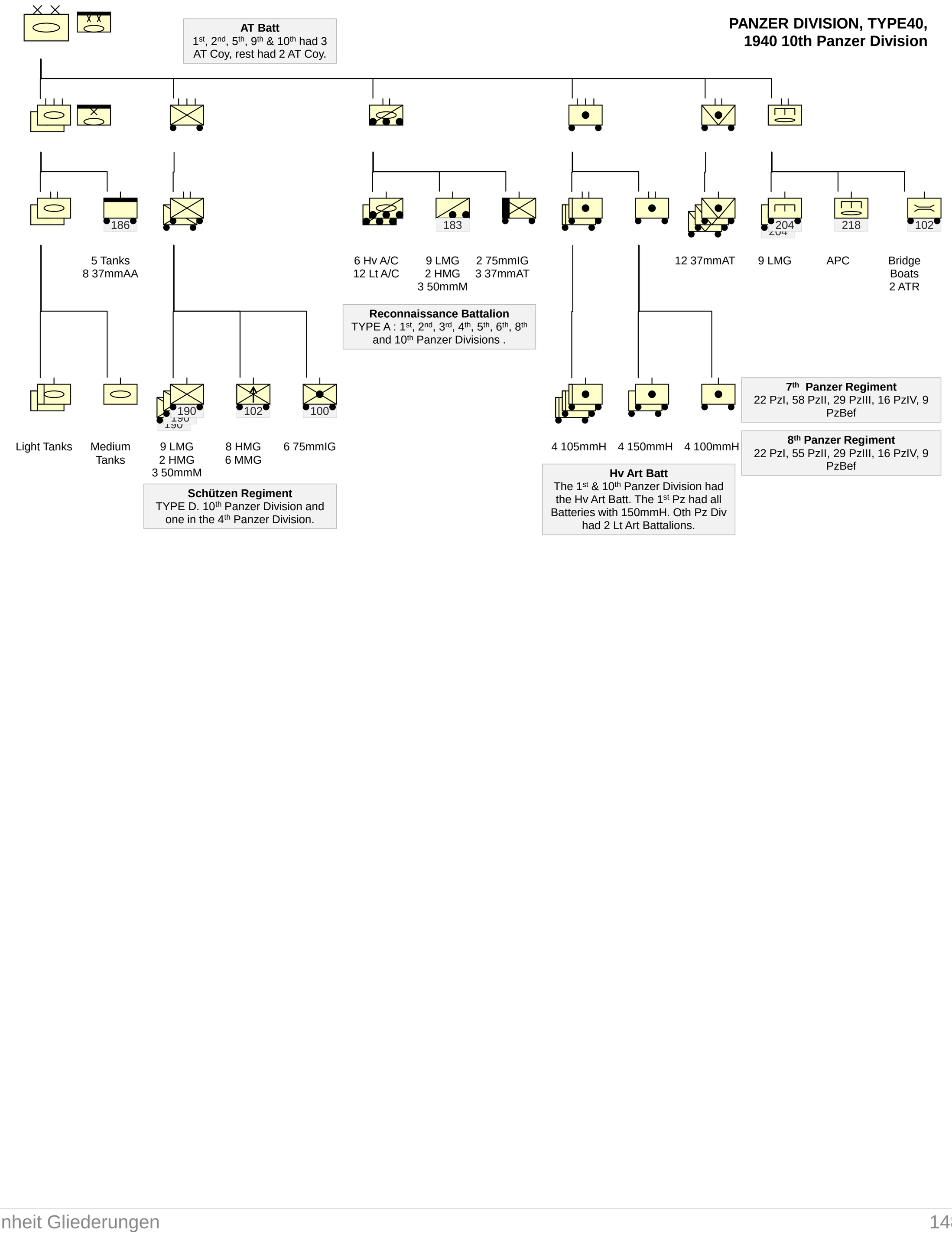
10 May 1940

Hv Art Batt
The 1st & 10th Panzer Division had the Hv Art Batt. The 1st Pz had all Batteries with 150mmH. Oth Pz Div had 2 Lt Art Battalions.



PANZER DIVISION, [GE-TYPE40], 1940 10th Panzer Division

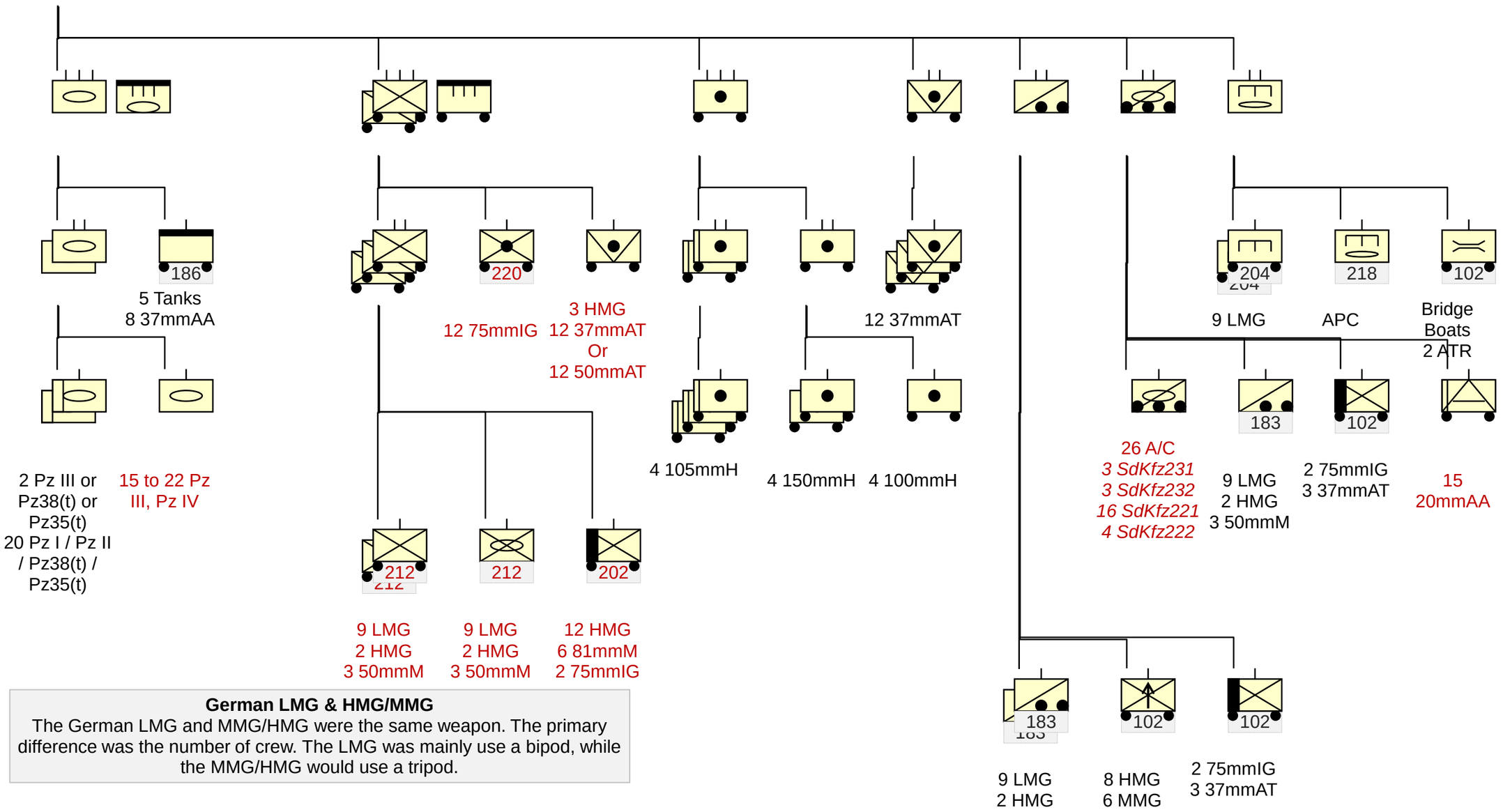
10 May 1940



GERMAN PANZER DIVISION [GE-TYPE41a] & [GE-TYPE41b] Russia, 21 June 1941 (Jan-41 to Dec-41)

21 June 1941

For 1941 the Panzer division consisted of 1 panzer regiment, instead of twop, and two motorised infantry regiments, instead of one. The Motorised infanry, or Panzer Grenadiers, were upgraded with additionla supproting troops and equipment to enabled these formations to conduct offensive operations without the tanks. The reconnaissance battalion had a.a assets added to it. While a much smaller formation in terms of numebrs of tanks, this was a well balanced armoured divisions. Each Panzer Grendaier regiment could expect a poanxzer battalion, to form two powerful armoured forces, or other combinations will allowed for three maneuvre elements. This formation drioove the german army to the gates of Moscow.



German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

1st Panzer Regiment (1st Pz Div) 15 PzI, 43 PzII, 75 PzIII, 28 PzIV, 8 PzBef.	**10th Panzer Regiment (8th Pz Div)** 49 PzII, 118 Pz38(t), 30 PzIV, 7 PzBef38(t), 8 PzBef.	**8th Panzer Regiment (15th Pz Div)** 45 PzII, 70 PzIII(50), 20 PzIV, 10 PzBef.
3rd Panzer Regiment (2nd Pz Div) 45 PzII, 27 PzIII(37), 44 PzIII(50), 20 PzIV, 6 PzBef.	**33rd Panzer Regiment (9th Div)** 8 PzI, 32 PzII, 71 PzIII, 20 PzIV, 12 PzBef.	**2nd Panzer Regiment (16th Pz Div)** 45 PzII, 23 PzIII(37), 48 PzIII(50), 20 PzIV, 10 PzBef.
6th Panzer Regiment (3rd Pz Div) 58 PzII, 29 PzIII(37), 81 PzIII(50) 20 PzIV, 15 PzBef.	**7th Panzer Regiment (10th Pz Div)** 45 PzII, 105 PzIII(50), 20 PzIV, 12 PzBef.	**39th Panzer Regiment (17th Pz Div)** 12 PzI, 44 PzII, 106 PzIII(50), 40 PzIV, 10 PzBef.
35th Panzer Regiment (4th Pz Div) 44 PzII, 31 PzIII(37), 74 PzIII(50), 20 PzIV, 8 PzBef.	**15th Panzer Regiment (11th Pz Div)** 44 PzII, 24 PzIII(37), 47 PzIII(50), 20 PzIV, 8 PzBef.	**18th Panzer Regiment (18th Pz Div)** 6 PzI, 45 PzII, 114 PzIII, 36 PzIV, 12 PzBef.
31st Panzer Regiment (5th Pz Div) 9 PzI, 40 PzII, 51 PzIII, 16 PzIV, 5 PzBef.	**29th Panzer Regiment (12th PzDiv)** 40 PzI, 33 PzII, 109 PzI38(t), 30 PzIV, 8 PzBef(38(t).	**27th Panzer Regiment (19th Pz Div)** 42 PzI, 35 PzII, 110 Pz38(t), 30 PzIV, 11 PzBef.
11th Panzer Regiment (6th Pz Div) 47 PzII, 155 Pz35(t), 30 PzIV, 5 PzBef35(t), 8 PzBef.	**4th Panzer Regiment (13th Pz Div)** 45 PzII, 27 PzIII(37), 44 PzIII(50), 20 PzIV, 13 PzBef.	**21st Panzer Regiment (20th Pz Div)** 44 PzI, 31 PzII, 121 Pz38(t), 31 PzIV, 2 PzBef.
25th Panzer Regiment (7th Pz Div) 53 PzII, 167 Pz38(t), 30 PzIV, 7 PzBef38(t), 8 PzBef.	**36th Panzer Regiment (14th Pz Div)** 45 PzII, 15 PzIII(37), 56 PzIII(50), 20 PzIV, 11 PzBef.	**5th Panzer Regiment (21st Pz Div)** 25 PzI, 45 PzII, 71 PzIII(50), 20 PzIV, 7 PzBef.

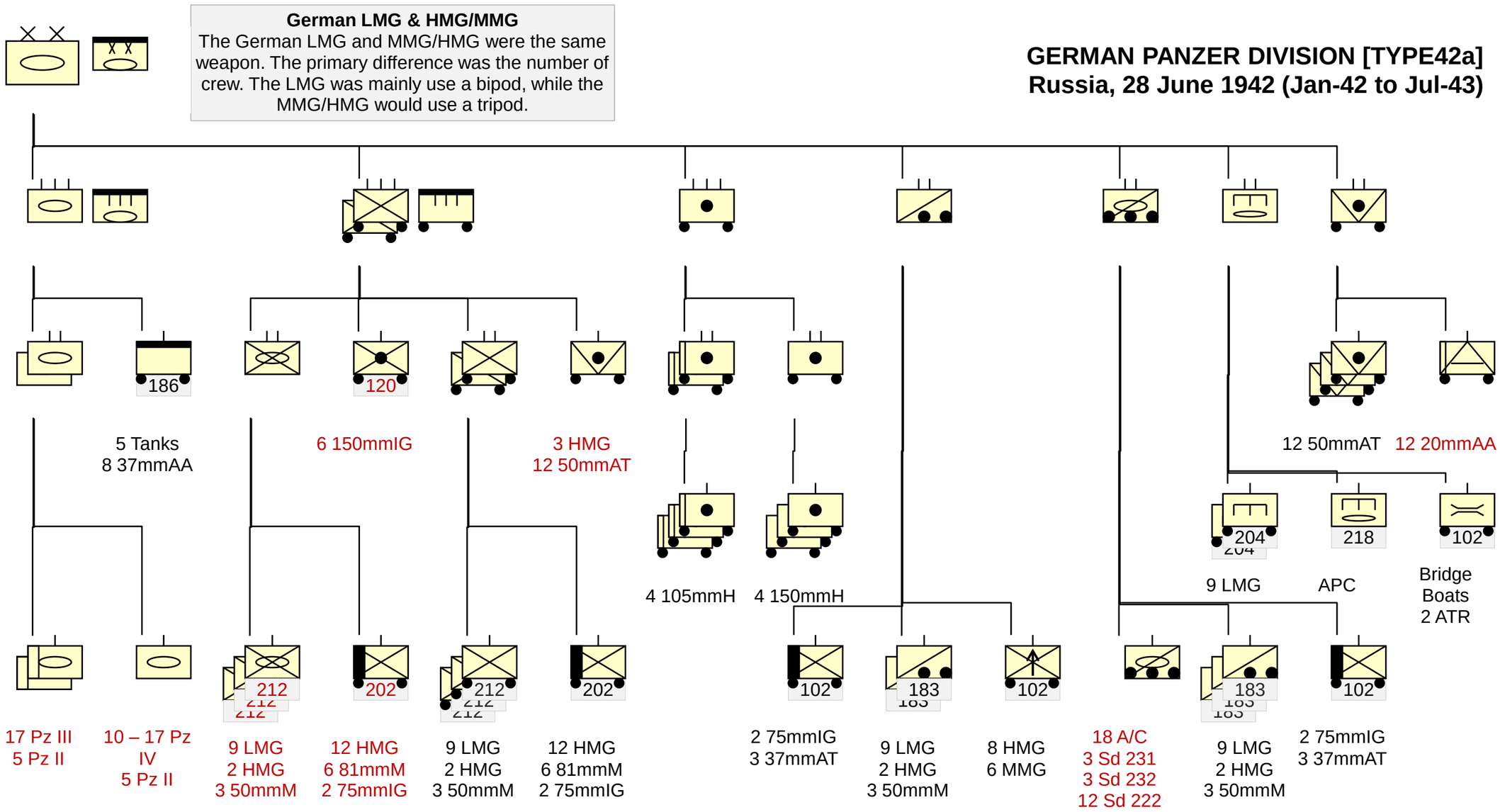
GERMAN PANZER DIVISION [GE-TYPE42a]
Russia, 28 June 1942 (Jan-42 to Nov-42)

28 June 1942

Regimental Inf Gun Coy had 6 150mmIG instead of 12 75mmIG. Infantry Regiment contained 1 Infantry Battalion equipped with HT. (Prob only 1 in whole Div). Anti-Tank Battalion had an anti-aircraft Coy added. Guns were upgraded to 50mmAT

German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

GERMAN PANZER DIVISION [TYPE42a]
Russia, 28 June 1942 (Jan-42 to Jul-43)

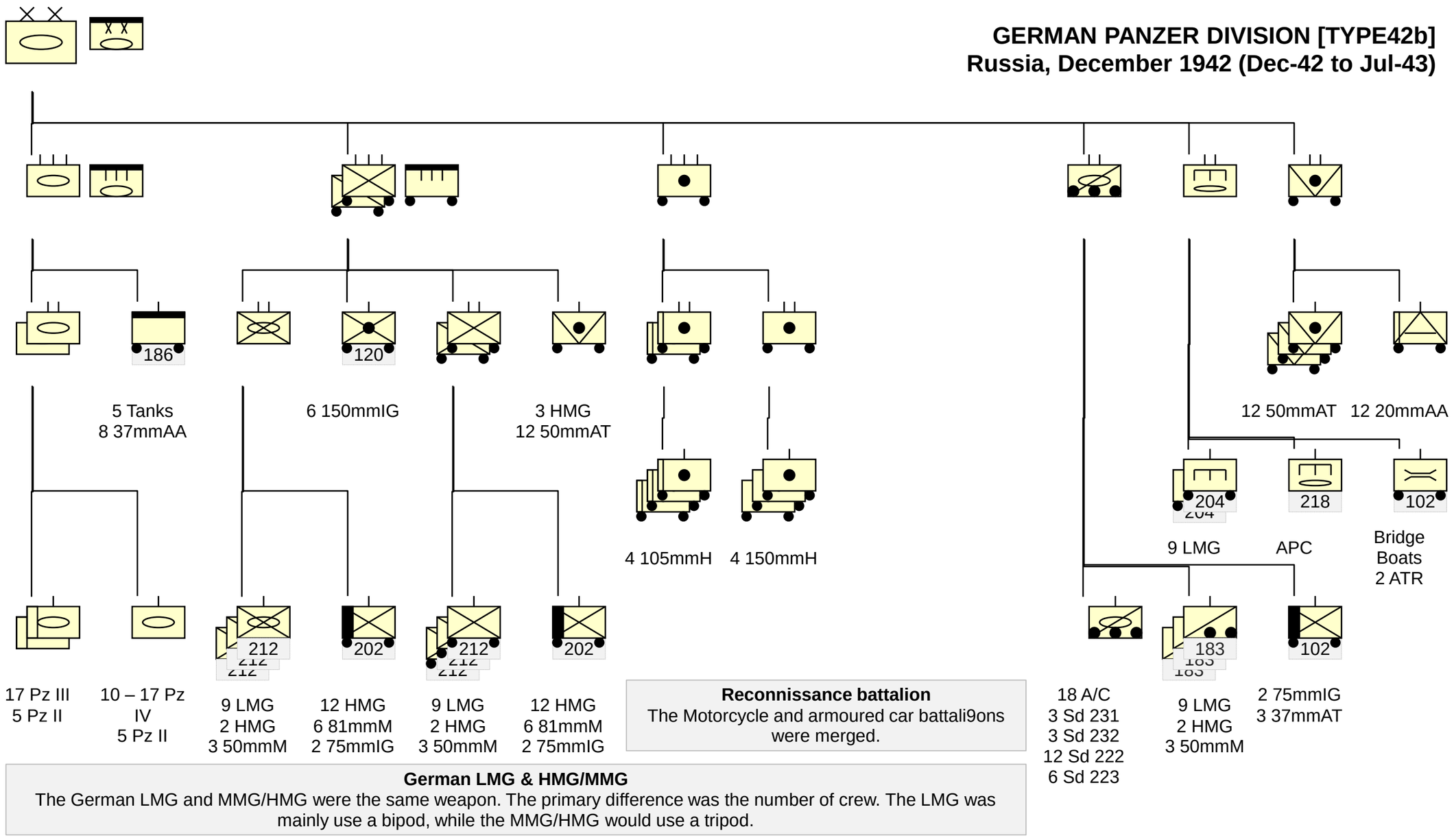


1st Panzer Regiment (1st Pz Div) 2 PzII, 10 Pz38(t), 26 PzIII, 10 PzIV, 4 PzBef.	**33rd Panzer Regiment (9th Div)** 22 PzII, 99 PzIII, 9 PzIV(kz), 12 PzIV(lg), 2 PzBef.	**39th Panzer Regiment (17th Pz Div)** 17 PzII, 36 PzIII(50), 16 PzIV, 2 PzBef.
3rd Panzer Regiment (2nd Pz Div) 22 PzII, 33 Pz38(t), 20 PzIII, 5 PzIV, 2 PzBef.	**7th Panzer Regiment (10th Pz Div)** 21 PzII, 105 PzIII(50), 4 PzIV(kz), 16 PzIV(lg), 9 PzBef.	**18th Panzer Regiment (18th Pz Div)** 11 PzII, 26 PzIII, 8 PzIV, 2 PzBef.
6th Panzer Regiment (3rd Pz Div) 25 PzII, 66 PzIII(kz), 40 PzIII(lg) 21 PzIV(kz), 12 PzBef.	**15th Panzer Regiment (11th Pz Div)** 15 PzII, 14 PzIII(kz), 110 PzIII(lg), 13 PzIV, 3 PzBef.	**27th Panzer Regiment (19th Pz Div)** 6 PzII, 12 PzIII(50), 35 Pz38(t), 4 PzIV(kz)
35th Panzer Regiment (4th Pz Div) 13 PzII, 28 PzIII, 5 PzIV, 2 PzBef.	**29th Panzer Regiment (12th PzDiv)** Reforming in France	**21st Panzer Regiment (20th Pz Div)** 8 PzII, 39 Pz38(t), 20 PzIII, 13 PzIV, 7 PzBef.
31st Panzer Regiment (5th Pz Div) 26 PzII, 55 PzIII, 13 PzIV, 9 PzBef.	**4th Panzer Regiment (13th Pz Div)** 15 PzII, 41 PzIII(5kz), 30 PzIII(5lg), 12 PzIV(kz), 5 PzBef.	**5th Panzer Regiment (21st Pz Div)** 29 PzII, 131 PzIII(kz), 3 PzIII(lg), 22 PzIV(kz), 4 PzBef.
11th Panzer Regiment (6th Pz Div) Reforming in France	**36th Panzer Regiment (14th Pz Div)** 14 PzII, 41 PzIII(5kz), 19 PzIII(5lg), 24 PzIV(kz), 4 PzBef.	**204th Panzer Regiment (22nd Pz Div)** 28 PzII, 114 Pz38(t), 12 PzIII, 11 PzIIVkz), 11 PzIV(lg)
25th Panzer Regiment (7th Pz Div) Reforming in France	**8th Panzer Regiment (15th Pz Div)** 29 PzII, 131 PzIII(37), 3 PzIII(50), 22 PzIV, 4 PzBef.	**201st Panzer Regiment (23rd Pz Div)** 27 PzII, 50 PzIII(5kz), 34 PzIII(5lg), 17 PzIIV, 10 PzIV(lg)
10th Panzer Regiment (8th Pz Div) 1 PzII, 65 Pz38(t), 2 PzIV	**2nd Panzer Regiment (16th Pz Div)** 13 PzII, 39 PzIII(5kz), 18 PzIII(5lg), 27 PzIV, 3 PzBef.	**24th Panzer Regiment (24th Pz Div)** 32 PzII, 54 PzIII(5kz), 36 PzIII(5lg), 32 PzIIV, 7 PzIV(lg)
		40th Panzer Regiment (25th Pz Div) 108 PzIV

GERMAN PANZER DIVISION [GE-TYPE42b]
Russia, December 1942 (Dec-42 to Jul-43)

December 1942

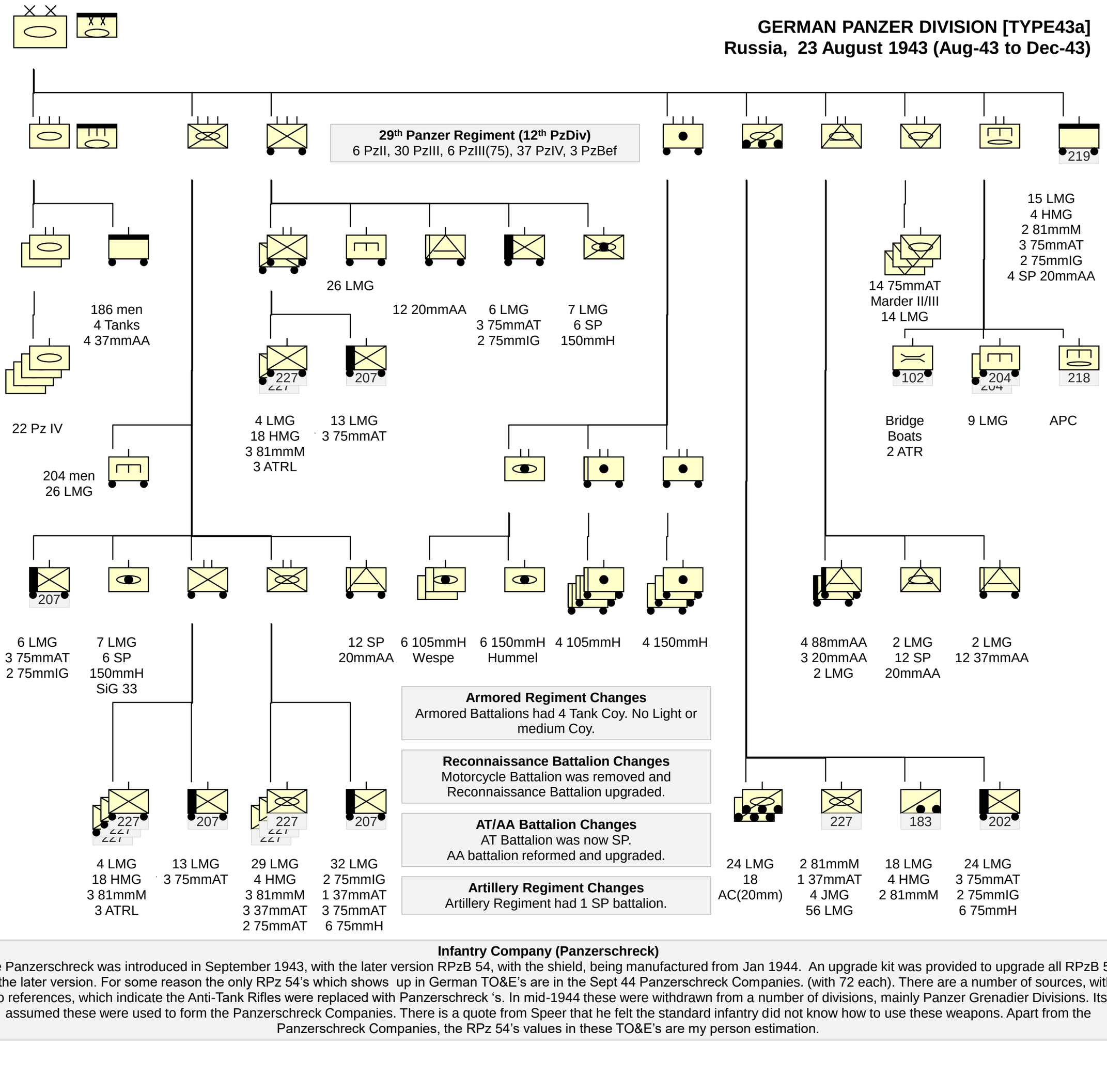
The German Armoured car and Motorcycle Battalion was merged, consisting of three motorcycle companies and one armoured car company. This was primarily done due to losses and the changes occurred with different panzer divisions at different times during 1942. Most Panzer Divisions adopted this new structure by the end of 1942.



GERMAN PANZER DIVISION [TYPE43a]
Russia, 23 August 1943 (Aug-43 to Dec-43)

23 August 1943

Only 1 Infantry Battalion in the newly created Armoured Infantry Regiment was equipped with Half Tracks, the other was mounted in trucks.
Increase in organic AT and AA capacity in Infantry Regiments.



Infantry Company (Panzerschreck)

The Panzerschreck was introduced in September 1943, with the later version RPzB 54, with the shield, being manufactured from Jan 1944. An upgrade kit was provided to upgrade all RPzB 54 to the later version. For some reason the only RPz 54's which shows up in German TO&E's are in the Sept 44 Panzerschreck Companies. (with 72 each). There are a number of sources, with no references, which indicate the Anti-Tank Rifles were replaced with Panzerschreck 's. In mid-1944 these were withdrawn from a number of divisions, mainly Panzer Grenadier Divisions. Its assumed these were used to form the Panzerschreck Companies. There is a quote from Speer that he felt the standard infantry did not know how to use these weapons. Apart from the Panzerschreck Companies, the RPz 54's values in these TO&E's are my person estimation.

1st Panzer Regiment (1st Pz Div)
8 VK 1801, 95 PzIV, 76 PzV, 7 FlamPz, 8 PzBef.

3rd Panzer Regiment (2nd Pz Div)
12 PzII, 20 PzIII(50), 20 PzIII(75) 60 PzIV, 6 PzBef.

6th Panzer Regiment (3rd Pz Div)
7 PzII, 42 PzIII(50), 17 PzIII(75) 23 PzIV(kz), 1 PzBef.

35th Panzer Regiment (4th Pz Div)
15 PzIII, 1 PzIV(kz), 79 PzIV(lg), 6 PzBef.

31st Panzer Regiment (5th Pz Div)
17 PzIII(75), 76 PzIV(lg), 9 PzBef.

11th Panzer Regiment (6th Pz Div)
13 PzII, 52 PzIII, 32 PzIV, 6 PzBef, 14 Flammpz

25th Panzer Regiment (7th Pz Div)
12 PzII, 43 PzIII(50), 12 PzIII(75), 38 PzIV, 5 PzBef

10th Panzer Regiment (8th Pz Div)
14 PzII, 3 Pz38(t), 59 PzIII, 22 PzIV, 14 PzBef

33rd Panzer Regiment (9th Div)
1 PzII, 38 PzIII, 8 PzIV(kz), 30 PzIV(lg), 6 PzBef.

7th Panzer Regiment (10th Pz Div)
21 PzII, 105 PzIII(50), 4 PzIV(kz), 16 PzIV(lg), 9 PzBef.

15th Panzer Regiment (11th Pz Div)
8 PzII, 62 PzIII, 26 PzIV, 4 PzBef, 13 FlammPz

29th Panzer Regiment (12th PzDiv)
6 PzII, 30 PzIII, 6 PzIII(75), 37 PzIV, 3 PzBef

4th Panzer Regiment (13th Pz Div)
5 PzII, 4 PzIII(kz), 10 PzIII(lg), 50 PzIV(lg), 2 PzBef.

36th Panzer Regiment (14th Pz Div)
49 PzIV, 44 StuG, 9 PzBef, 7 FlammPz

8th Panzer Regiment (15th Pz Div)
14 PzII, 43 PzIII(kz), 44 PzIII(lg), 18 PzIV, 2 PzBef.

2nd Panzer Regiment (16th Pz Div)
98 PzIV, 42 StuG, 12 PzBef.

39th Panzer Regiment (17th Pz Div)
4 PzII, 20 PzIII, 9 PzIII(75), 32 PzIV, 2 PzBef.

18th Panzer Regiment (18th Pz Div)
5 PzII, 10 PzIII, 20 PzIII(75), 24 PzIV, 3 PzBef.

27th Panzer Regiment (19th Pz Div)
2 PzII, 27 PzIII, 11 PzIII(75), 38 PzIV, 14 PzBef

21st Panzer Regiment (20th Pz Div)
9 Pz38(t), 12 PzIII, 5 PzIII(75), 49 PzIV, 7 PzBef.

5th Panzer Regiment (21st Pz Div)
14 PzII, 43 PzIII(kz), 44 PzIII(lg), 18 PzIV(kz), 2 PzBef.

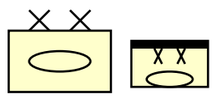
204th Panzer Regiment (22nd Pz Div)
27 PzII, 114 Pz38(t), 12 PzIII, 11 PzIIVkz), 11 PzIV(lg)

201st Panzer Regiment (23rd Pz Div)
24 PzIII, 17 PzIII(75), 30 PzIIV, 7 Sturm-IG, 1 PzBef

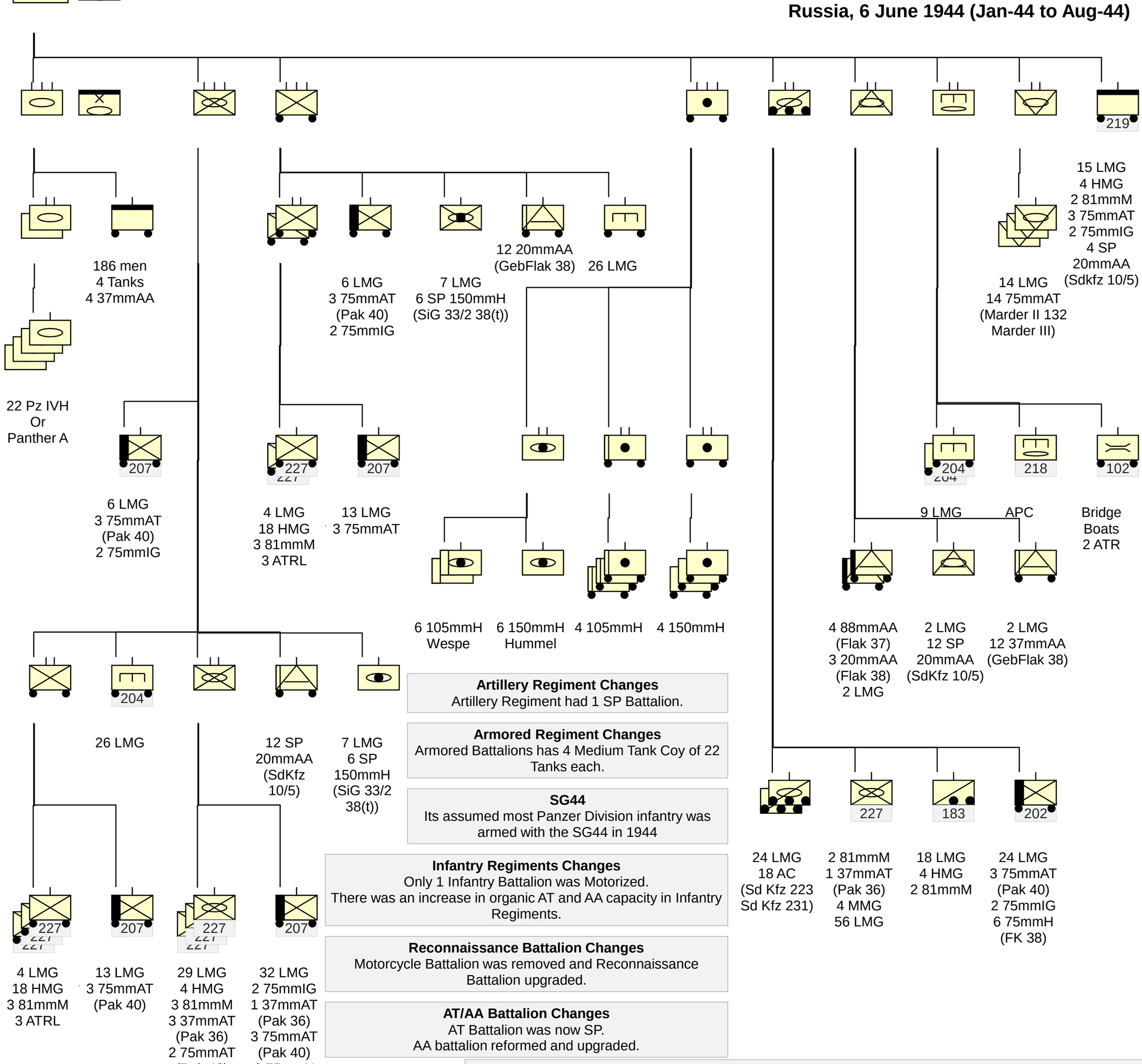
24th Panzer Regiment (24th Pz Div)
32 PzII, 54 PzIII(5kz), 36 PzIII(5lg), 32 PzIIV, 7 PzIV(lg)

GERMAN PANZER DIVISION [GE-TYPE43b]
Russia, 6 June 1944 (Jan-44 to Aug-44)

6 June1944



GERMAN PANZER DIVISION [TYPE43b]
Russia, 6 June 1944 (Jan-44 to Aug-44)



Artillery Regiment Changes
Artillery Regiment had 1 SP Battalion.

Armored Regiment Changes
Armored Battalions has 4 Medium Tank Coy of 22 Tanks each.

SG44
Its assumed most Panzer Division infantry was armed with the SG44 in 1944

Infantry Regiments Changes
Only 1 Infantry Battalion was Motorized.
There was an increase in organic AT and AA capacity in Infantry Regiments.

Reconnaissance Battalion Changes
Motorcycle Battalion was removed and Reconnaissance Battalion upgraded.

AT/AA Battalion Changes
AT Battalion was now SP.
AA battalion reformed and upgraded.

Infantry Company (Panzerschreck)
The Panzerschreck was introduced in September 1943, with the later version RPzB 54, with the shield, being manufactured from Jan 1944. An upgrade kit was provided to upgrade all RPzB 54 to the later version. For some reason the only RPz 54's which shows up in German TO&E's are in the Sept 44 Panzerschreck Companies. (with 72 each). There are a number of sources, with no references, which indicate the Anti-Tank Rifles were replaced with Panzerschreck 's. In mid-1944 these were withdrawn from a number of divisions, mainly Panzer Grenadier Divisions. Its assumed these were used to form the Panzerschreck Companies. There is a quote from Speer that he felt the standard infantry did not know how to use these weapons. Apart from the Panzerschreck Companies, the RPz 54's values in these TO&E's are my person estimation.

33rd Panzer Regiment (9th Div, June 1944)
79 Pz.IV, 79 Pz.V, 8xFlkPz.

5th Panzer Regiment (21st Pz Div, June 1944)
4 PzIII(, 117 PzIV, 12 FlkPz, 10 StuG, 2 PzBef.

36th Panzer Regiment (14th Pz Div, Nov 1943)
49 PzIV, 44 StuG, 9 PzBef, 7 FlammPz

116th Panzer Regiment (116th Pz Div, June 1944)
6 PzIII, 73 PvIV, 79 PzV, 8 FlkPz(37)

2nd Panzer Regiment (16th Pz Div, Nov 1943)
7 PzIV, 10 PzV, 10 StuG, 10 PzIV70V.

40th Panzer Regiment (25th Pz Div)
108 PzIV

3rd Panzer Regiment (2nd Pz Div, June 1944)
98 PzIV, 79 PzV, 12xFlkPz, 10 StuG, 36 B IV.

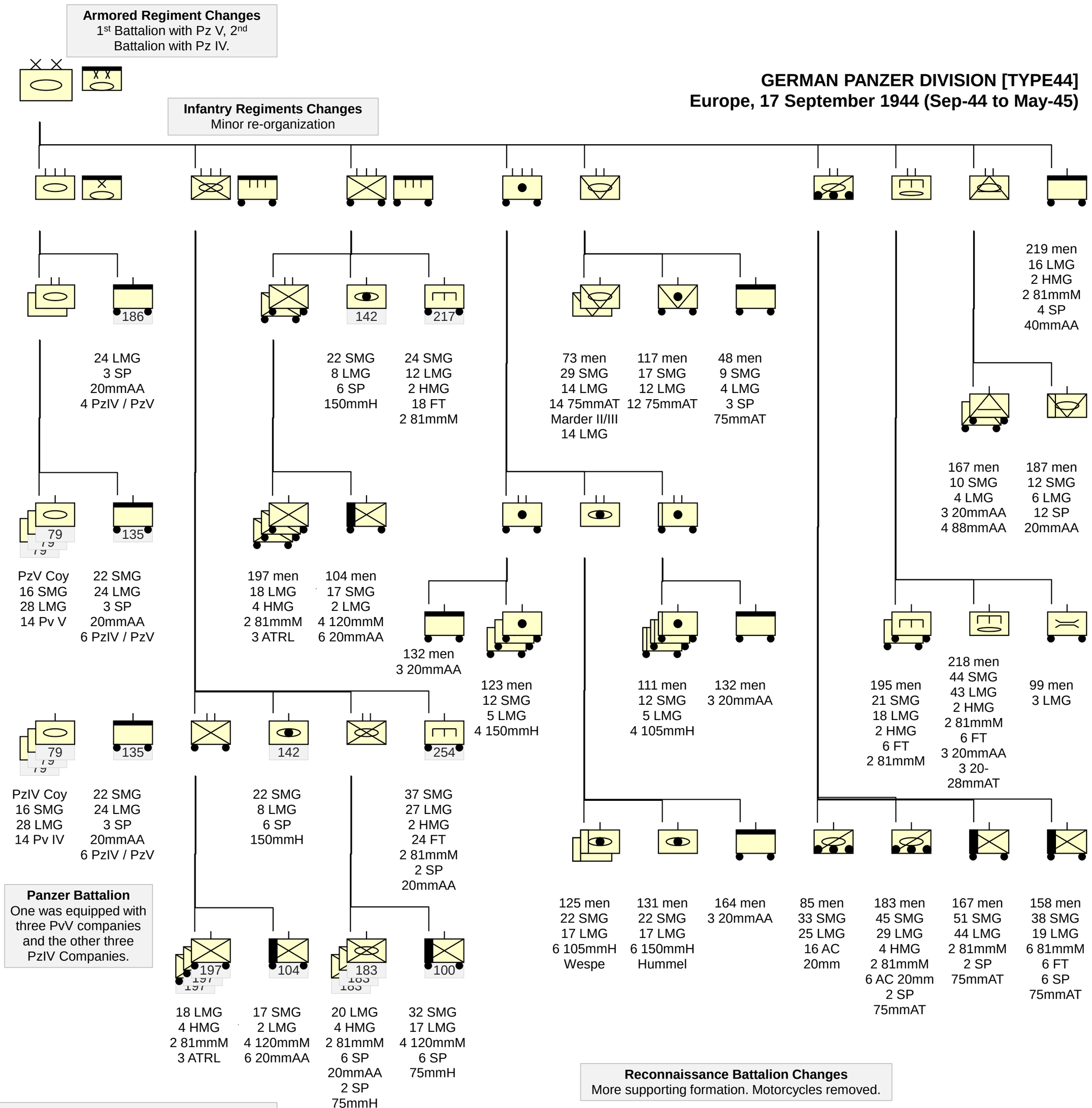
27th Panzer Regiment (19th Pz Div, Dec 1943)
81 PzIV, 79 PzV, 8 FlkPz

130th Panzer Regiment (Lehr Pz Div, June 1944)
101 PzIV, 89 Pz V, 8 PzVI, 9 StuG, 12 FlkPz38

GERMAN PANZER DIVISION [TYPE44]
Europe, 17 September 1944 (Sep-44 to May-45)

17 September 1944

On 1 August 1944, the organization of a tank division was changed to that of the Panzer-Division 44. The new organization was implemented by a 3 August 1944 order from the Generalinspekteur der Panzertruppen (Inspector General of the Armored Forces). After the heavy losses experienced in June to August 1944, the Panzer Division was re-organised. The largest change was the reduction in tank numbers. The 8 Tank companies of 22 tanks each was replaced with 6 companies of 14 tanks each. While the ideal total of 22 tanks per company was rarely reached previously, in June 1944 most panzer divisions had close to their official strength. By August none were close to this total.



German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

Reconnaissance Battalion Changes
More supporting formation. Motorcycles removed.

3rd Panzer Regiment (2nd Pz Div, Dec 1944)
28 PzIIV, 64 PzV, 7 FlkPz(20), 3 FlkPz(37), 24 Stug.

33rd Panzer Regiment (9th Div)
79 PzIV, 79 PzV, 8 FlkPz

15th Panzer Regiment (11th Div, Dec 1944)
31 PzIV, 47 PzV, 8 FlkPz(20, 7 FlkPz(37)

2nd Panzer Regiment (16th Pz Div)
28 PzIV, 40 StuG, 12 PzBef, 7 FlammPz

5th Panzer Regiment (21st Pz Div)
4 PzIII(75), 117 PzIV, 12 FlkPz, 10 StuG, 2 PzBef.

22nd Panzer Regiment (21st Pz Div, Dec 1944)
34 PzIV, 38 PzV, 5 FlkPz(20), 3 FlkPz(37)

24th Panzer Regiment (24th Pz Div)
49 PzIV, 42 StuG, 9 PzBef, 14 FlammPz

26th Panzer Regiment (26th Pz Div)
16 PzIII(75), 17 PzIV(kz), 36 PzIV(lg), 9 PzBef, 14 FlammPz

116th Panzer Regiment (116th Pz Div, Dec 1944)
21 PvIV, 41 PzV, 14 StuG, 3 FlkPz(37)

16th Panzer Regiment (116th Pz Div)
6 PzIII, 73 PzIV, 79 PzV, 8 FlkPz(37)

130th Panzer Regiment (Lehr Pz Div, Dec 1944)
27 PzIV, 30 Pz V, 3 FlkPz(20, 3 FlkPz(37)

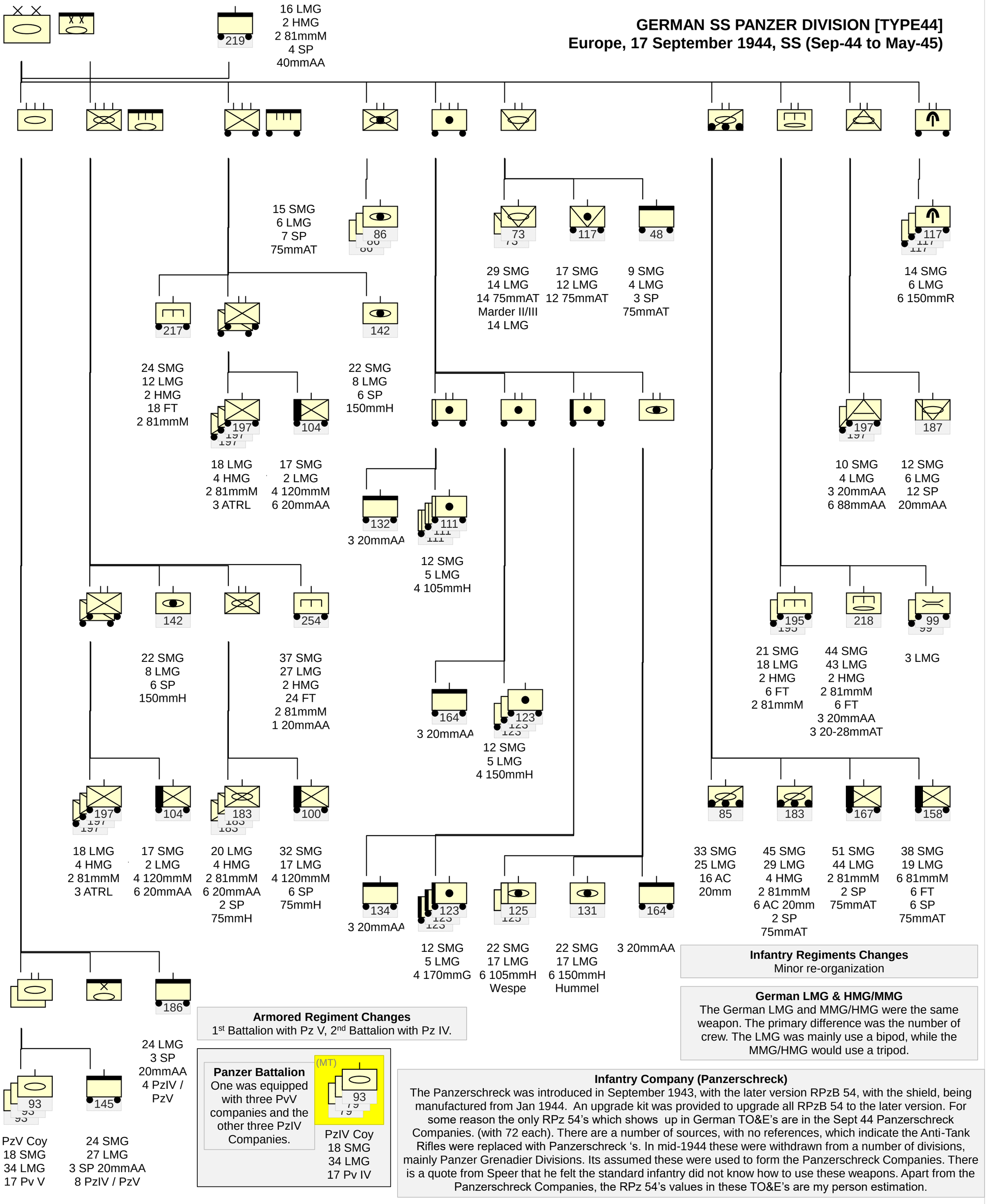
(mot) PzGren Reg (1944)	
Men	2219
Rifle	1448
Pistols	536
SMG	230+5
LMG	139+5
MMG	26
81mmM	14
120mmM	8
SIG33 (in Vehicles)	6
20mmAA	12
SdKfz 250	55
SdKfz 251	58
PzSpWg	16
SdKfz 2	83
Cars	124
Trucks	198
Maultier	41

(arm) PzGren Reg (1944)	
Men	2287
Rifle	1400
Pistols	550
SMG	217+120
LMG	140+80
MMG	23
81mmM	14
120mmM	8
SIG33 (in Vehicles)	6
20mmAA	6
20mmAA (in vehicle)	22
75mmAT (in vehicles)	12
SdKfz 251	120
SdKfz 2	82
Cars	85
Trucks	160
Maultier	30

Panzer Division (1944)	
Men	13700
Infantry	5200
SMG	1543
MG	1231
ATR	-
50mmM	-
81mmM	46
120mmM	16
20mmAA	82
50mmAT	15
75mmIG/AT	-
105mmH	24
150mmH	30
MT	2685
HD	-
AFV	150
“Guns”	213

GERMAN SS PANZER DIVISION [TYPE44]
Europe, 17 September 1944, SS (Sep-44 to May-45)

17 September 1944



GERMAN SS PANZER DIVISION [TYPE44]
Europe, 17 September 1944, SS (Sep-44 to May-45)

Armored Regiment Changes
1st Battalion with Pz V, 2nd Battalion with Pz IV.

Panzer Battalion
One was equipped with three PvV companies and the other three PzIV Companies.

Infantry Regiments Changes
Minor re-organization

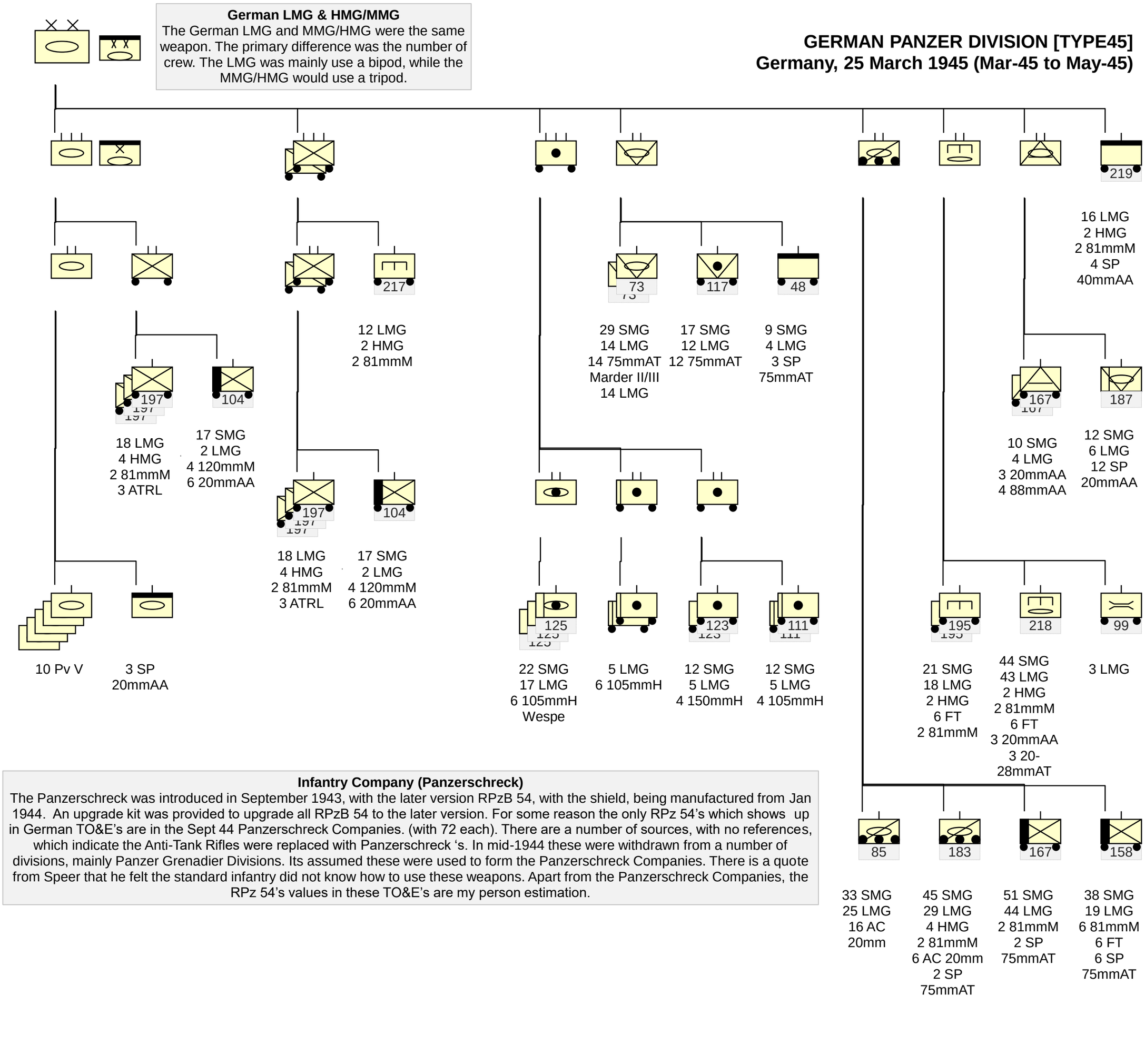
German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

Infantry Company (Panzerschreck)
The Panzerschreck was introduced in September 1943, with the later version RPzB 54, with the shield, being manufactured from Jan 1944. An upgrade kit was provided to upgrade all RPzB 54 to the later version. For some reason the only RPz 54's which shows up in German TO&E's are in the Sept 44 Panzerschreck Companies. (with 72 each). There are a number of sources, with no references, which indicate the Anti-Tank Rifles were replaced with Panzerschreck 's. In mid-1944 these were withdrawn from a number of divisions, mainly Panzer Grenadier Divisions. Its assumed these were used to form the Panzerschreck Companies. There is a quote from Speer that he felt the standard infantry did not know how to use these weapons. Apart from the Panzerschreck Companies, the RPz 54's values in these TO&E's are my person estimation.

GERMAN PANZER DIVISION [TYPE45]
Germany, 25 March 1945 (Mar-45 to May-45)

25 March 1945

German LMG & HMG/MMG
The German LMG and MMG/HMG were the same weapon. The primary difference was the number of crew. The LMG was mainly use a bipod, while the MMG/HMG would use a tripod.

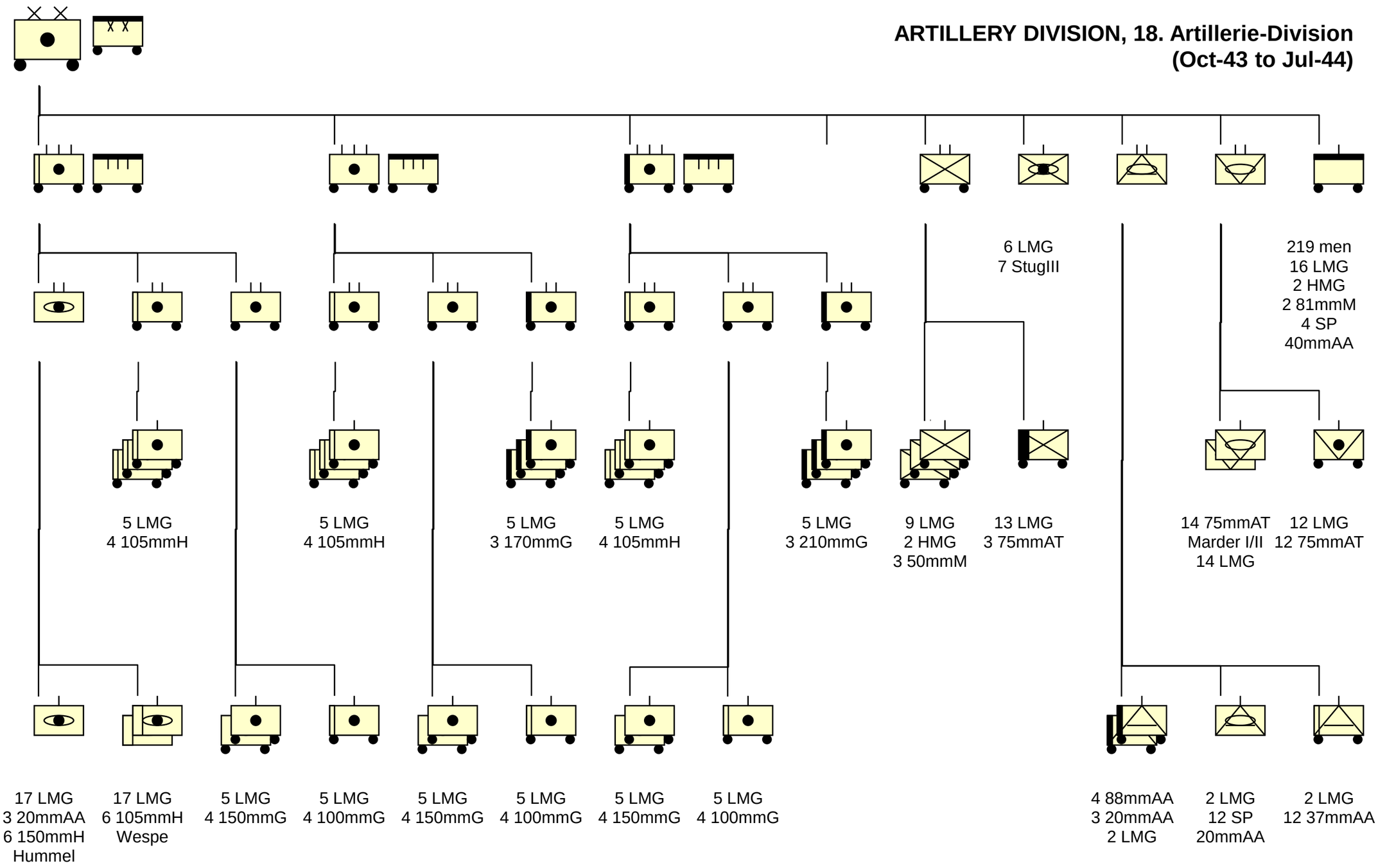


Infantry Company (Panzerschreck)
The Panzerschreck was introduced in September 1943, with the later version RPzB 54, with the shield, being manufactured from Jan 1944. An upgrade kit was provided to upgrade all RPzB 54 to the later version. For some reason the only RPz 54's which shows up in German TO&E's are in the Sept 44 Panzerschreck Companies. (with 72 each). There are a number of sources, with no references, which indicate the Anti-Tank Rifles were replaced with Panzerschreck 's. In mid-1944 these were withdrawn from a number of divisions, mainly Panzer Grenadier Divisions. Its assumed these were used to form the Panzerschreck Companies. There is a quote from Speer that he felt the standard infantry did not know how to use these weapons. Apart from the Panzerschreck Companies, the RPz 54's values in these TO&E's are my person estimation.

ARTILLERY DIVISION, 18. Artillerie-Division (Oct-43 to Jul-44)

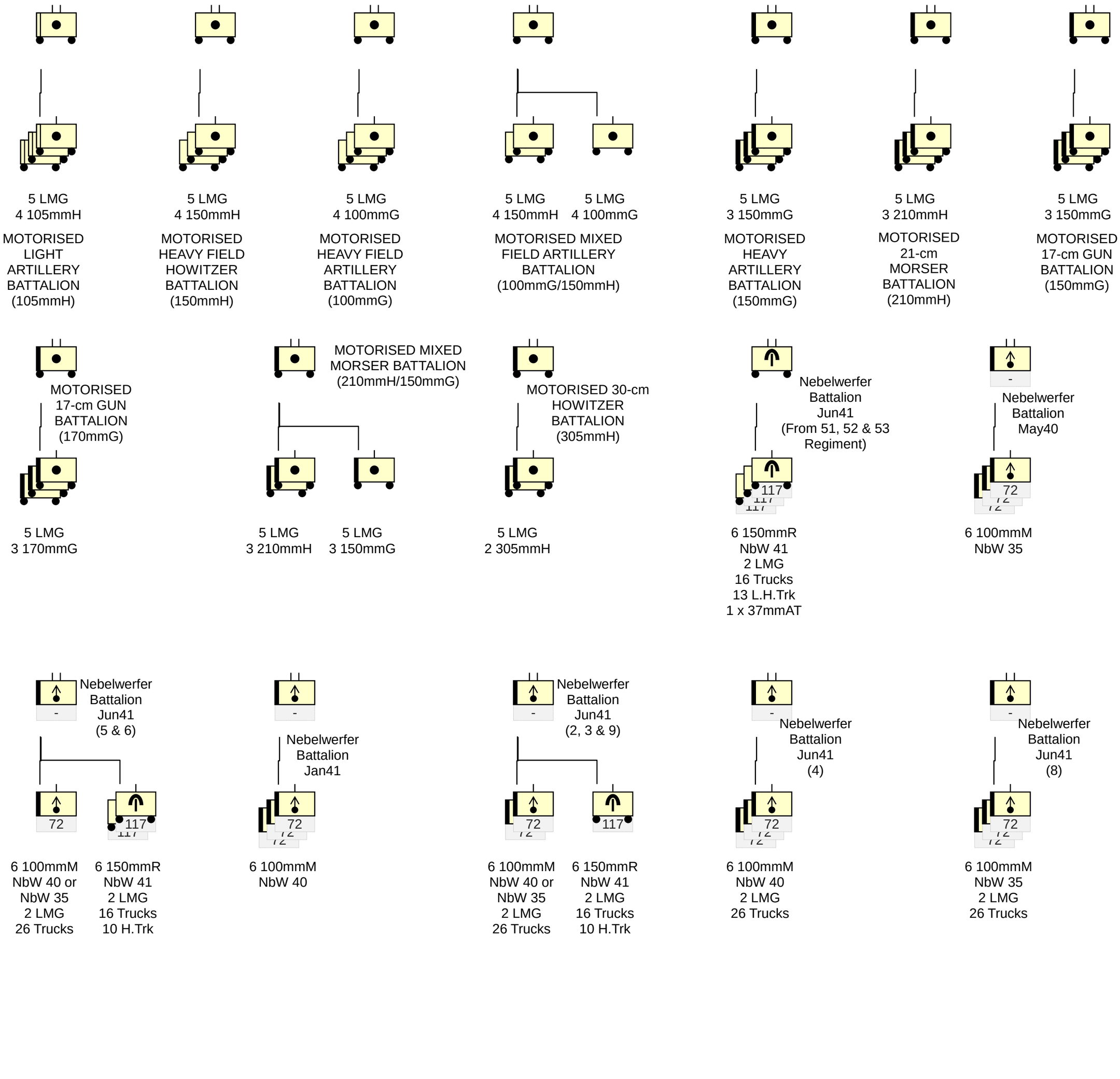
December 1943

This was a formation created in the field. It never reached its full strength. In addition there was a special infantry formation attached, the Schützen-Abteilung 88 (tmot), shown as part of the division here.



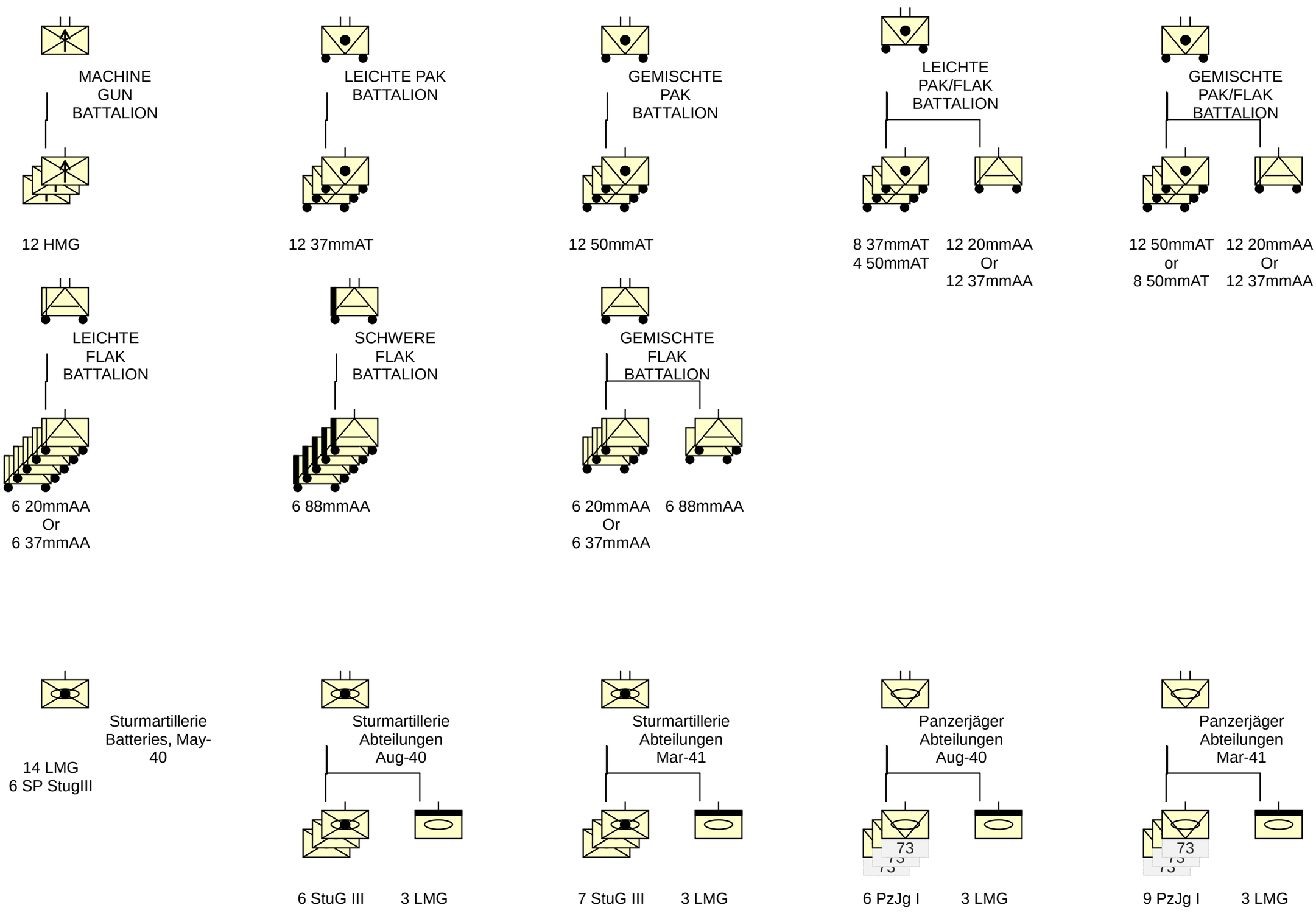
CORPS
(Sep-39 to Dec-41)

10 May 1940



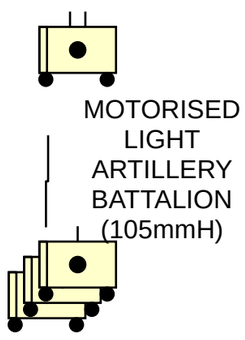
CORPS
(Sep-39 to Dec-41)

10 May 1940

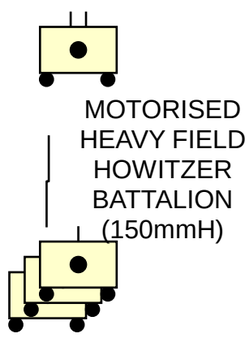


CORPS
(Jan-41 to Dec-43)

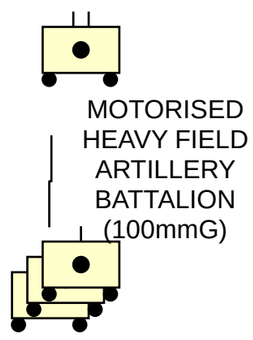
28 June 1942



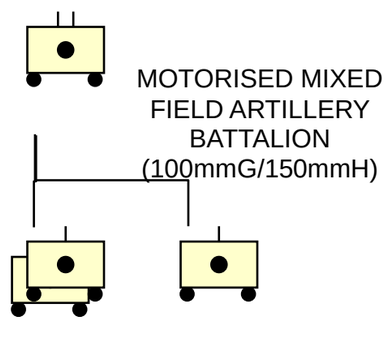
5 LMG
4 105mmH



5 LMG
4 150mmH

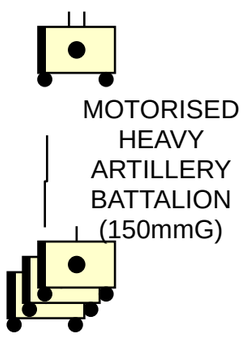


5 LMG
4 100mmG

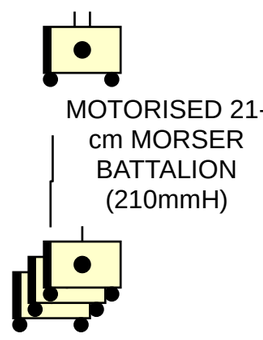


5 LMG
4 150mmH

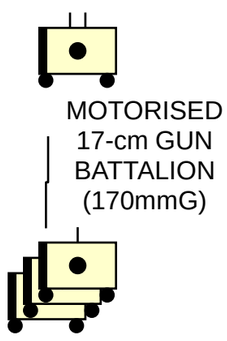
5 LMG
4 100mmG



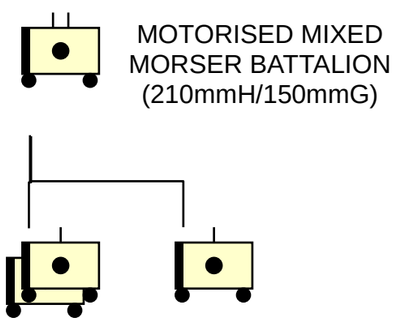
5 LMG
3 150mmG



5 LMG
3 210mmH

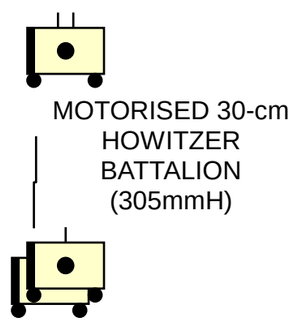


5 LMG
3 170mmG

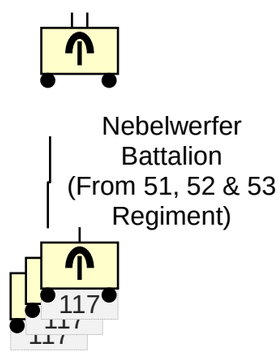


5 LMG
3 210mmH

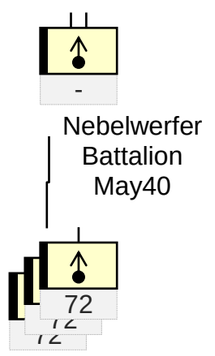
5 LMG
3 150mmG



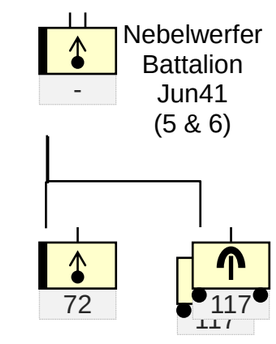
5 LMG
2 305mmH



6 150mmR
NbW 41
2 LMG
16 Trucks
13 L.H.Trk
1 x 37mmAT

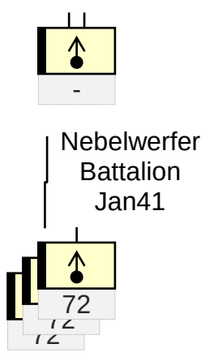


6 100mmM
NbW 35
2 LMG
26 Trucks

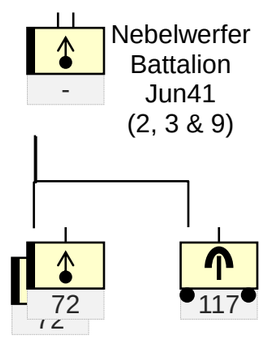


6 100mmM
NbW 40 or
NbW 35
2 LMG
26 Trucks

6 150mmR
NbW 41
2 LMG
16 Trucks
10 H.Trk

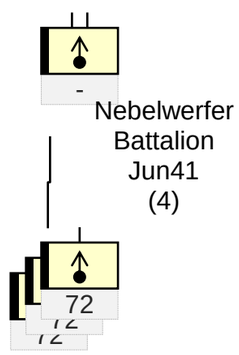


6 100mmM
NbW 40

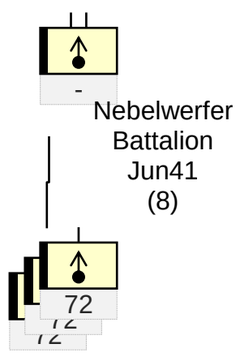


6 100mmM
NbW 40 or
NbW 35
2 LMG
26 Trucks

6 150mmR
NbW 41
2 LMG
16 Trucks
10 H.Trk



6 100mmM
NbW 40
2 LMG
26 Trucks



6 100mmM
NbW 35
2 LMG
26 Trucks

CORPS
(Jan-41 to Dec-43)

28 June 1942

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

12 HMG

LEICHTE FLAK BATTALION

6 20mmAA
Or
6 37mmAA

LEICHTE PAK BATTALION

12 37mmAT

SCHWERE FLAK BATTALION

6 88mmAA

GEMISCHTE PAK BATTALION

12 50mmAT

GEMISCHTE FLAK BATTALION

6 20mmAA
Or
6 37mmAA

6 88mmAA

LEICHTE PAK/FLAK BATTALION

8 37mmAT
4 50mmAT

12 20mmAA
Or
12 37mmAA

GEMISCHTE PAK/FLAK BATTALION

12 50mmAT
or
8 50mmAT
4 75mmAT

12 20mmAA
Or
12 37mmAA

Schwere PAK BATTALION

12 75mmAT

Schwere PAK BATTALION

12 88mmAT

14 LMG
6 SP StugIII

Sturmartillerie Batteries, May-40

9 StuG III
(short)

3 LMG
1 StugIII
(short)

Sturmartillerie Abteilungen Jan-42

6 StuG III
(short)
3 StugIII
(long)

3 LMG
4 StugIII
(short)

Sturmartillerie Brigade Nov-42

9 Marder I/II

3 LMG
1 Marder I/II

Panzerjäger Abteilungen Jan-42

9 Marder I/II

3 LMG
3 Marder I/II

Panzerjäger Abteilungen Nov-42

Notes:
With the introduction of the long barrel Stug-III in jan-42, these were slowly added to the Sturmartillerie Abteilungen, 1 platoon per company/battery. The exact org is unknown.

SCHWERE PAK/FLAK BATTALION

12 75mmAT
Or
12 88mmAT

12 20mmAA
Or
12 37mmAA

14
Brummbär

3 LMG
3 Brummbär

Sturmpanzer-Abteilung Apr-43

14 Nashorn

3 LMG
3 Nashorn

Schwere Panzerjäger Abteilung Jan-43

10 Tiger
8 PzIII

Schwere Panzer Abteilungen 1942

14 Tiger

Schwere Panzer Abteilungen 1943

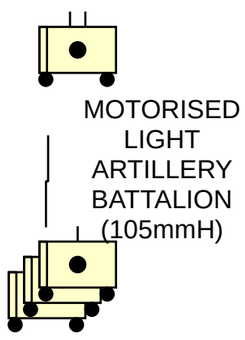
14 Elephant

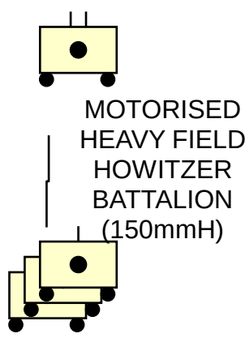
Schwere Panzerjäger Abteilung Jul-43

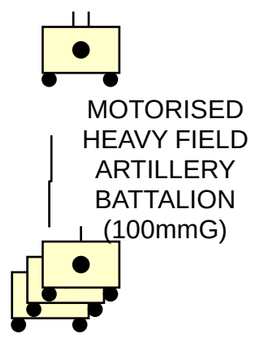
Notes:
Its assumed the PanzerJager org followed the Sturmartillerie org. The structure in Nov-42 is confirmed from other sources.

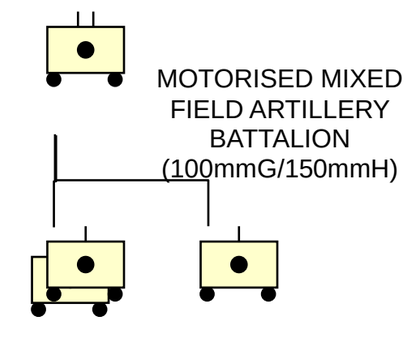
CORPS
(Jan-44 to May-45))

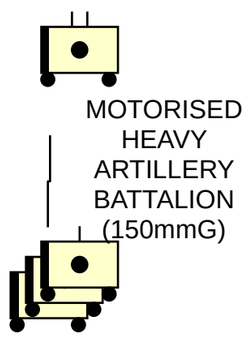
6 June 1944

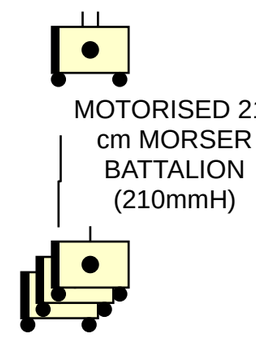


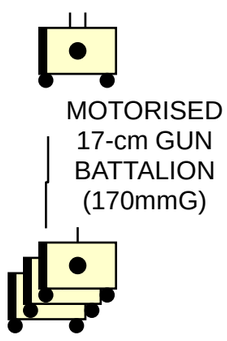


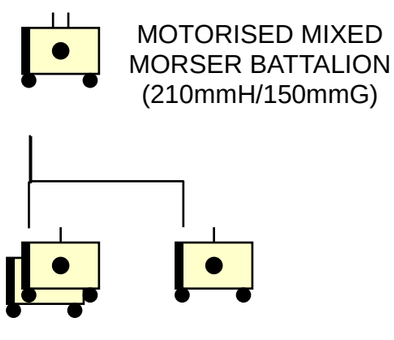


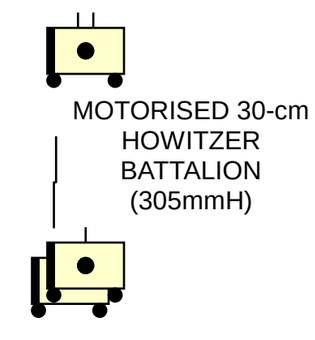


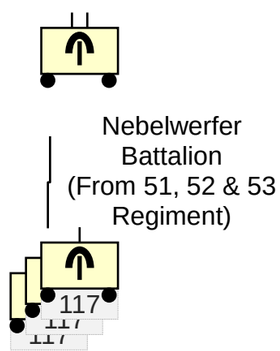


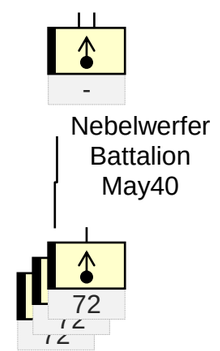


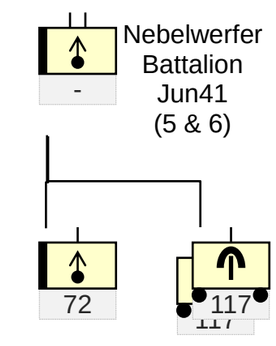


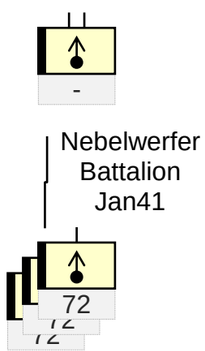


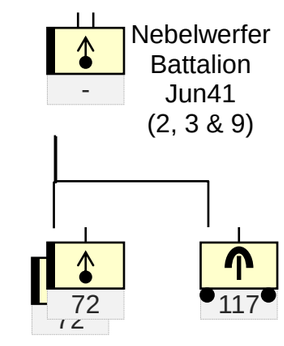


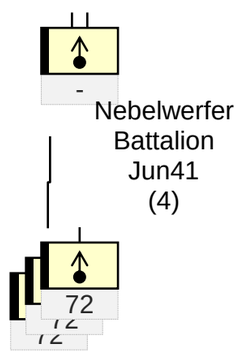


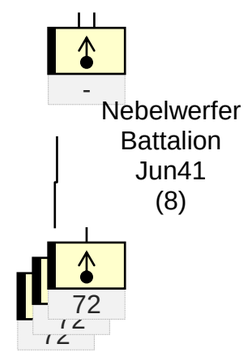












CORPS
(Jan-41 to Dec-43)

28 June 1942

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

12 HMG

LEICHTE FLAK BATTALION

6 20mmAA
Or
6 37mmAA

LEICHTE PAK BATTALION

12 75mmAT

SCHWERE FLAK BATTALION

6 88mmAA

GEMISCHTE PAK BATTALION

12 76.2mmAT

GEMISCHTE FLAK BATTALION

6 20mmAA
Or
6 37mmAA

6 88mmAA

LEICHTE PAK/FLAK BATTALION

12 75mmAT

12 20mmAA
Or
12 37mmAA

Schwere PAK BATTALION

12 88mmAT

GEMISCHTE PAK/FLAK BATTALION

12 88mmAT

12 20mmAA
Or
12 37mmAA

Schwere PAK BATTALION

12
128mmAT

Sturmartillerie Brigade Jun-44

4 StuH 42
10 StuG III/IV

3 LMG
3 SP 75mmAT (StugIII)
3 SP quad 40mmAA

Sturmpanzer-Abteilung Apr-43

14 Brummbär

3 LMG
3 Brummbär

Sturmartillerie Brigade Nov-42

6 StuG III (short)
3 StugIII (long)

3 LMG
4 StugIII (short)

Panzerjäger Abteilungen Jan-44

14 JagdPz IV

3 LMG
3 JagdPz IV

9 Marder I/II

3 LMG
3 Marder I/II

SCHWERE PAK/FLAK BATTALION

12 88mmAT

12 20mmAA
Or
12 37mmAA

Sturmpanzer-Abteilung Apr-43

14 Brummbär

3 LMG
3 Brummbär

Schwere Panzerjäger Abteilung Jan-43

14 Nashorn

3 LMG
3 Nashorn

Schwere Panzer Abteilungen 1943

14 Tiger

8 FlakPz IV
3 SP Quad 20mmAA

Schwere Panzer Abteilungen 1943

14 Tiger

Schwere Panzerjäger Abteilung Jul-43

14 Elephant

Schwere Panzerjäger Abteilung 1945

10-20 Jagdtiger

ITALIAN UNITS

GENERAL

This army has one of the worst reputations of any involved in World War II. This is not due to lack of courage on the part of the army, which could on occasion fight very well indeed. However, since it had very bad leadership, and atrocious equipment, and the majority of it was engaged in terrain for which it was not equipped, or trained.

It should be noted that in Russia the Italians were the best of the German Allies, although only after they had been re—equipped with German equipment. Similarly, in the Western Desert, Ariete, the Armoured Division (of which only one was ever organised), fought as well as its German counterparts, finally being destroyed during the fighting at El Alamein.

The Black Shirt Division on the following charts as these were very short lived and broken up to provide reinforcements for regular army formations. They were two regiment formations with little artillery and virtually no anti-tank guns. It should also be noted that the divisional organisation shown is only approximate, as no two divisions were the same in the Desert, the equipment being that available, rather than that officially called for.

INFANTRY

The infantry was the backbone of the army and the number of divisions were large, however Italy lacked the ability to adequaltly equip and train such a large army with its existing resources. It invasions of Ethiopia had exhaused its army and it was certainly not ready to engage in a major campaign in 1940. This is possibly the key issue with the Italian infantry and the reason why it did not have a good reputation. When adeualty equippted and resourcdes the Italian infantry fought as well as any other citizen army. It lacked the ability or the Germans or the desire to fight to the last man the Russians possessed, but most infantry fell into this bucket.

The large number of Italians taken prisoner in the Desert is mainly due to the infantry divisions almost total lack of transport. Once overrun it had two choices, surrender or die of thirst. Under these circumstances most troops surrendered, although the Italians may have done so somewhat sooner than most.

ARTILLERY

Italian artillery crew were well trained, resourced and had high morale. Of all the arms whichc aused the british the most issues in 1940/41, itw as the Italian artillery. However the artillery pieces often were of wwi vintage.

ARMOUR

The Italians lacked adequate tanks for almost the entire war, using tank destroyers to compensate for this weakness. However there was a periodf when the Italian tanks could hold their own in the desert when manned by highly trained and motivated troops.

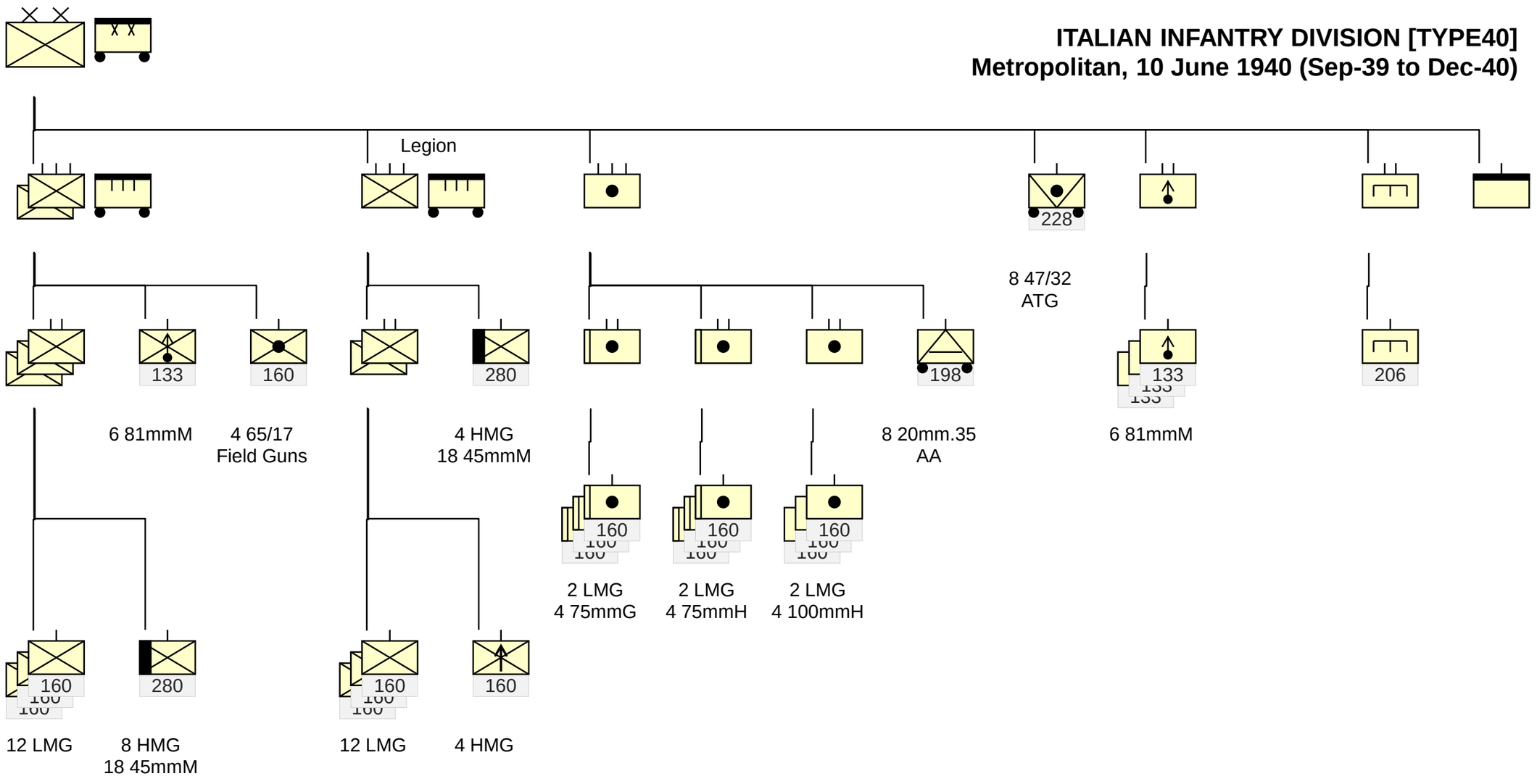
SUPPORTING ARMS

In supporting forces the Italians were spotty, with poor equipment hampering them. Some specialsits units were very effective.

ITALIAN INFANTRY DIVISION [IT-TYPE40] Metropolitan, 10 June 1940 (Sep-39 to Dec-40)

10th June 1940, Metropolitan (Italy)

This shows a typical infantry division in Italy.

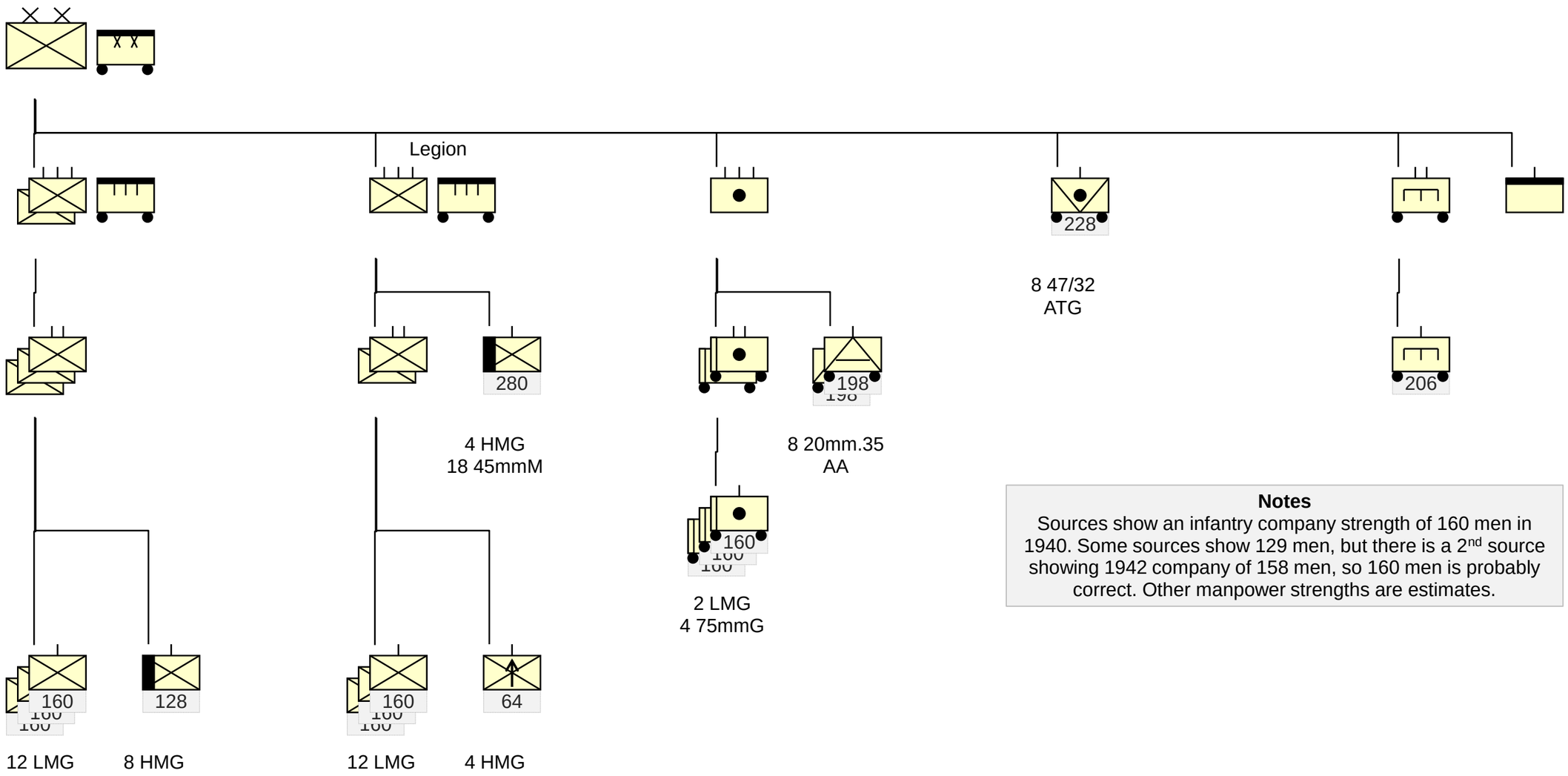


Notes

Sources show an infantry company strength of 160 men in 1940. Some sources show 129 men, but there is a 2nd source showing 1942 company of 158 men, so 160 men is probably correct. Other manpower strengths are estimates.

ITALIAN LIBYAN DIVISION [IT-TYPE40]
Libya, 10 June 1940 (Sep-39 to Dec-41)

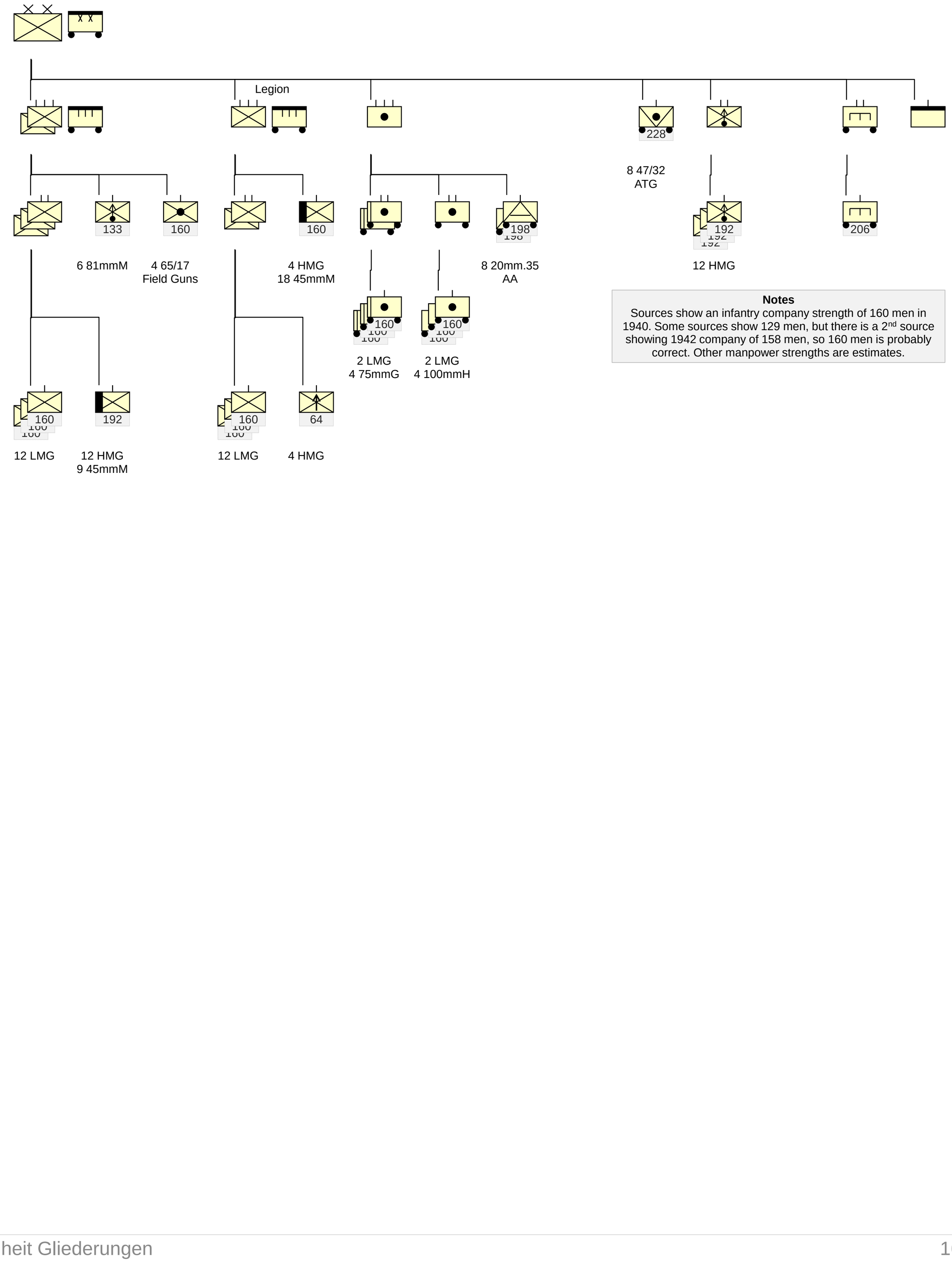
10th June 1940, North Africa



Notes
Sources show an infantry company strength of 160 men in 1940. Some sources show 129 men, but there is a 2nd source showing 1942 company of 158 men, so 160 men is probably correct. Other manpower strengths are estimates.

ITALIAN BLACKSHIRT DIVISION [IT-TYPE40]
Libya, 10 June 1940 (Sep-39 to Dec-41)

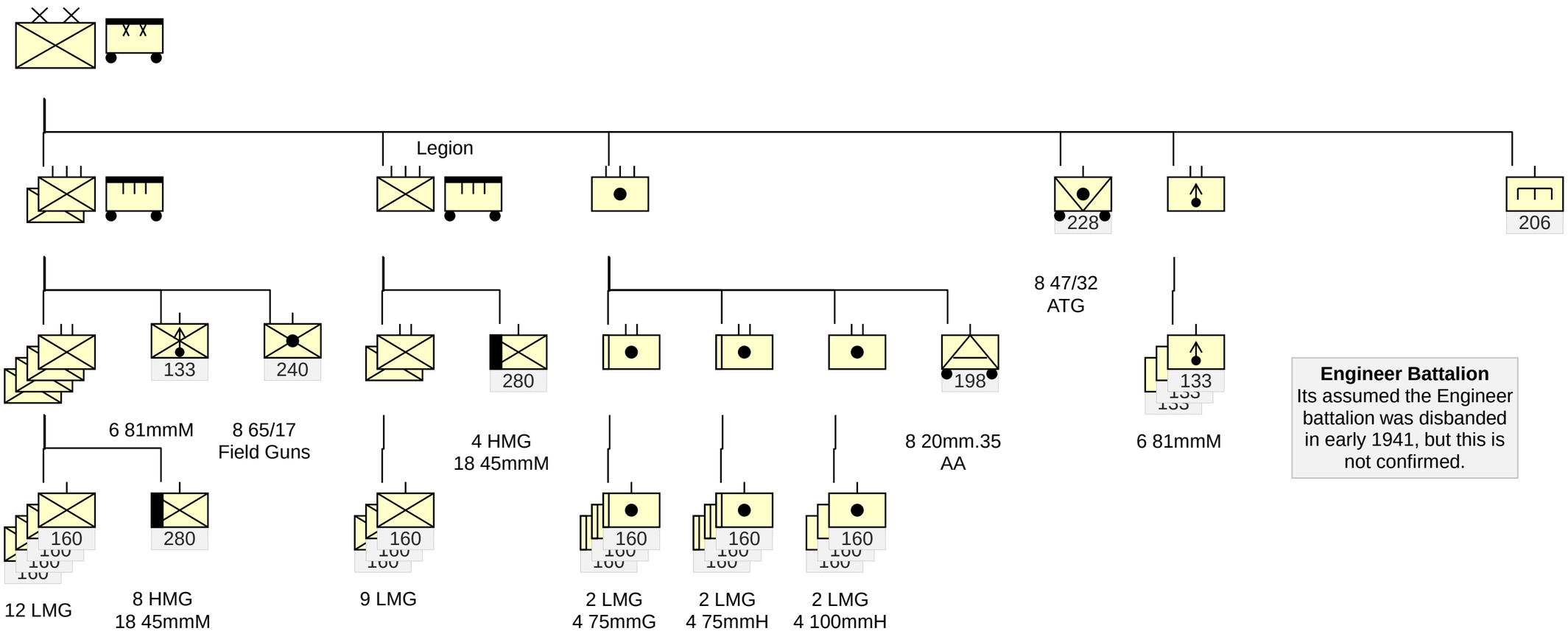
10th June 1940, North Africa



Notes
Sources show an infantry company strength of 160 men in 1940. Some sources show 129 men, but there is a 2nd source showing 1942 company of 158 men, so 160 men is probably correct. Other manpower strengths are estimates.

ITALIAN INFANTRY DIVISION [IT-TYPE41a]
Metropolitan, 5 April 1941 (Apr-41 to Dec-41)

5th April 1941, Metropolitan (Italy)



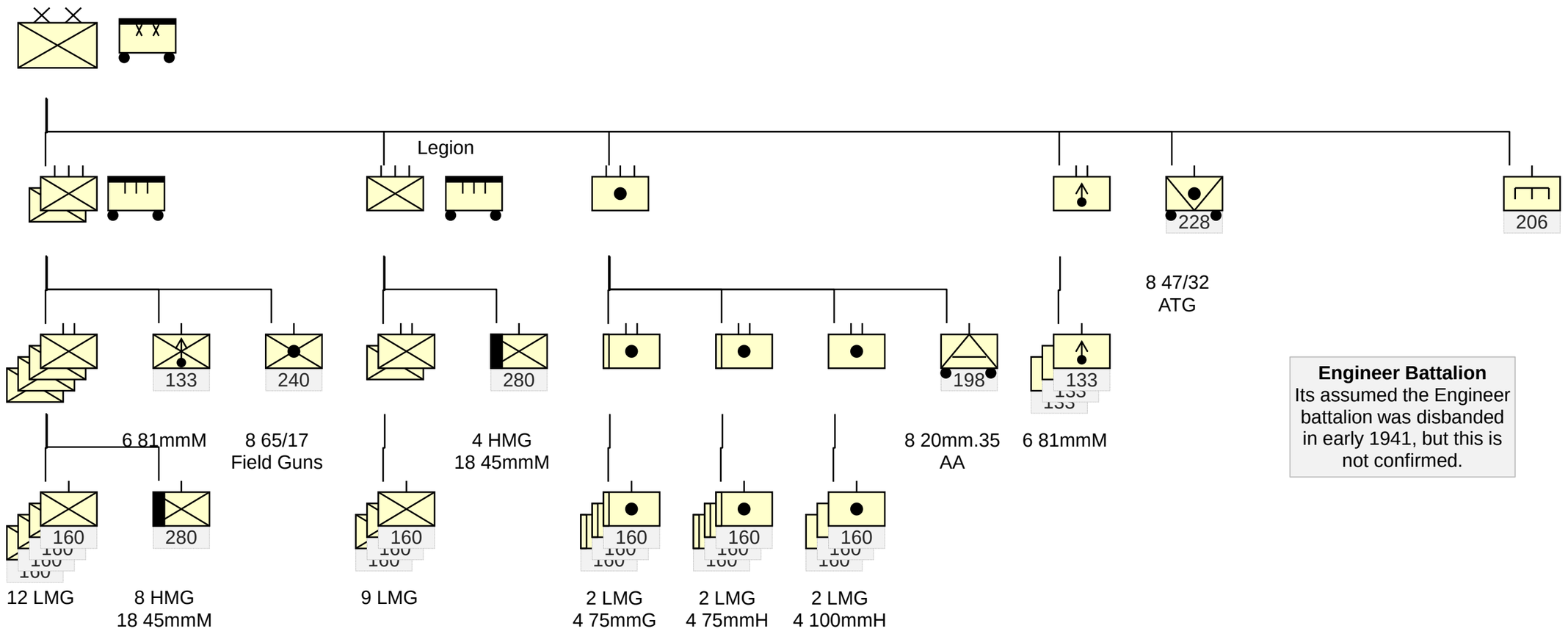
Engineer Battalion
Its assumed the Engineer battalion was disbanded in early 1941, but this is not confirmed.

Notes
Primary difference is the increase in size of the Gun Company of the infantry Regiment and the removal of the MG Company in the Legion Battalion, although its possible this formation was merged into the Legion Companies.

Artillery Regiment
Battalion types varied a great deal.

ITALIAN INFANTRY DIVISION [IT-TYPE41b]
Metropolitan, 5 April 1941 (Jan-42 to Sep-42)

5th April 1941, Metropolitan (Italy)



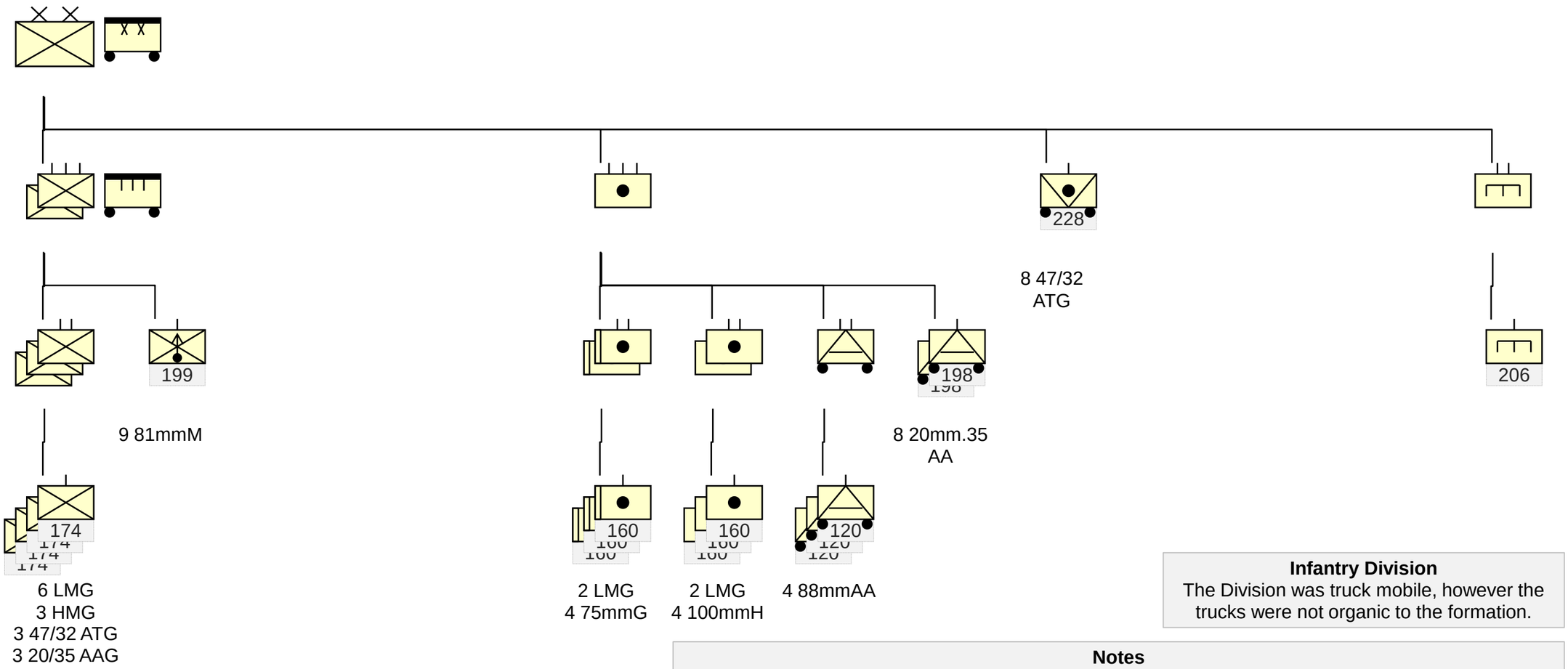
Artillery Regiment
Battalion types varied a great deal.

Engineer Battalion
Its assumed the Engineer battalion was disbanded in early 1941, but this is not confirmed.

Notes
Primary difference is the increase in size of the Gun Company of the infantry Regiment and the removal of the MG Company in the Legion Battalion, although its possible this formation was merged into the Legion Companies.

ITALIAN INFANTRY DIVISION [IT-TYPE42a.s]
North Africa, 5 April 1941 (Oct-42 to Dec-43)

23 October 1942, North Africa

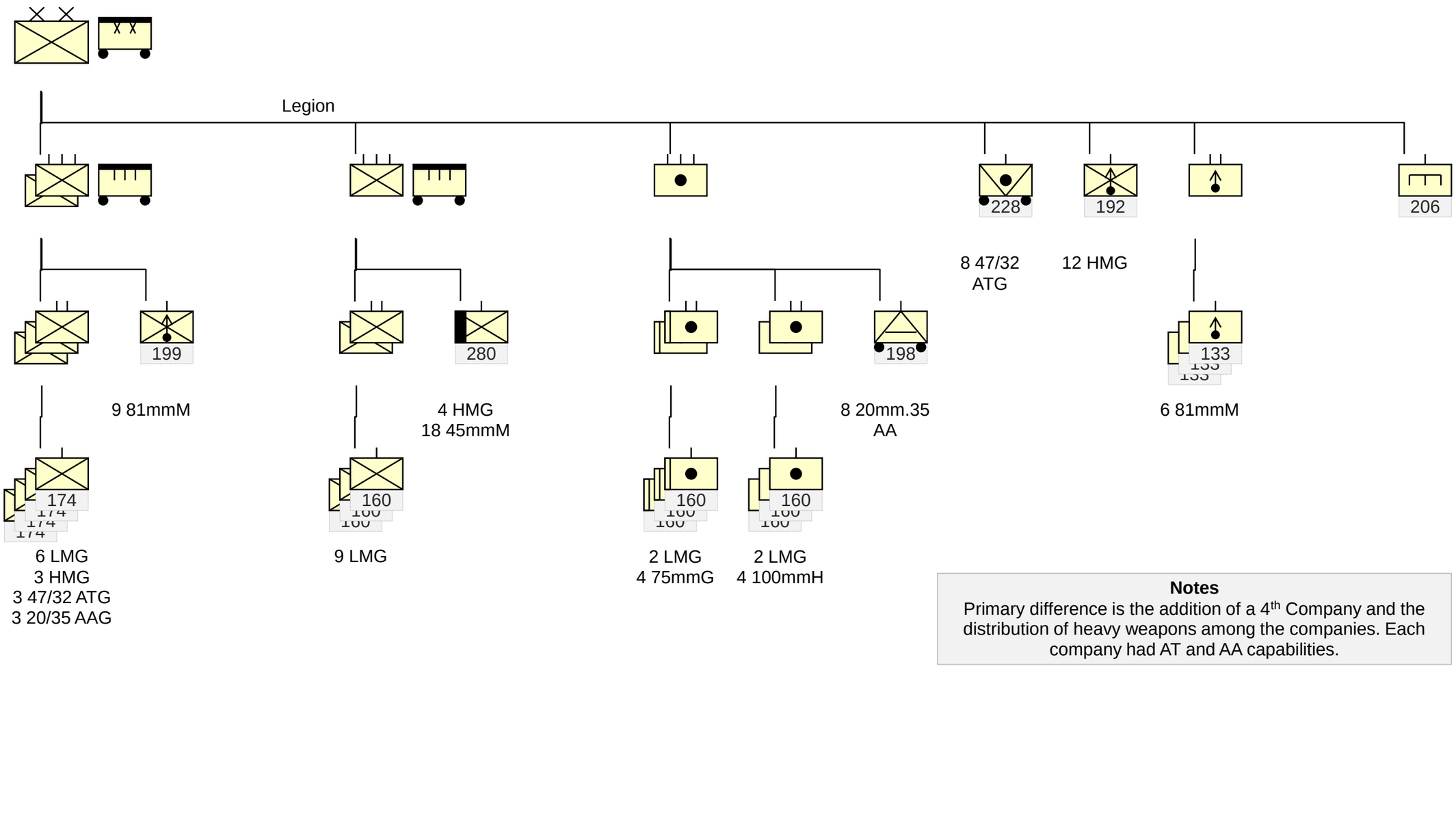


Infantry Division
The Division was truck mobile, however the trucks were not organic to the formation.

Notes
Primary difference is the addition of a 4th Company and the distribution of heavy weapons among the companies. Each company had AT and AA capabilities. There is no Legion or Bersaglieri battalion. A 88mm AA Battalion was added, this would often be used as an AT resource. The Mortar Battalion was removed.

ITALIAN INFANTRY DIVISION [IT-TYPE42m]
Metropolitan, 5 April 1941 (Oct-42 to Dec-43)

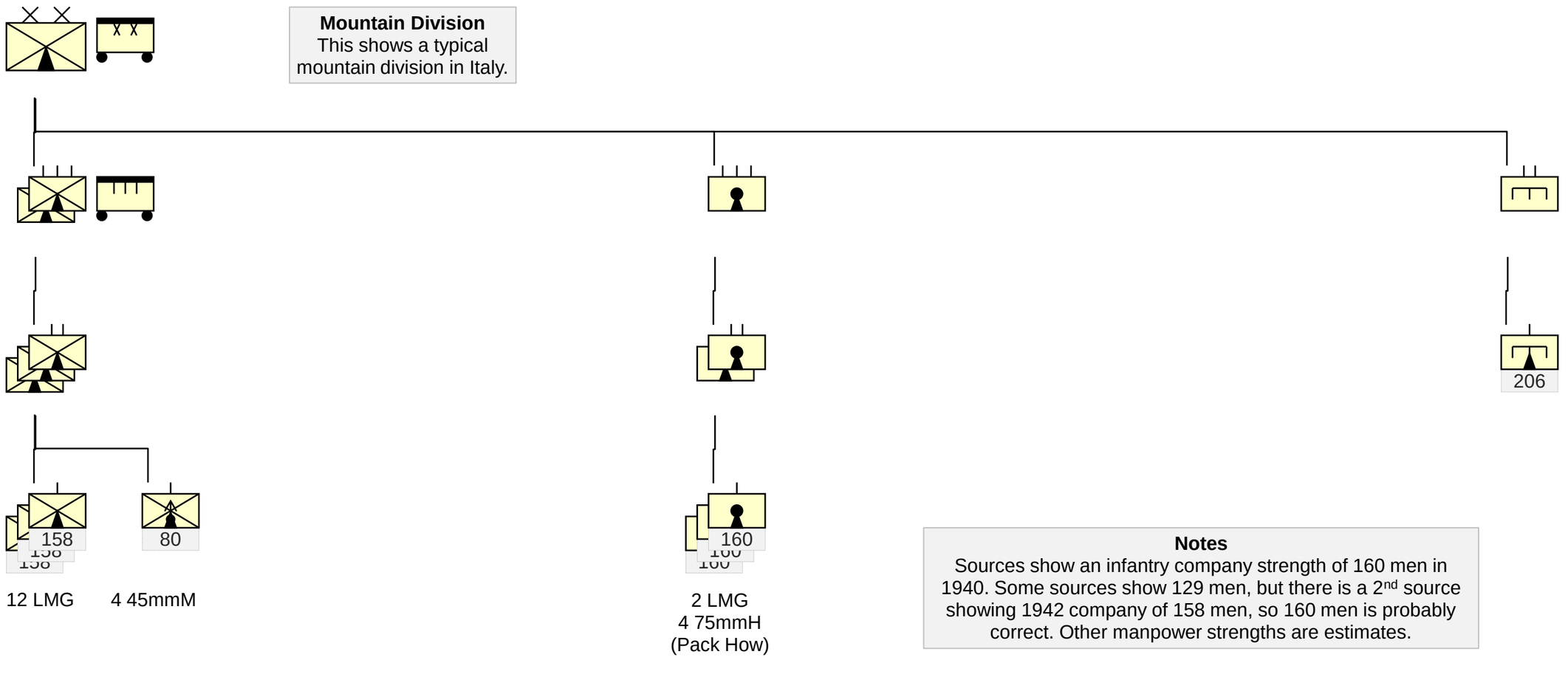
23 October 1942, Metropolitan (Italy)



Notes
Primary difference is the addition of a 4th Company and the distribution of heavy weapons among the companies. Each company had AT and AA capabilities.

ITALIAN MOUNTAIN DIVISION [IT-TYPE40m]
Metropolitan, 10 June 1940 (Sep-39 to Dec-41)

10th June 1940, Metropolitan (Italy)

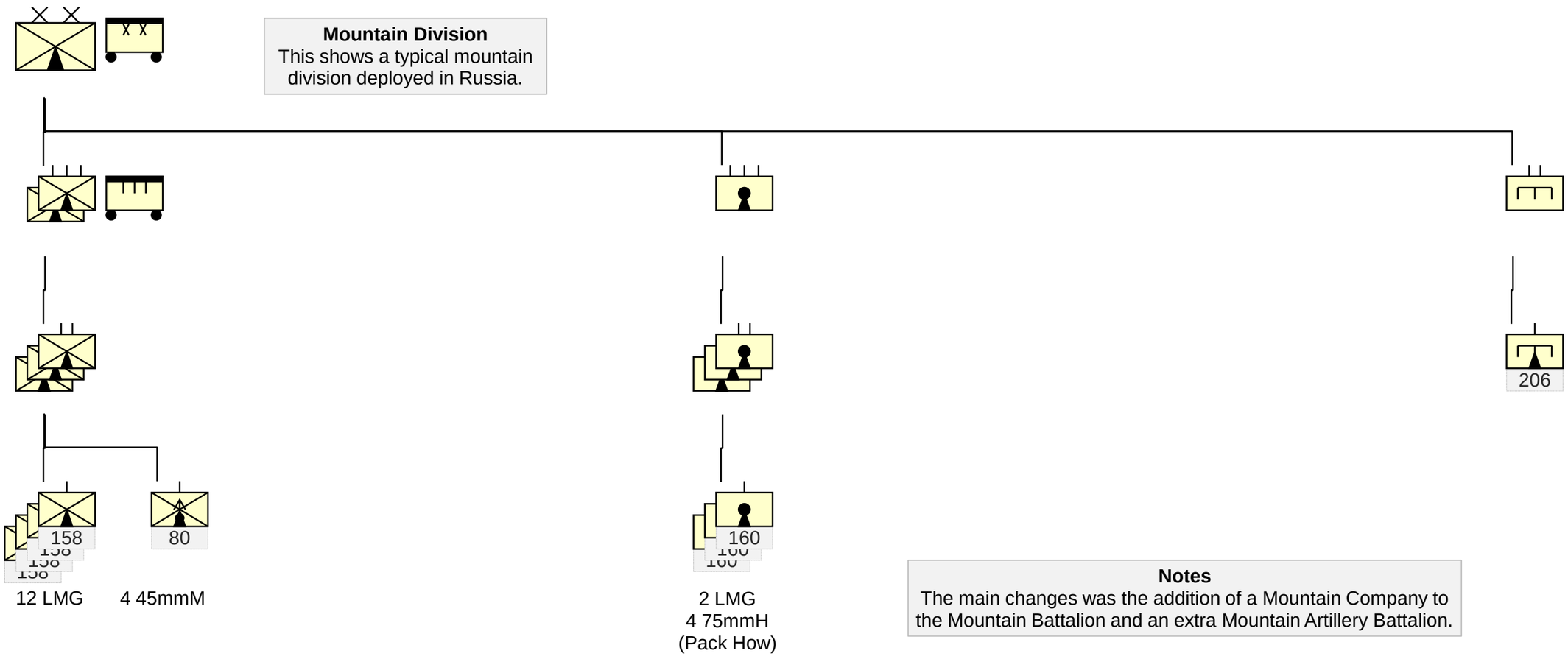


Mountain Division
This shows a typical mountain division in Italy.

Notes
Sources show an infantry company strength of 160 men in 1940. Some sources show 129 men, but there is a 2nd source showing 1942 company of 158 men, so 160 men is probably correct. Other manpower strengths are estimates.

ITALIAN MOUNTAIN DIVISION [IT-TYPE42r]
Russia, August 1942 (Jan-42 to Dec-43)

August 1942, Russian Front Organization

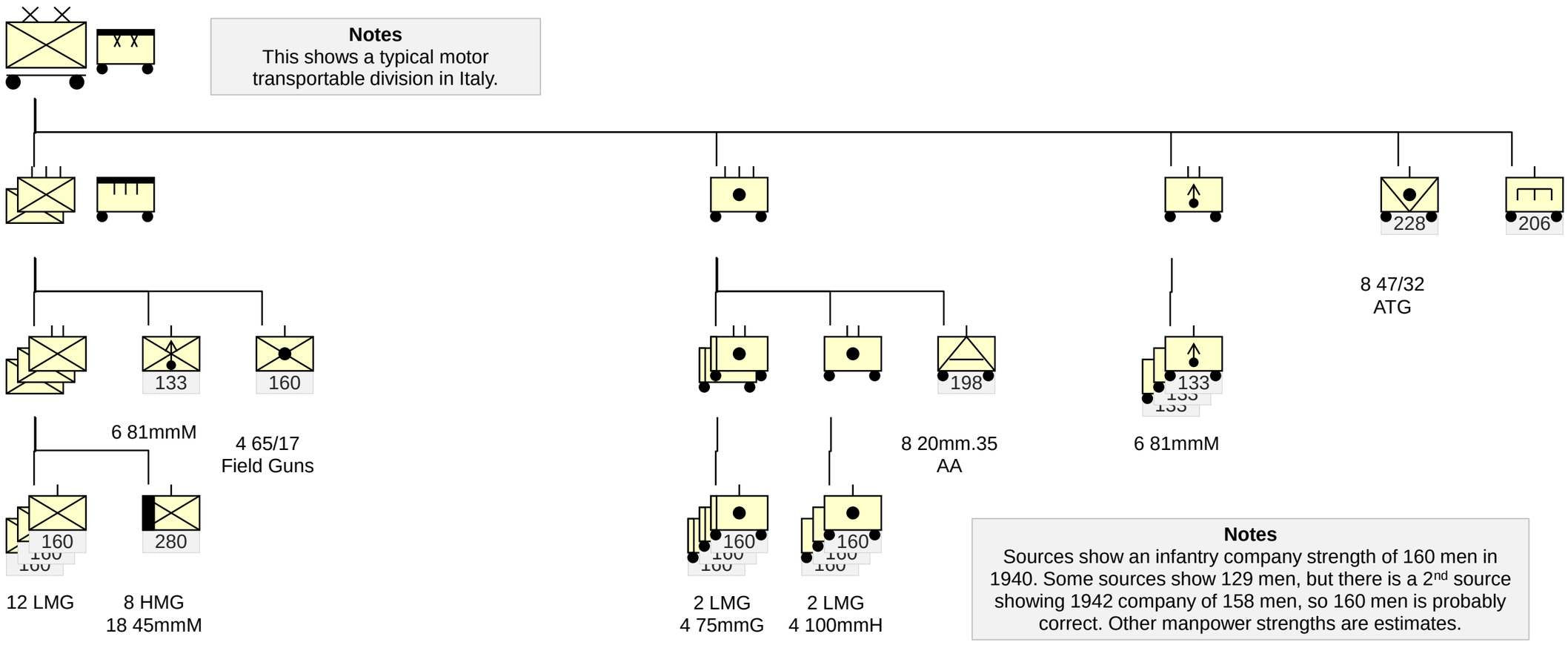


Italy

ITALIAN AUTOTRANSPORTABILE DIVISION [IT-TYPE40m]
Metropolitan, 10 June 1940 (Sep-39 to Dec-41)

10th June 1940, Metropolitan

From the beginning of the war, some infantry divisions were theoretically fully mechanized and were designated as motor-transportable divisions. Again, in practice, few units had the full complement of motor vehicles. Other than being transported by motor vehicle, these divisions were organized like a standard infantry division, with two exceptions. Motor-transportable divisions had a larger complement of mortars and they did not have a MVSN Legion.



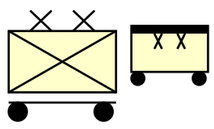
Notes
This shows a typical motor transportable division in Italy.

Notes
Sources show an infantry company strength of 160 men in 1940. Some sources show 129 men, but there is a 2nd source showing 1942 company of 158 men, so 160 men is probably correct. Other manpower strengths are estimates.

ITALIAN AUTOTRANSPORTABILE DIVISION [IT-TYPE40a.s]
North Africa, 5 April 1941 (Sep-39 to Mar-41)

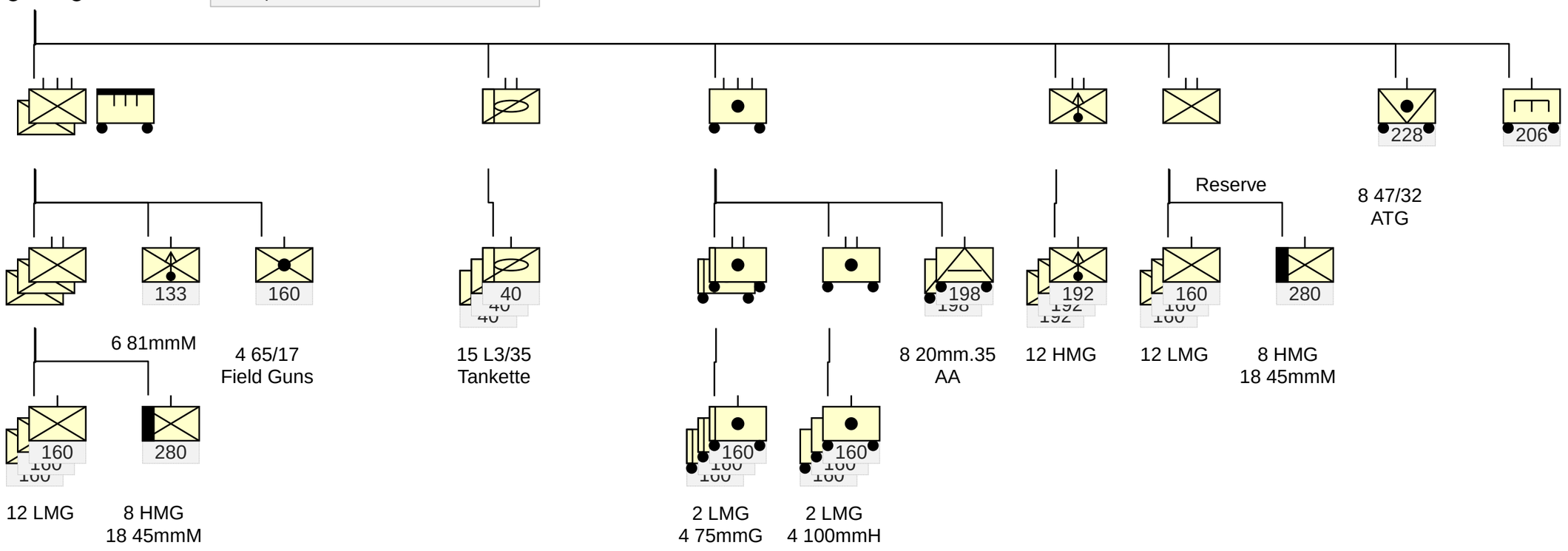
10th June 1940, North Africa

From the beginning of the war, some infantry divisions were theoretically fully mechanized and were designated as motor-transportable divisions. Again, in practice, few units had the full complement of motor vehicles. Other than being transported by motor vehicle, these divisions were organized like a standard infantry division, with two exceptions. Motor-transportable divisions had a larger complement of mortars and they did not have a MVSN Legion. The AUTOTRANSPORTABILE DIVISION's was allocated a Tank Battalion and a reserve infantry battalion.



Infantry Division
This shows a typical motor transportable division in North Africa

ITALIAN AUTOTRANSPORTABILE DIVISION [TYPE40a.s]
North Africa, 5 April 1941 (Sep-39 to Mar-41)

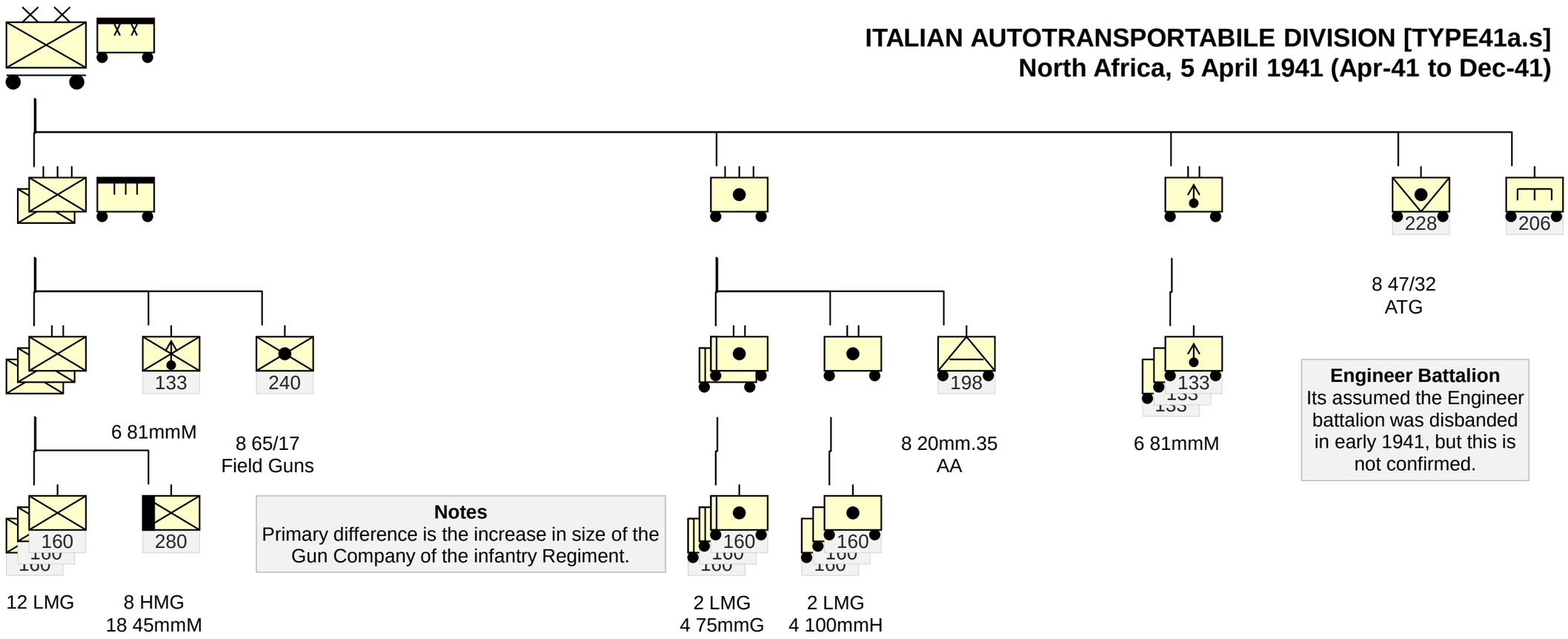


Notes
Sources show an infantry company strength of 160 men in 1940. Some sources show 129 men, but there is a 2nd source showing 1942 company of 158 men, so 160 men is probably correct. Other manpower strengths are estimates.

ITALIAN AUTOTRANSPORTABILE DIVISION [IT-TYPE41a.s]
North Africa, 5 April 1941 (Apr-41 to Dec-41)

5 April 1941, North Africa

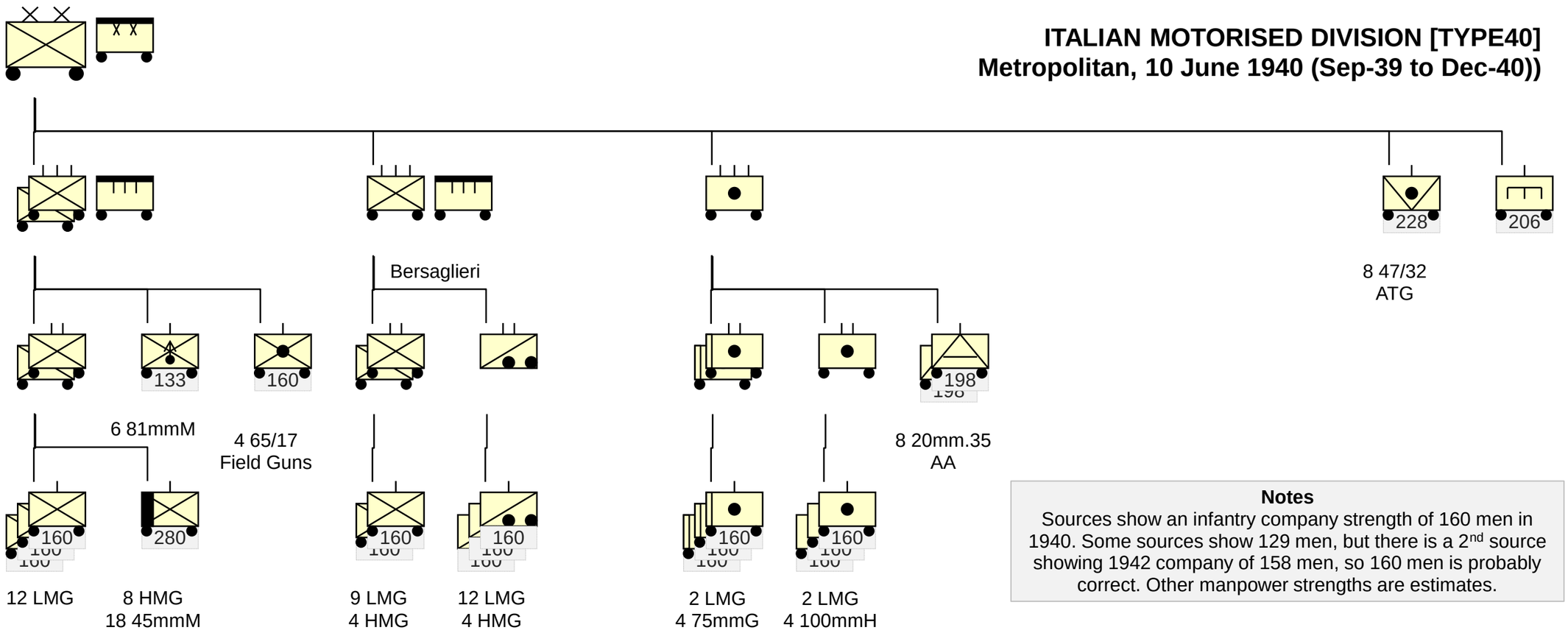
After the defeats during the end of 1940 and 1941 the AUTOTRANSPORTABILE DIVISIONs in Libya were organised in the same manner as those in the Metro region. The supply of motor vehicles was increased so there mobility was greatly improved. This trend continued until 1942 when they were converted into Motorised Divisions.



ITALIAN MOTORISED DIVISION [IT-TYPE40]
Metropolitan, 10 June 1940 (Sep-39 to Dec-40)

10th June 1940

At least one autotransportable division was fully motorised for the invasion of France, the 101st Trieste (mot) Division. However this was probabaly an ad-hoc arrangement rather than an official change in the structure of this type of division.

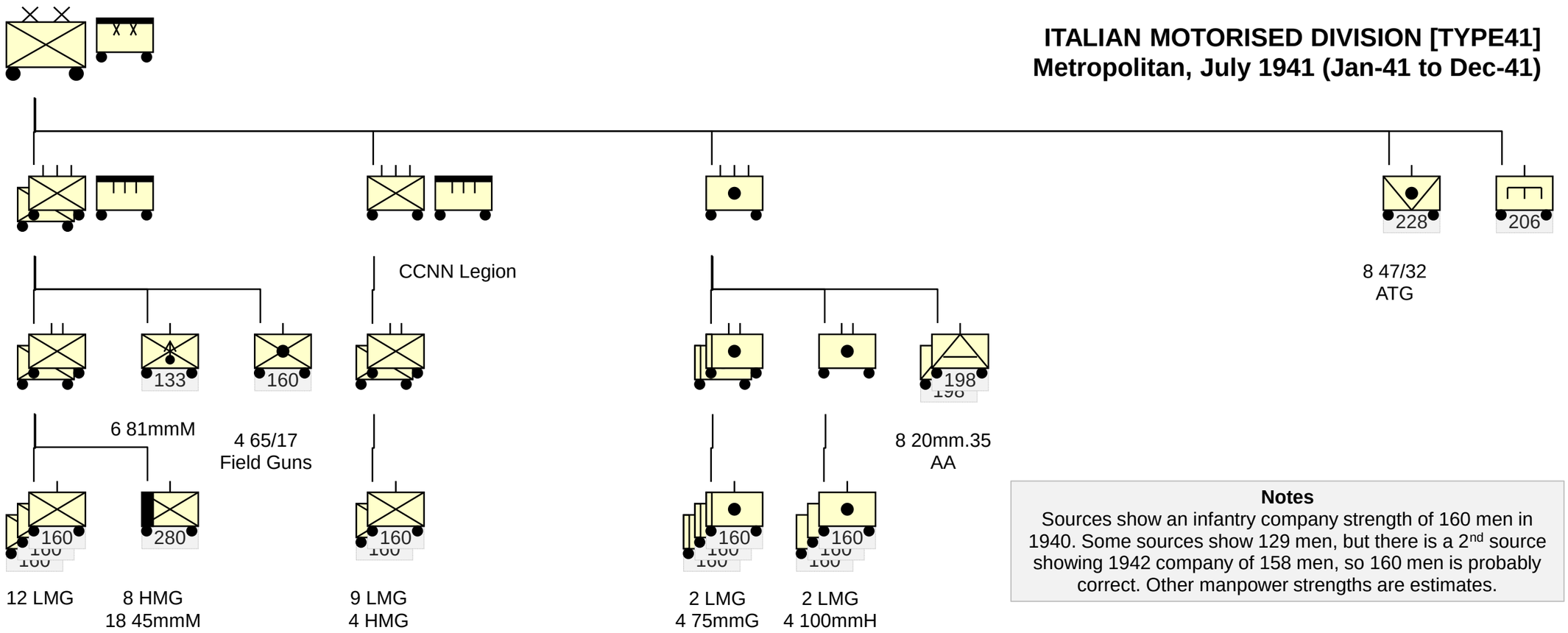


Notes
Sources show an infantry company strength of 160 men in 1940. Some sources show 129 men, but there is a 2nd source showing 1942 company of 158 men, so 160 men is probably correct. Other manpower strengths are estimates.

ITALIAN MOTORISED DIVISION IT-[TYPE41]
Metropolitan, July 1941 (Jan-41 to Dec-41)

10th June 1940

At least one autotransportable division was fully motorised for the invasion of France, the 101st Trieste (mot) Division. However this was probabaly an ad-hoc arrangement rather than an official change in the structure of this type of division.



Notes
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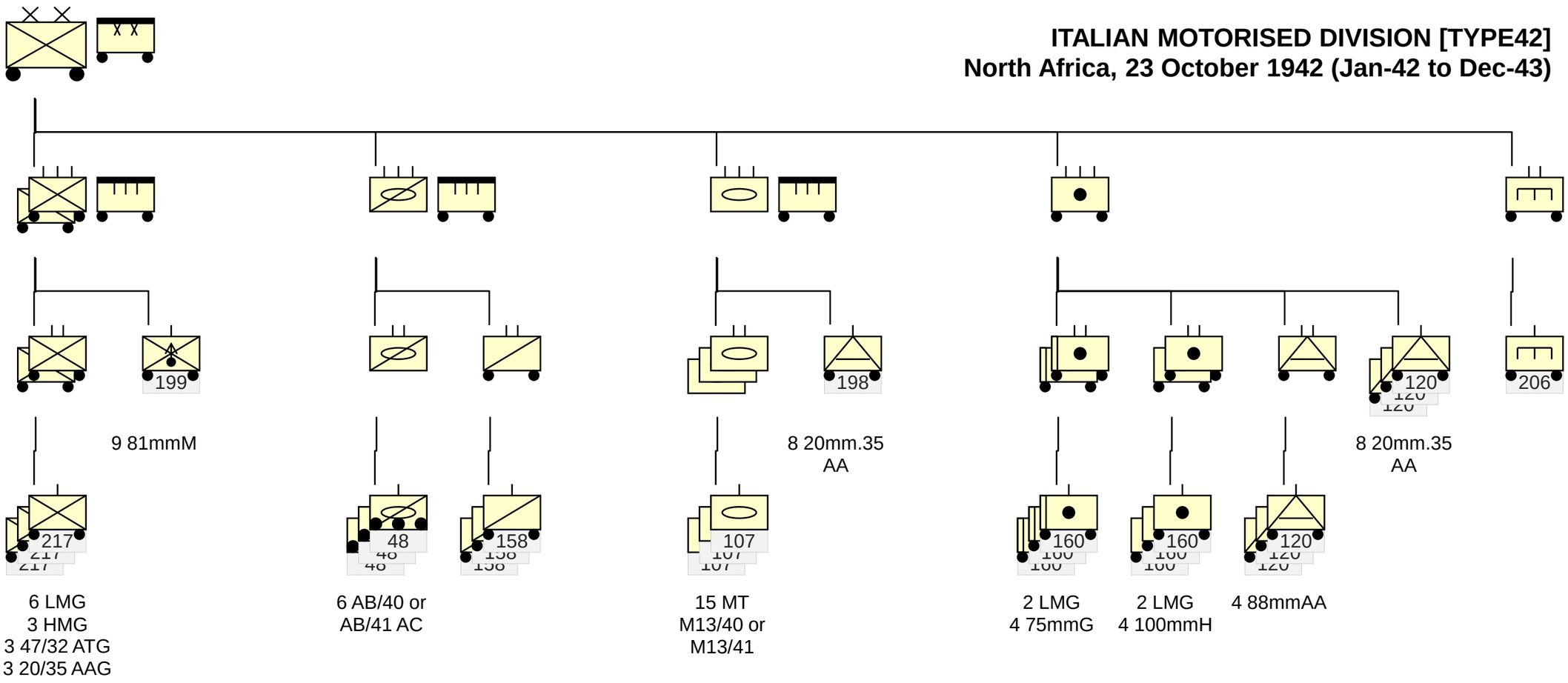
ITALIAN MOTORISED DIVISION [IT-TYPE42a], [IT-TYPE42b]
North Africa, 23 October 1942 (Jan-42 to Dec-43)

23 October 1942. North Africa

In 1942, the motor-transportable divisions in North Africa were upgraded to become "North African" type motorised divisions. In spite of the upgrade, these divisions were still not fully motorized. The divisions tended to rely primarily on non-divisional sources for transportation and were, therefore, only part-time motor-transportable.



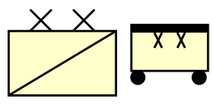
Notes
The Italian Motorised Infantry Division was closer to a mechanised formation. Well balanced, but lacking in a good tank and support heavy weapons.

Notes
Most Heavy weapons were distributed to the infantry Companies. The Bersaglieri Regiment was removed and replaced with an Armoured Recon Regiment. The Artillery Regiment was expanded to include a 88mm AA/AT Battalion. The Tank Regiment was upgraded and now equipped with medium tanks.

ITALIAN FAST DIVISION [IT-TYPE40]
Metropolitan, 10 June 1940 (Sep-39 to Dec-40)

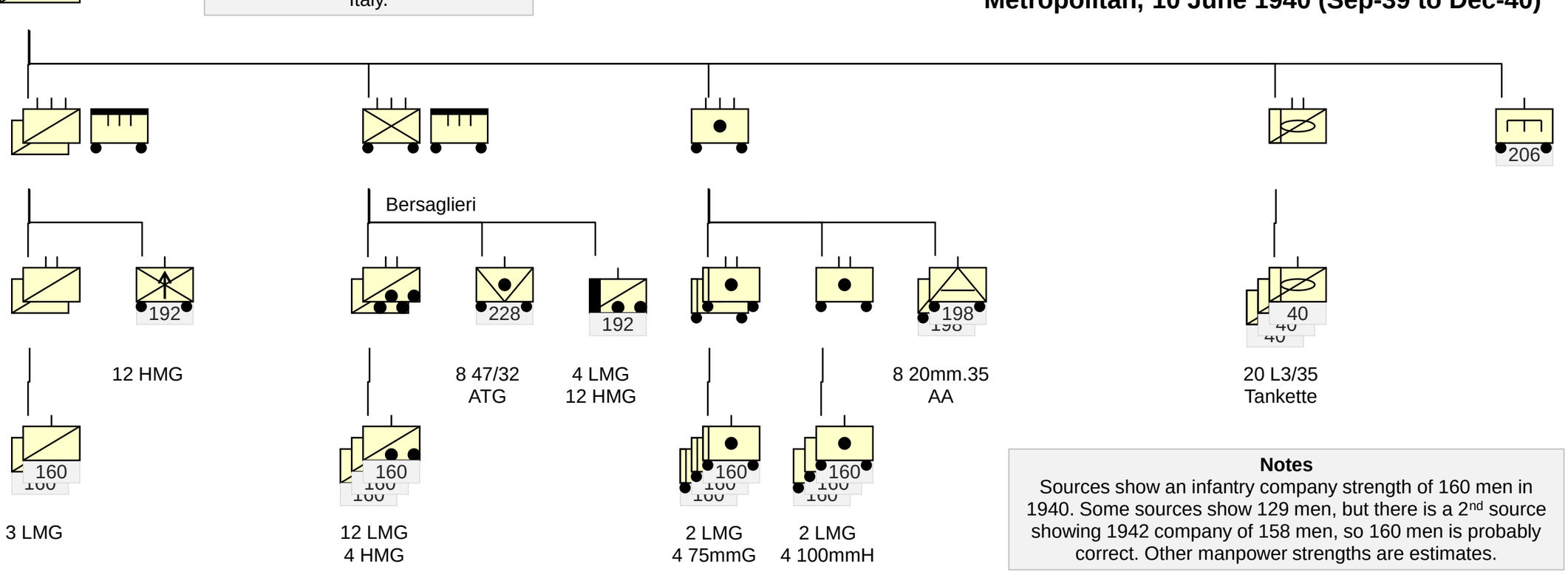
10th June 1940

Mobile (celere) divisions were cavalry divisions that had undergone a level of mechanization. Each division had two cavalry regiments, a highly-mobile infantry (Bersaglieri) regiment, an artillery regiment, and a light tank group.[5] The squadrons of the cavalry regiments were horse-mounted and, other than a motorcycle company, the Bersaglieri were issued with bicycles. The light tank group had a total of 61 tanks. The tanks were typically L3s or L6s.



Fast (cavalry) Division
This shows a typical fast division in Italy.

ITALIAN FAST DIVISION [TYPE40]
Metropolitan, 10 June 1940 (Sep-39 to Dec-40)



Notes
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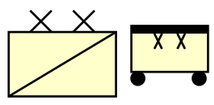
ITALIAN FAST DIVISION [IT-TYPE41]
Metropolitan, 5 April 1941 (Jan-41 to Dec-41)

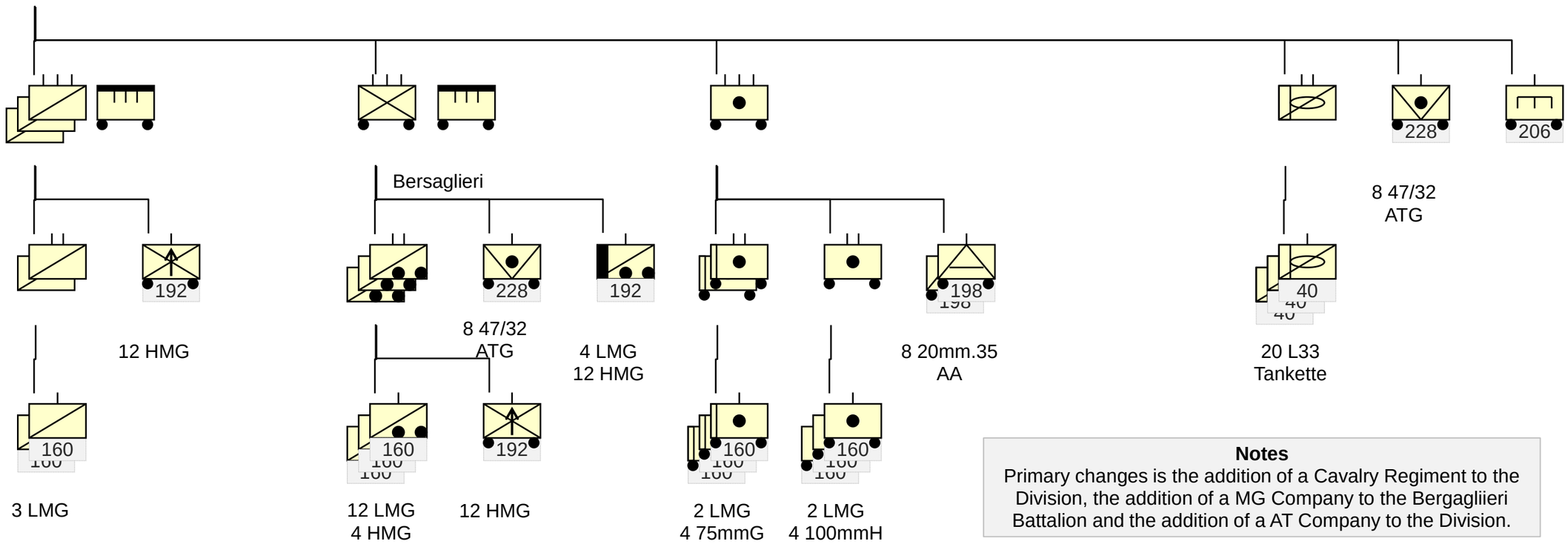
5 April 1941

In 1941 the Mobile (celere) divisions had additional anti-tank and machine guns formations added, as well as an increase in strength of the Bersaglieri Regiment. They did not service in libya due to their reliance on horse transports.



Fast (Cavalry) Division
This shows a typical fast division in Italy.

ITALIAN FAST DIVISION [TYPE41]
Metropolitan, 5 April 1941 (Jan-41 to Dec-41)

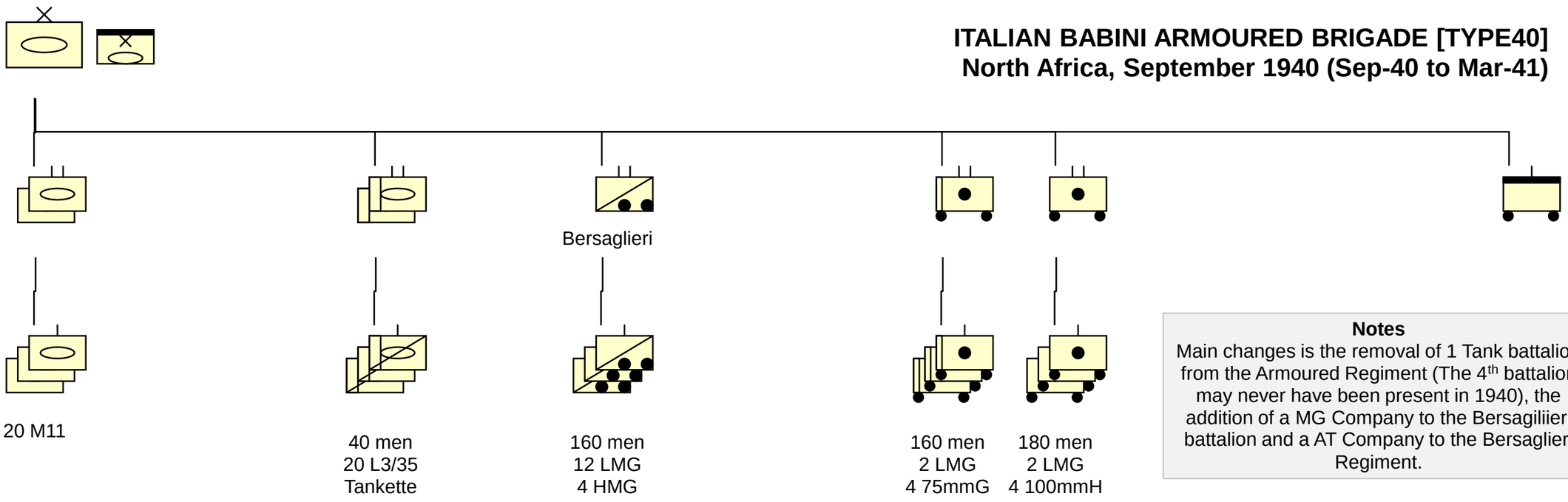


Notes
Primary changes is the addition of a Cavalry Regiment to the Division, the addition of a MG Company to the Bergagliieri Battalion and the addition of a AT Company to the Division.

ITALIAN BABINI ARMOURED BRIGADE [IT-TYPE40]
North Africa, September 1940 (Sep-40 to Mar-41)

September 1940

For the invasion of Egypt the Italian formed an ad-hoc Armoured Battalion. It lacked supporting formation and would of needed to work closely with an auto-transportable division in order to conduct any form of offensive operation.



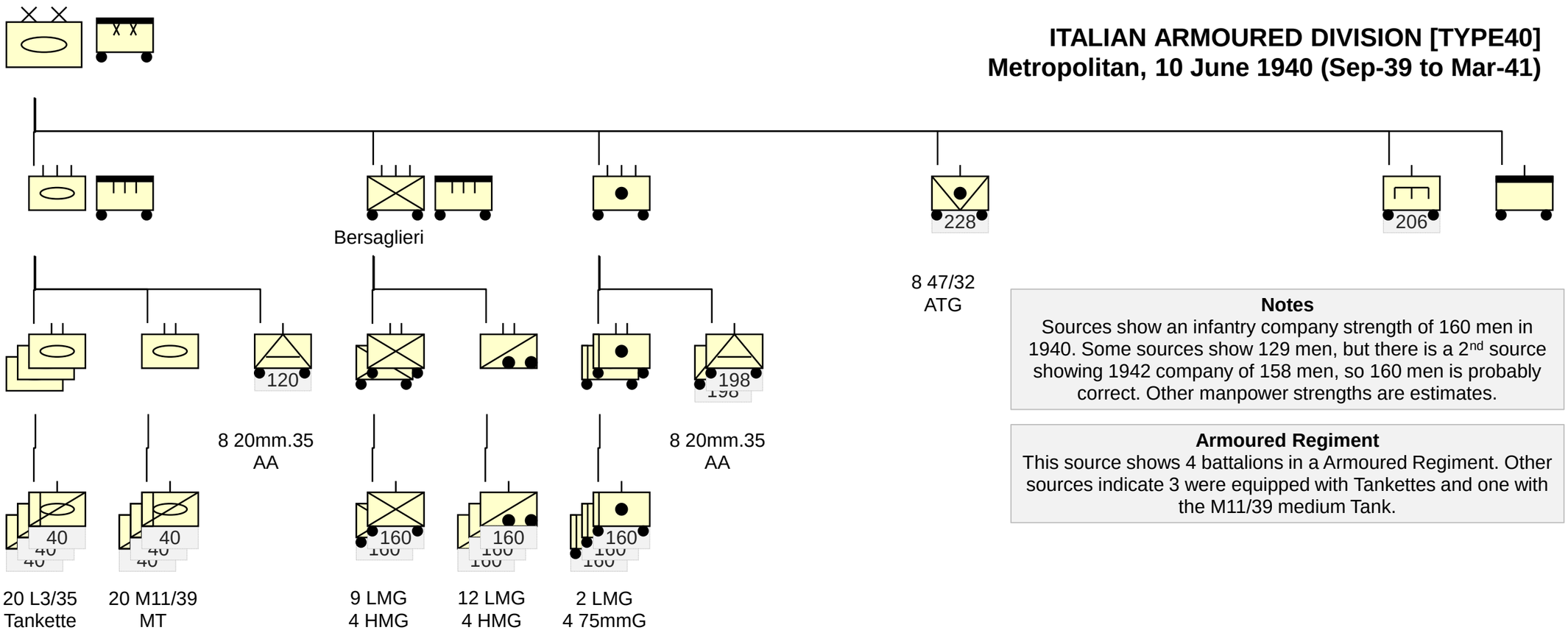
Notes

Main changes is the removal of 1 Tank battalion from the Armoured Regiment (The 4th battalion may never have been present in 1940), the addition of a MG Company to the Bersagliieri battalion and a AT Company to the Bersaglieri Regiment.

ITALIAN ARMOURED DIVISION [IT-TYPE40]
Metropolitan, 10 June 1940 (Sep-39 to Mar-41)

10th June 1940

By design, an armoured division included one tank regiment, one artillery regiment, one highly-mobile infantry (Bersaglieri) regiment, a divisional support and a mixed engineer company. The tank regiment could have between three and five tank battalions. At full strength, each battalion had 55 tanks. Initially only one armour division was formed in the Metro theatre, presumably for the invasion of france.



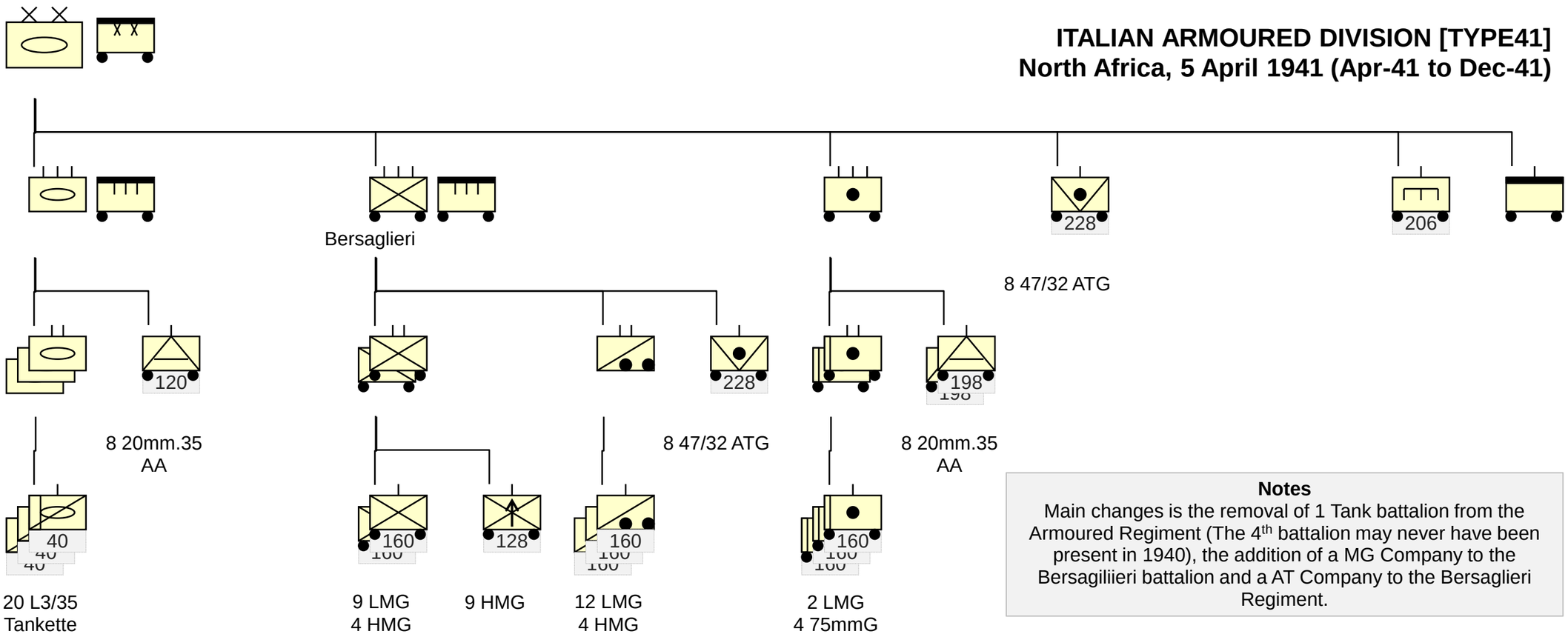
Notes
Sources show an infantry company strength of 160 men in 1940. Some sources show 129 men, but there is a 2nd source showing 1942 company of 158 men, so 160 men is probably correct. Other manpower strengths are estimates.

Armoured Regiment
This source shows 4 battalions in a Armoured Regiment. Other sources indicate 3 were equipped with Tankettes and one with the M11/39 medium Tank.

ITALIAN ARMOURED DIVISION [IT-TYPE41]
North Africa, 5 April 1941 (Apr-41 to Dec-41)

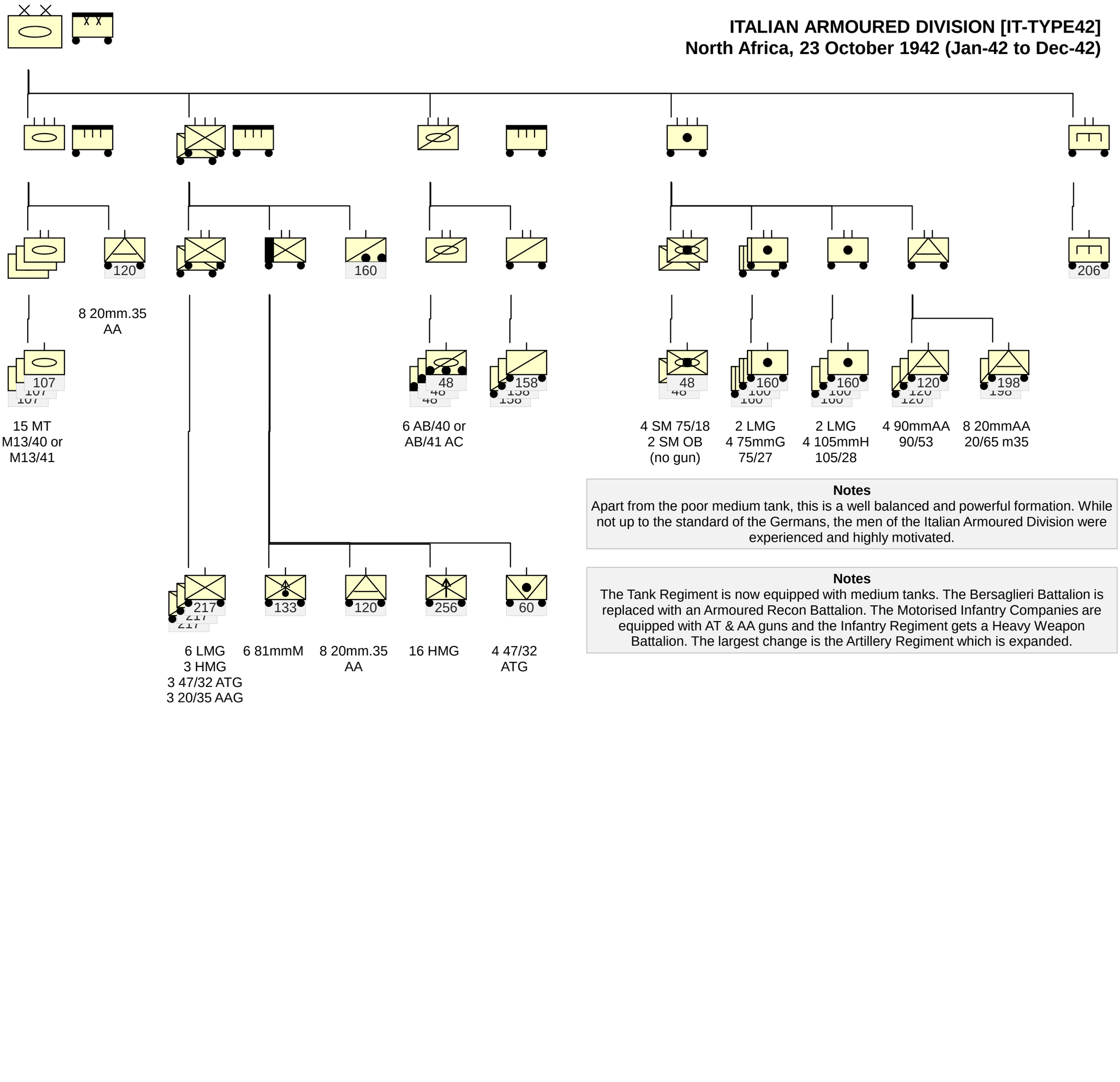
5 April 1941

After the defeats in December 1940 to May 1941 the Italians decided to form armoured divisions in Libya. Initially lacking a good medium tank, it lacked the necessary armoured punch required.



ITALIAN ARMOURED DIVISION [IT-TYPE42]
North Africa, 23 October 1942 (Jan-42 to Dec-42)

23 October 1942, North Africa

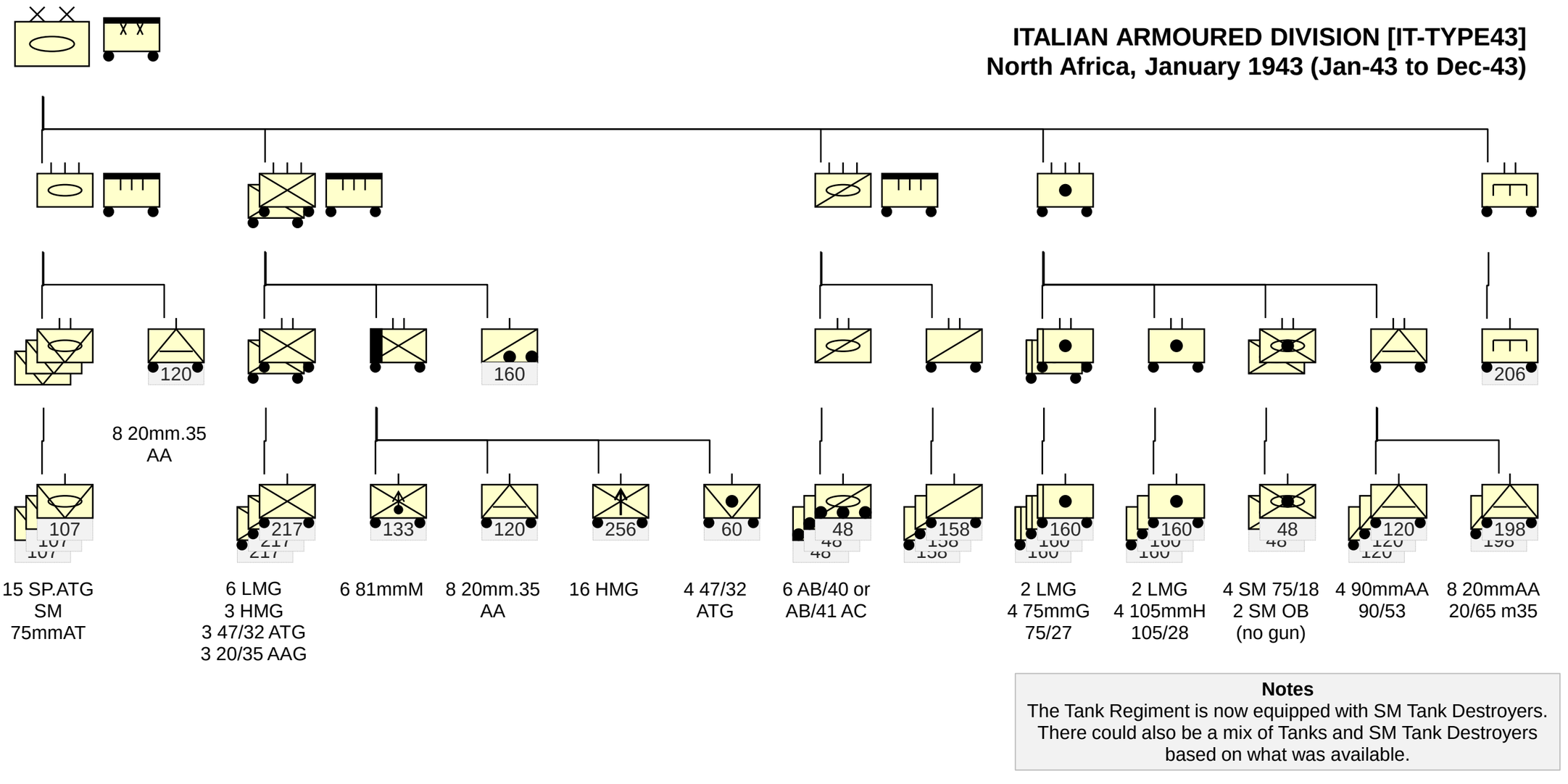


Notes
Apart from the poor medium tank, this is a well balanced and powerful formation. While not up to the standard of the Germans, the men of the Italian Armoured Division were experienced and highly motivated.

Notes
The Tank Regiment is now equipped with medium tanks. The Bersaglieri Battalion is replaced with an Armoured Recon Battalion. The Motorised Infantry Companies are equipped with AT & AA guns and the Infantry Regiment gets a Heavy Weapon Battalion. The largest change is the Artillery Regiment which is expanded.

ITALIAN ARMOURED DIVISION [IT-TYPE43]
North Africa, January 1943 (Jan-43 to Dec-43)

19 February 1943, Tunisia, Sicily & Italy



Notes
The Tank Regiment is now equipped with SM Tank Destroyers. There could also be a mix of Tanks and SM Tank Destroyers based on what was available.

JAPANAESE UNITS

GENERAL

The Japanese Army was first and foremost an infantry force which used some armour, particularly in China and to some extent in Malaya and Burma. The amount of armour used in South East Asia and the Pacific was however, very small, with approximately a regiment in Burma, and a Battalion in the Phillipines in 1944. The Japanese also used some airborne forces, particularly against Java, although by 1943 airborne operations were limited to small raids since the Allies had air superiority.

It should be noted that the Japanese fielded a very efficient marine arm, the Special Naval Landing Force (S.N.F.L.), which operated its own armour and paratroops as well as some artillery.

One of the most remarkable features of the Japanese Army was its equipment. This was generally bad. The infantry used two calibres of rifle, with 2-3 models of each, and similarly with the machine guns, there were two or three models of each calibre. No SMG was ever issued, and the pistols used were of very poor design.

Artillery of over 150mm was almost totally static, and much of the field artillery was obsolete.

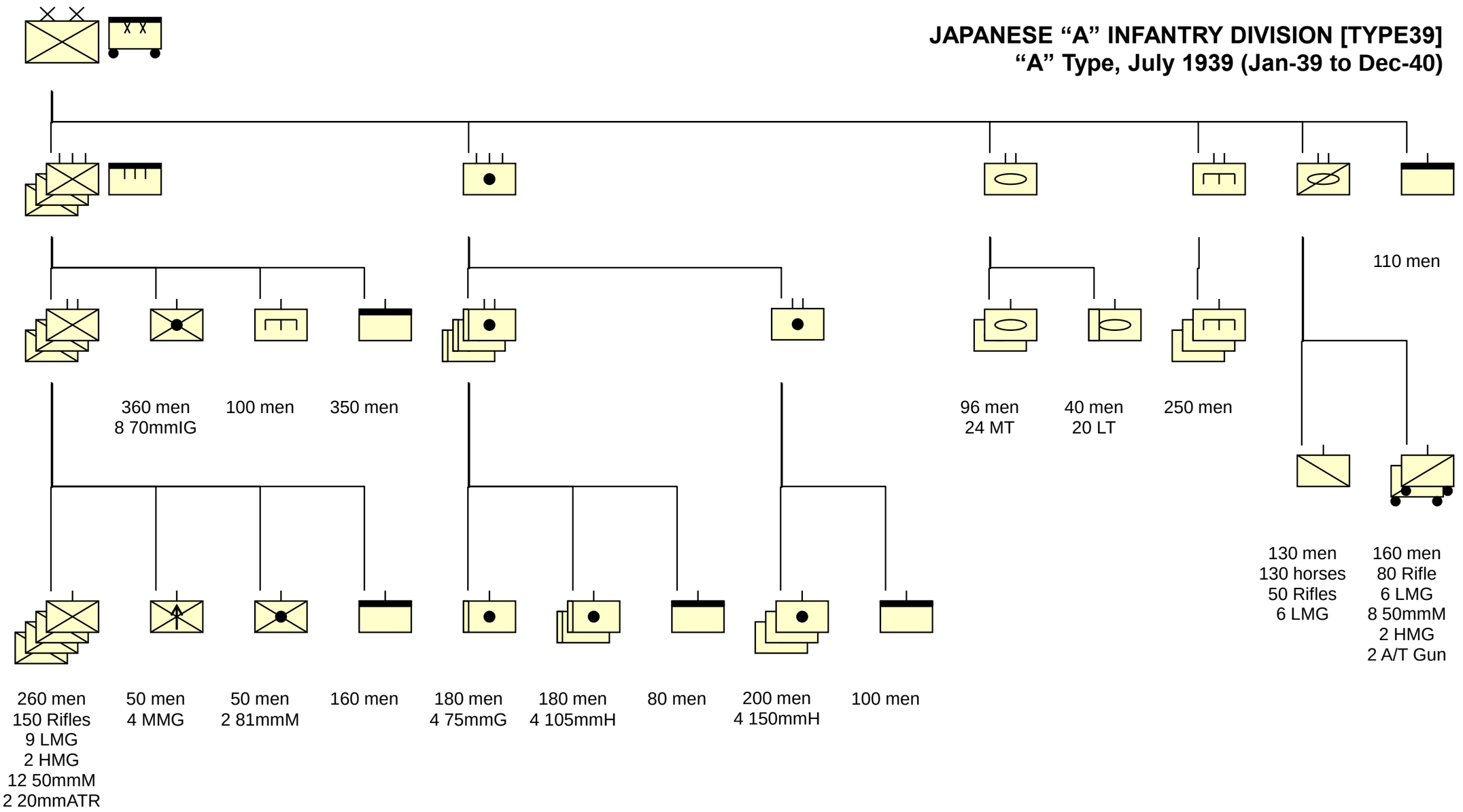
Armour was designed to 1940 standards, and all tanks were inferior to the M4 Sherman to a very marked amount. With all these disadvantages, the Japanese managed to seize most of South East Asia, China and the Eastern Pacific, and hold it against the combined American and British Commonwealth forces for over three years. Their skill and courage can only be applauded.

Finally, a note on the charts given. These are official Japanese organisations, however, since the army was spread so thin, trying to hold such huge areas, the only absolutely accurate organisation is that of the constituent Battalions although variations do exist here as well.

JAPANESE “A” INFANTRY DIVISION [TYPE39]
“A” Type, July 1939 (Jan-39 to Dec-40)

July 1939, “A” Type

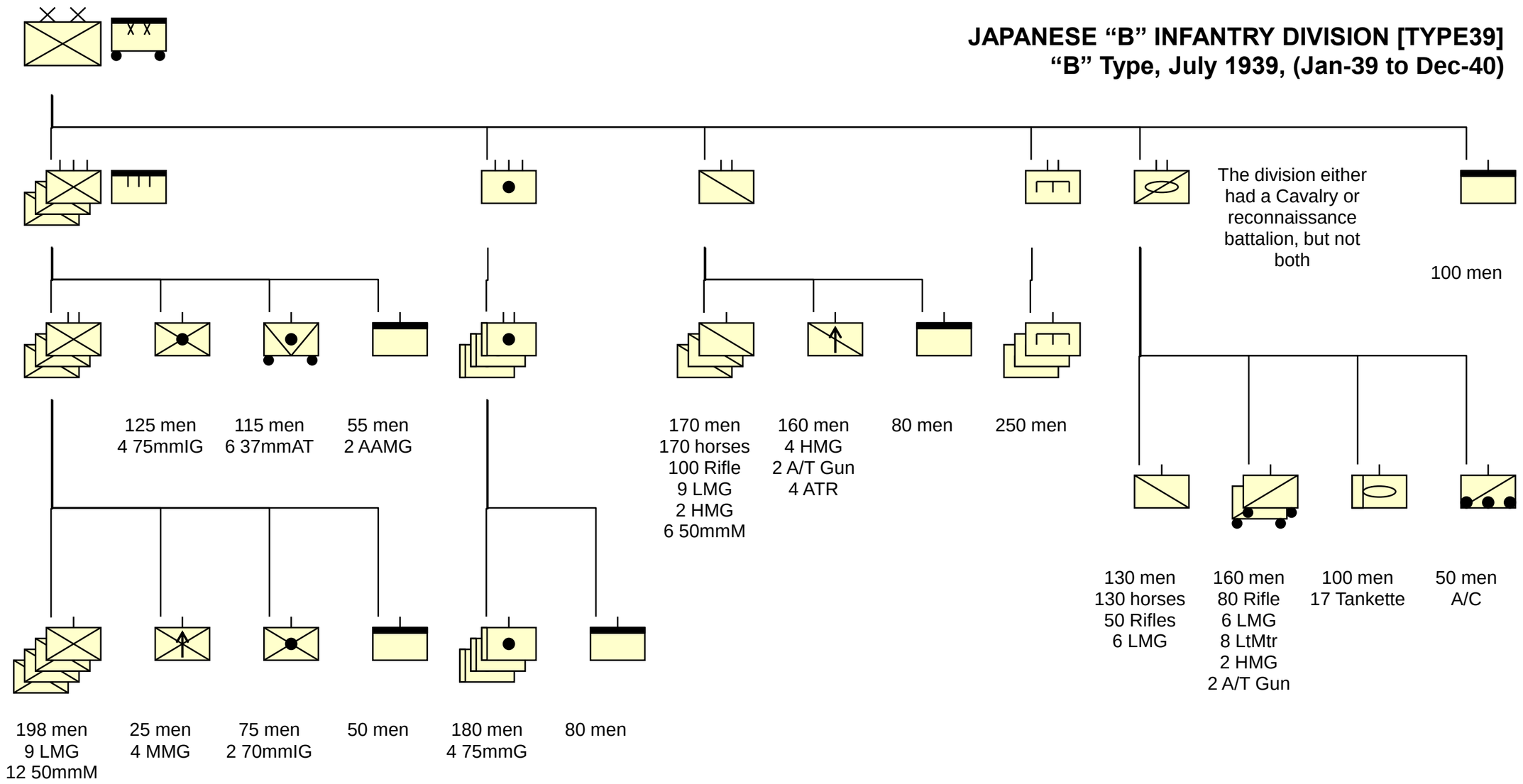
The Japanese classed their formations as “A”, “B” and “C”, with “A” meaning the formation was reinforced and had better equipment. The classes were regimental, so a Division could find itself with a “A” class infantry regiment and a “B” class artillery regiment. This represents a reinforced division deployed against the Russians, most of which were Guards.



JAPANESE “B” INFANTRY DIVISION [TYPE39]
“B” Type, July 1939, (Jan-39 to Dec-40)

July 1939, “B” Type

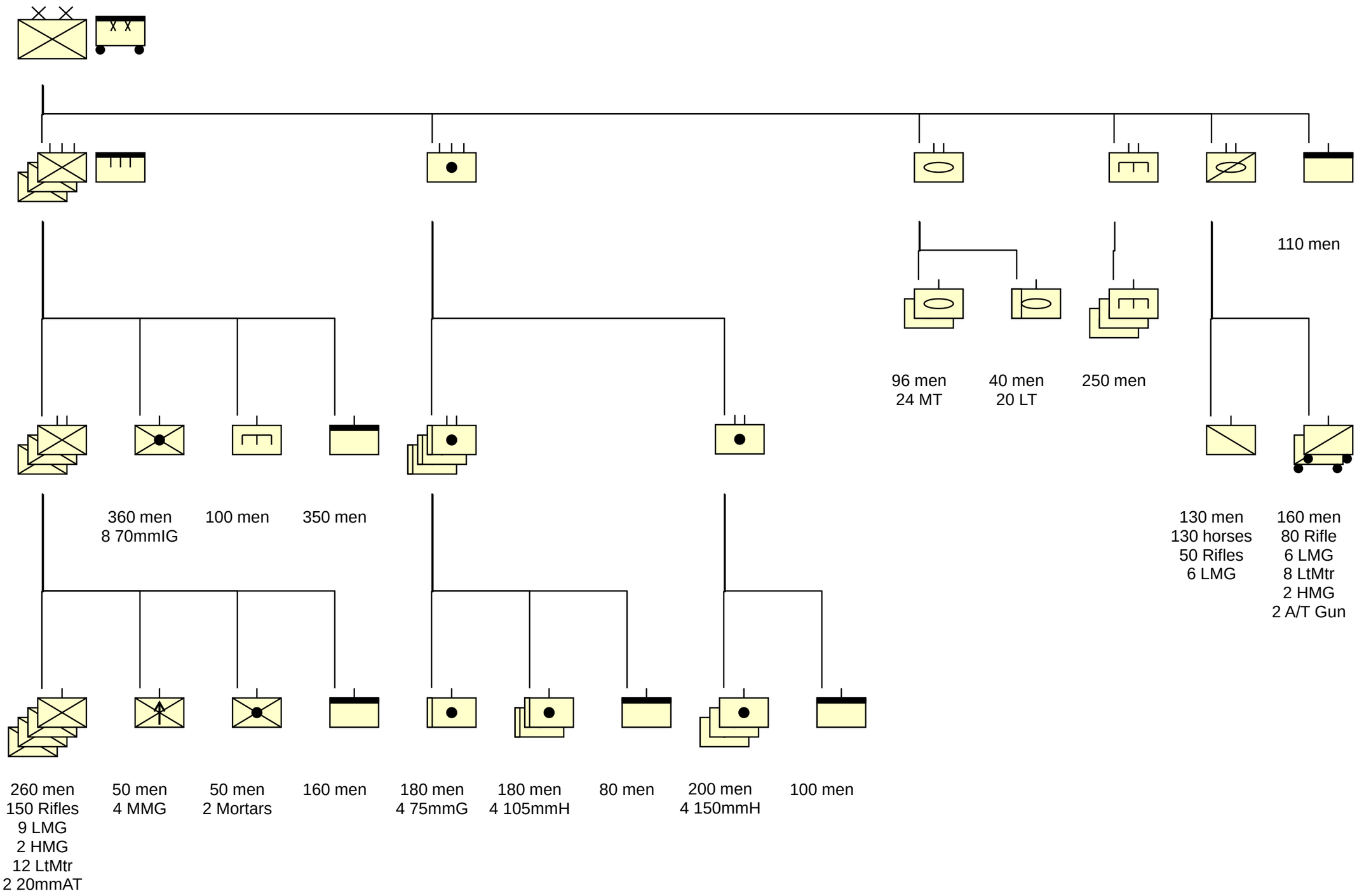
The Japanese classed their formations as “A”, “B” and “C”, with “A” meaning the formation was reinforced and had better equipment. The classes were regimental, so a Division could find itself with a “A” class infantry regiment and a “B” class artillery regiment. This represents a standard division deployed against the Russians.



JAPANESE “A” INFANTRY DIVISION [TYPE41]
“A” Type, December 1941 (Jan-41 to Aug-45)

December 1941, “A” Type

The Japanese classed their formations as “A”, “B” and “C”, with “A” meaning the formation was reinforced and had better equipment. The classes were regimental, so a Division could find itself with a “A” class infantry regiment and a “B” class artillery regiment. This represents Guards infantry division, of which one served in Malaysia. In 1941 the infantry company strength was reduced, however this did not affected the Guards divisions.

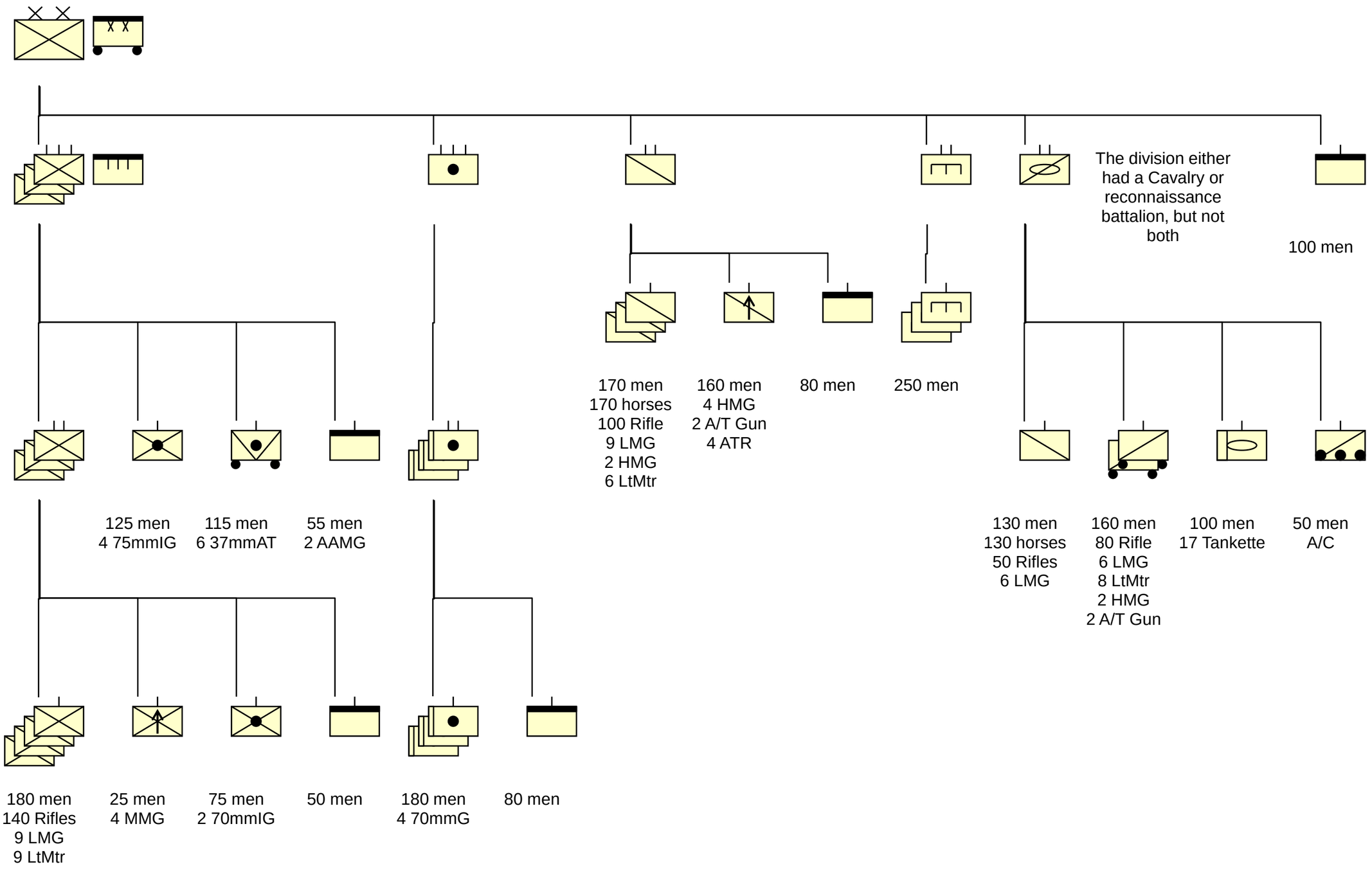


Infantry Division (A Type 1941)	
Rifles	10000
LMG	405
HMG	112
Light Mortars	460
20mm ATR	75
37mmAT/45mmAT	40
70mmIG	36
75mmIG	24
75mmG	12
105mmH	24
150mmH	12
Light Tanks	20
Medium Tanks	48
A/C or Tankettes	12
MT	500
Horses	10000

JAPANESE “B” INFANTRY DIVISION [TYPE41]
“B” Type, December 1941 (Jan-41 to Aug-45)

December 1941, “B” Type

The Japanese classed their formations as “A”, “B” and “C”, with “A” meaning the formation was reinforced and had better equipment. The classes were regimental, so a Division could find itself with a “A” class infantry regiment and a “B” class artillery regiment. This represents a standard infantry division which would of faced the Americans in the Phillipines. The primary change was a reduction in strength of the infantry company, reducing the number of grenade launchers, or light mortars. Otherwise the main difference was equipment availability.

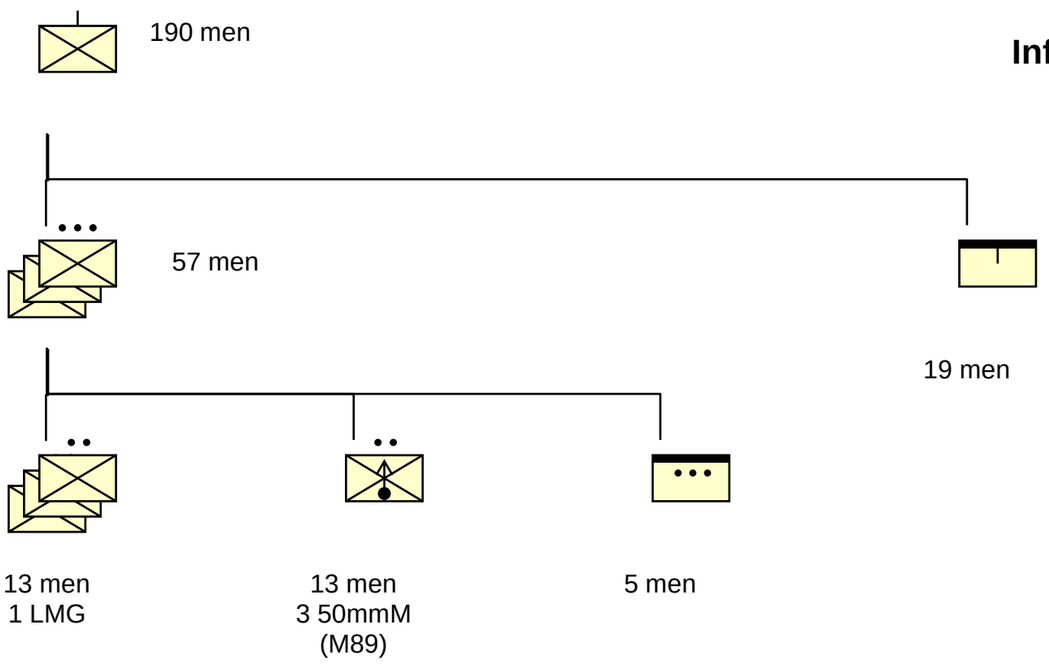


Infantry Division (B Type 1941)	
Rifles	9000
LMG	382
HMG	76
Light Mortars	240
20mm ATR	18
37mmAT/45mmAT	22
70mmIG	18
75mmIG	12
75mmG	36
A/C or Tankettes	7

JAPANESE Infantry Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Regiment (Type A1), Infantry Division October 1940

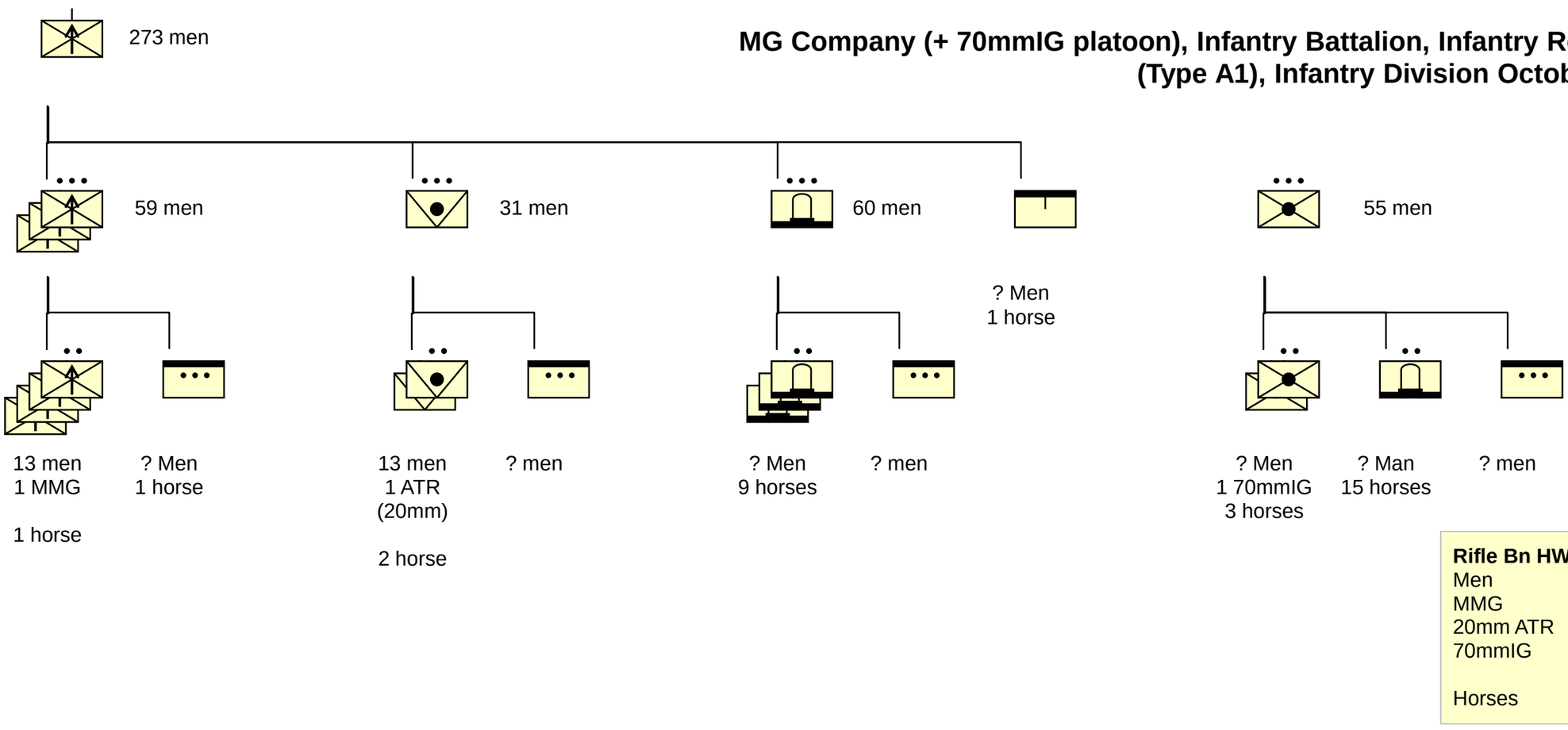
Overview

This comes from the www.niehorster.org site and does not align with a number of other sources used in the divisional TO&E's. Nonetheless it provided a detailed view of these formations and is included to provide readers a view of how the companies were structured.



Infantry Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Regiment (Type A1), Infantry Division October 1940

Rifle Coy (Type A1), 41	
Men	190
LMG	9
50mmM	3



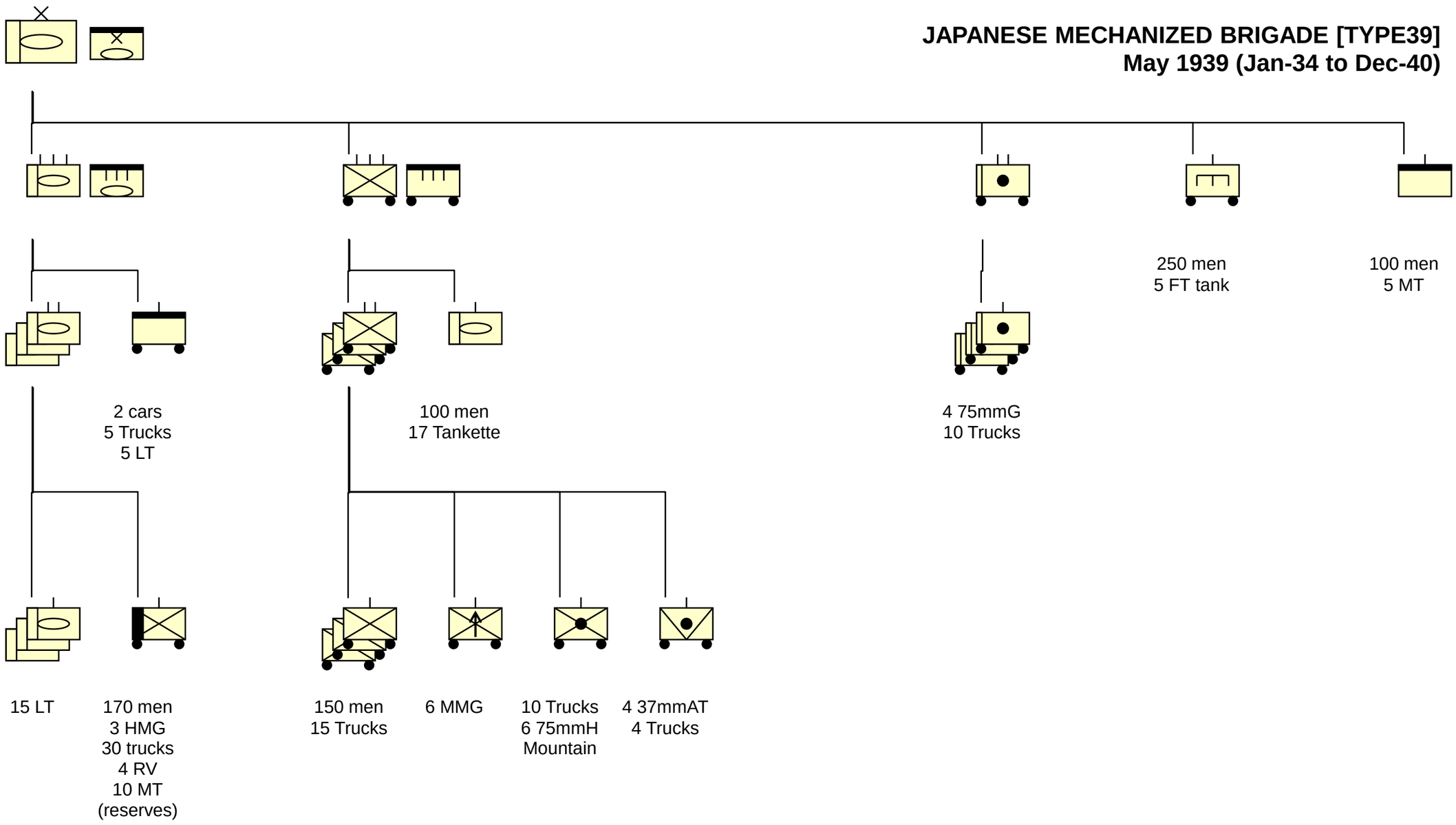
MG Company (+ 70mmIG platoon), Infantry Battalion, Infantry Regiment (Type A1), Infantry Division October 1940

Rifle Bn HW 40	
Men	328
MMG	12
20mm ATR	2
70mmIG	2
Horses	67

JAPANESE MECHANIZED BRIGADE [TYPE39]
May 1939 (Jan-34 to Dec-40)

Kungchuling Mechanized Brigade, July 1939

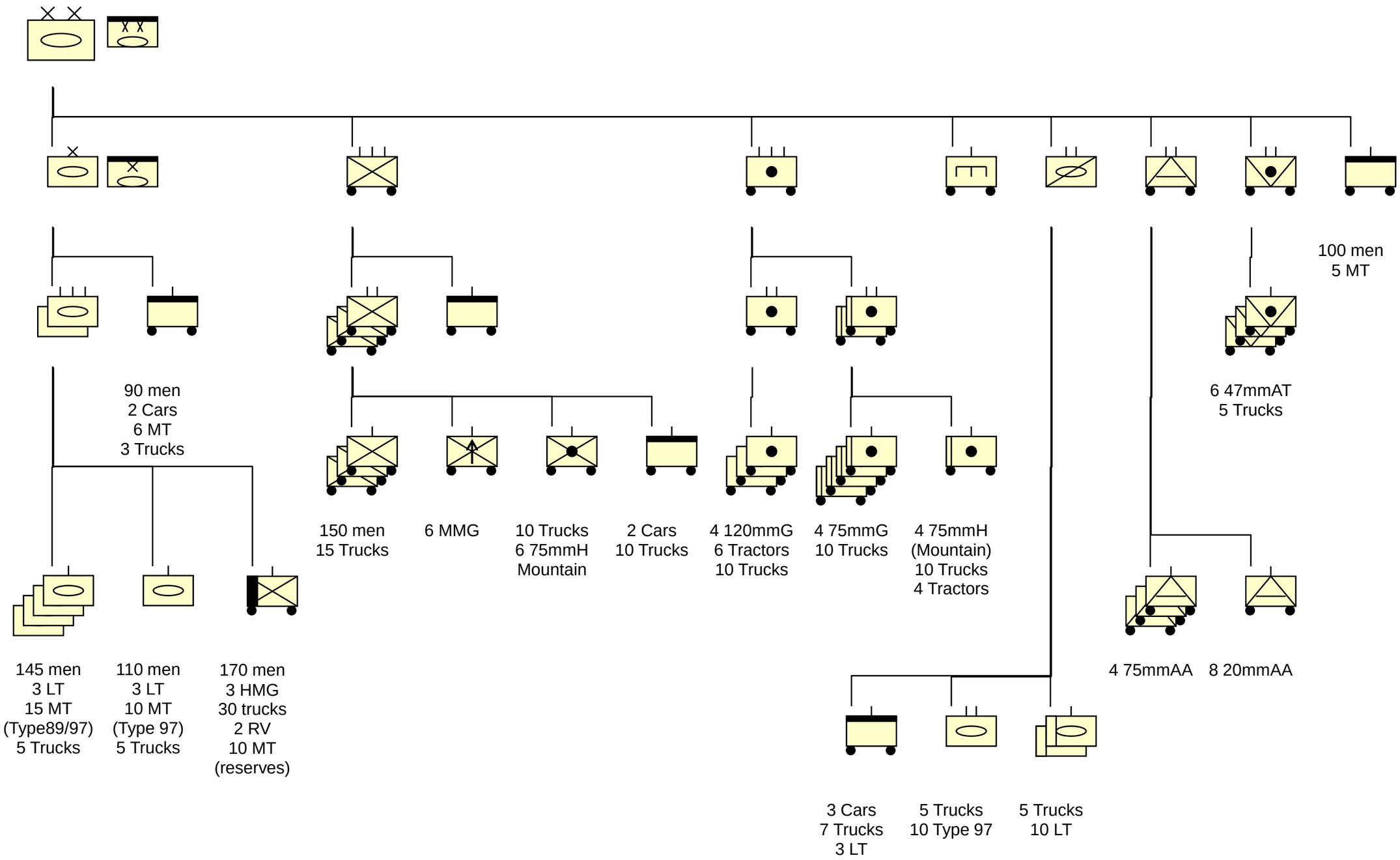
The largest armoured formation the Japanese possessed in 1939 was a Mechanised brigade.



JAPANESE ARMOURED DIVISION [TYPE39]
May 1939 (Jan-39 to Dec-41)

Armoured Division, September 1939

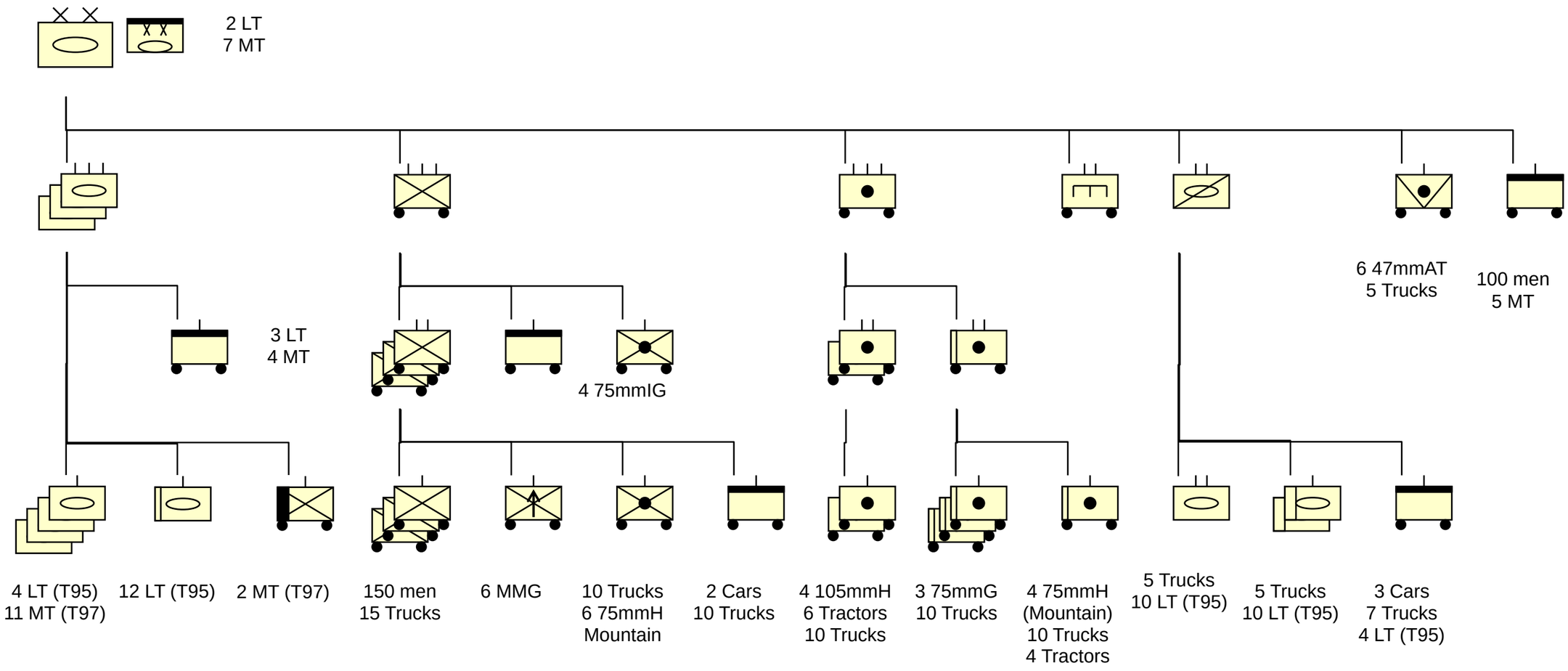
After the defeat against the Russians the Japanese formed an pseudo Armoured Division. Prior to this the largest armoured formation was a Brigade, The Kunchuling Mechanised Brigade.



JAPANESE 3rd ARMOURED DIVISION [TYPE44]
May 1939 (Jan-39 to Dec-41)

Armoured Division, September 1939

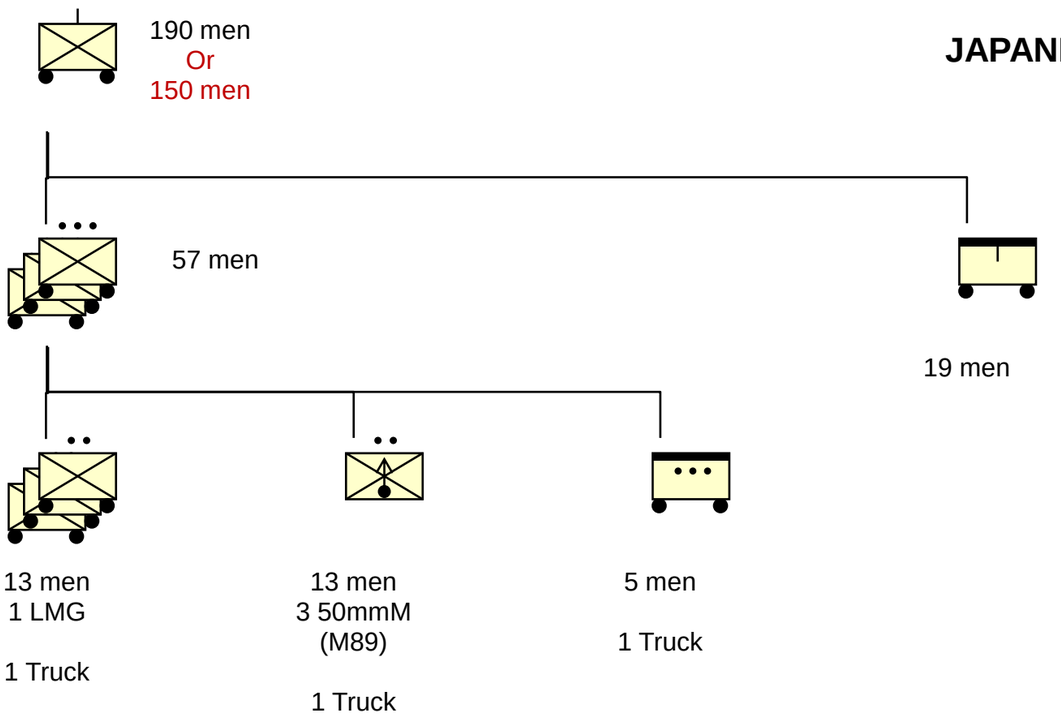
The first formal tank divisions were raised in 1942. This shows the 3rd armoured division..



JAPANESE Motorised Infantry Company, Motorised Infantry Battalion, Motorised Infantry Regiment, Armoured Division October 1939

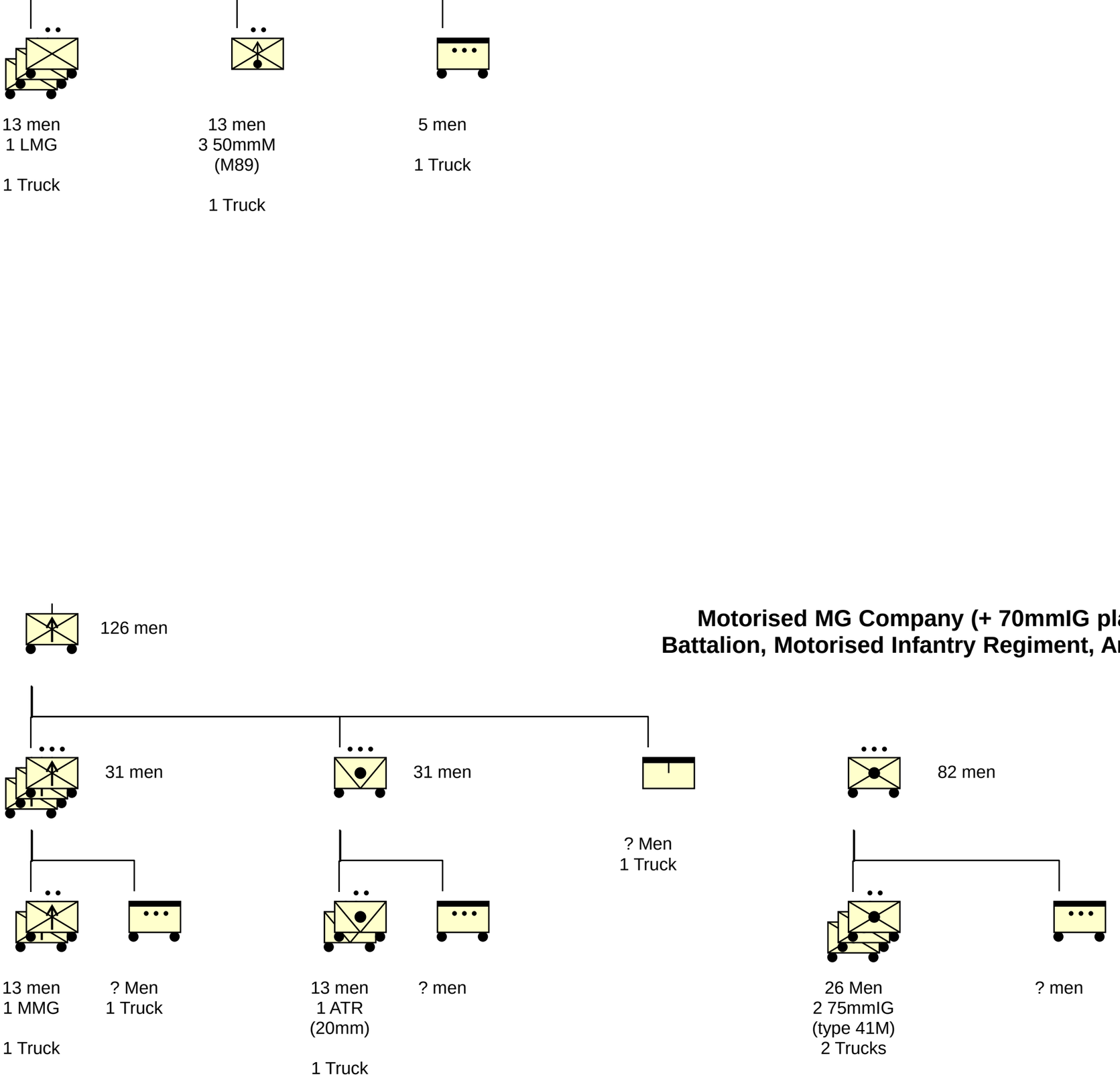
Overview

This comes from the www.niehorster.org site and does not align with a number of other sources used in the divisional TO&E's. Nonetheless it provided a detailed view of these formations and is included to provide readers a view of how the companies were structured.



JAPANESE Motorised Infantry Company, Motorised Infantry Battalion, Motorised Infantry Regiment, Armoured Division October 1939

Motorised Rifle Coy , 39	
Men	190
LMG	9
50mmM	3
Trucks	15



Motorised MG Company (+ 70mmIG platoon), Motorised Infantry Battalion, Motorised Infantry Regiment, Armoured Division October 1939

Mot Rifle Bn HW 40	
Men	208
MMG	6
20mm ATR	2
76mmH (Type 41M)	6
Truck	21

[RU] RUSSIAN UNITS

GENERAL

The Russian Army was the largest in the world during World War ll. Its training was simple, logistics crude, and medical facilities nearly non-existant. It also defeated the best army in the World, and produced some of the war's best generals.

The backbone of this army was the Russian peasant, who was frequently recruited and in action within hours. Since communications equipment was limited, once an order had been given, it was carried out, regardless of loss or change of circumstance. In fact this doctrine still exists today to some extent in Soviet Forces. To ensure that orders would be carried out, the NKVD had political officers in all units down to company level, with the right to overrule the military commanders.

It is this situation which led to the horrific casualties on the Russian Forces (of the order of 20 million dead), which were so large that not even the Russian population could sustain them. Under the circumstances the Russian Army was exhausted, which is probably why Stalin attacked Manchuria in preferance to Turkey (an option which was considered) in 1945.

INFANTRY

Like the rest of the world, Russian infantry were the backbone of the army. Its training was crude, each man only being taught to use the weapon that he carried, unlike most armies, where an infantry-man would be expected to know how to use any of the small arms in service. Russians also tended to carry more SMG's than most armies, because it was easier to use, and cheaper to make than a rifle.

ARTILLERY

This is still the Red Armies most favoured arm. During World War ll it was deployed on-mass, and used to flatten an enemy position before any attack. Observation of fire, except from prepared positions, was very difficult owing to the lack of radios. It was therefore replaced by direct fire over open sights on the attack, after the preplaned softening barrage had been fired. This is why the Russians produced so many heavily armoured guns during this period..

ARMOUR

The major defect of Russian armour was the lack of radios, giving virtually no command control to tank formations. Russians also suffered from a lack of close infantry support, since they never developed any form of infantry carrier. However, they did have an advantage, since virtually no Russian could drive before they became tank crew so they were far less road bound than any of the Western Armies.

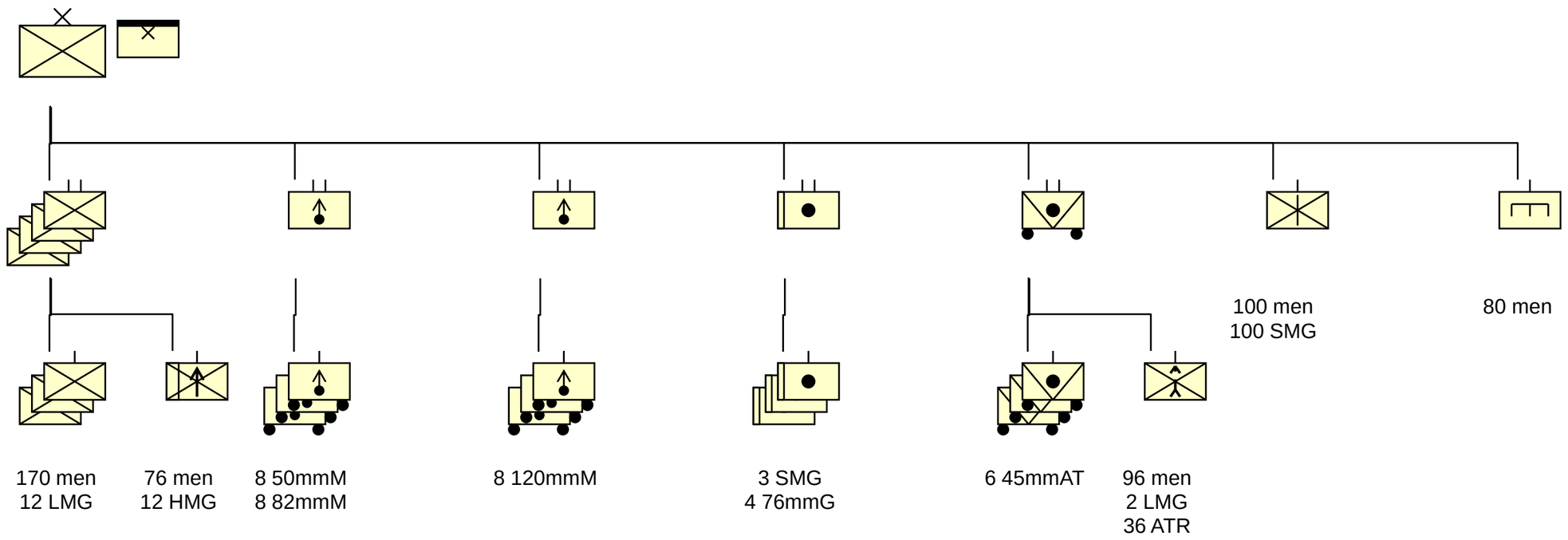
SUPPORTING ARMS

Comments on the logistics, and signals of the Russian army have already been made. Russian engineers however, were as good as any, if lacking in the more refined equipment of their Western counterparts.

RUSSIAN RIFLE BRIGADE [TOE41]
TO&E Oct 1941 (Apr-41 to Dec-41)

October 1941

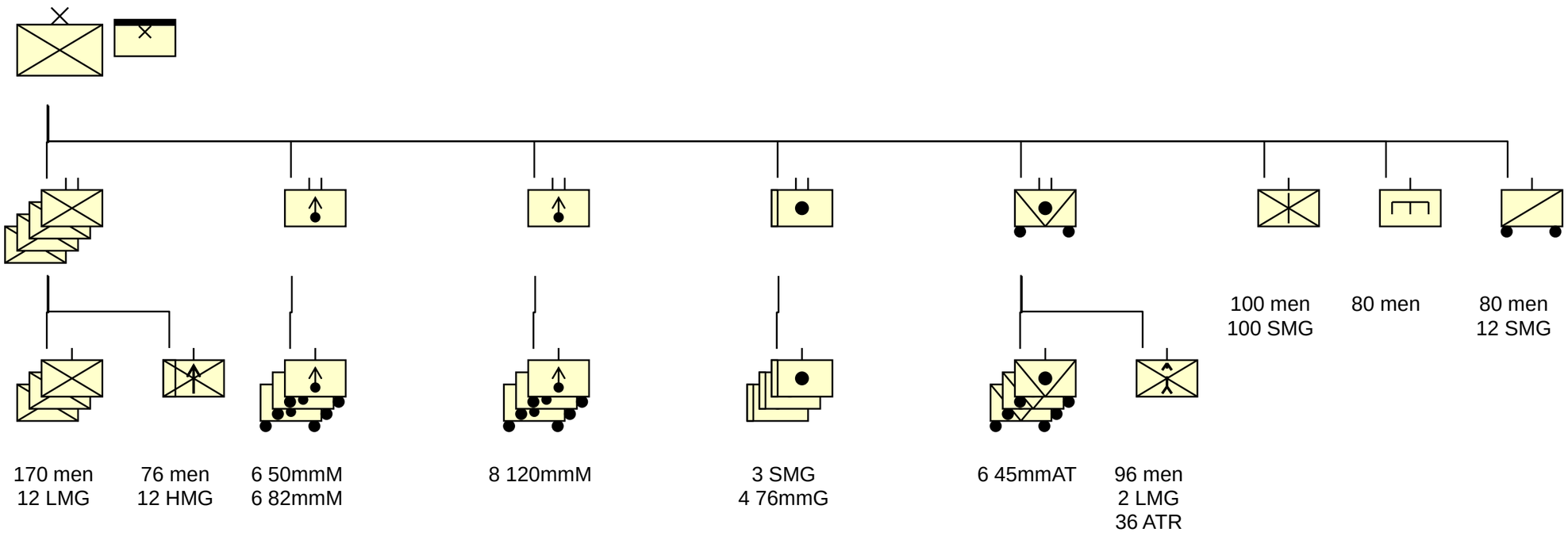
In order to respond to the German offensive as quickly as possible the Russians raised a large number of Rifle brigades. Possessing minimal support equipment they were only good for defence.



RUSSIAN RIFLE BRIGADE [TOE42]
TO&E 4 Sep 1942 (Jan-42 to Dec-43)

4 September 1942

In September 1942 a motorised reconnaissance company was added, but otherwise the rifle brigade remained the same. The other change was the Rifle brigades possessed better training and equipment levels, making them useful for limited offensive opertation.

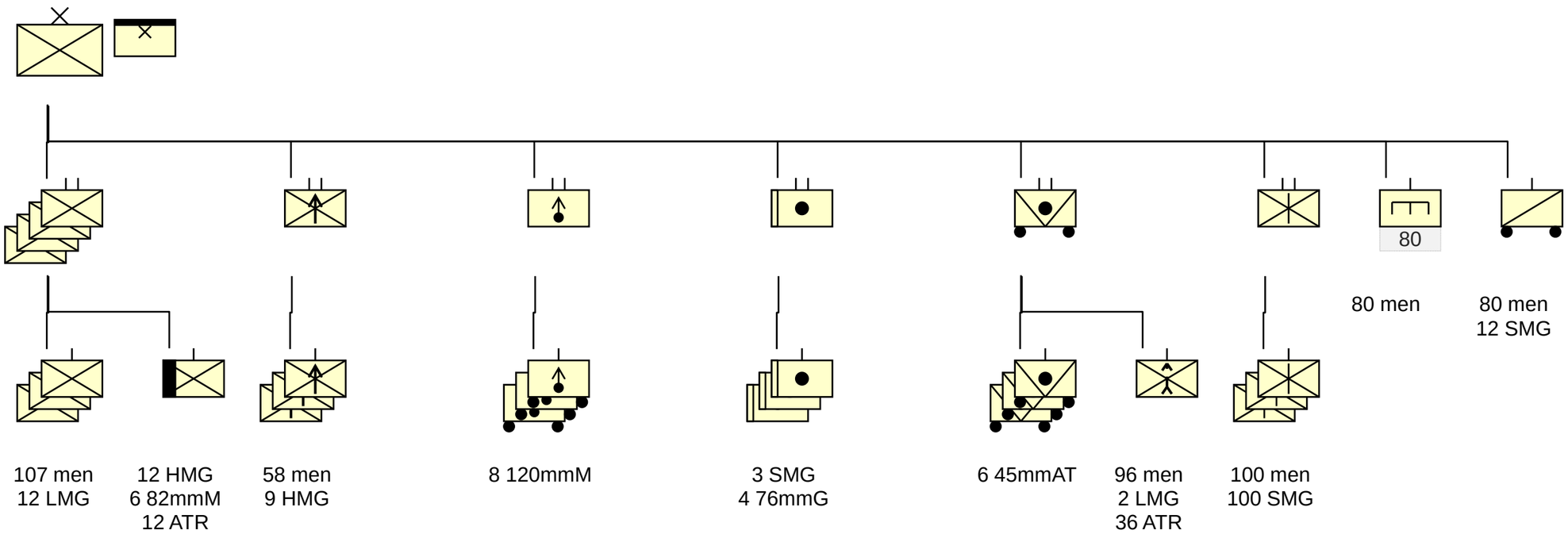


Infantry Brigades	
Men	5000
Infantry	3300
SMG	300
MG	38
ATR	128
50mmM	24
82mmM	36
120mmM	18
37mmAA	-
45mmAT	8
76mmG	12
122mmH	-
152mmH	-
MT	20
HD	320
AFV	-
“Guns”	74

RUSSIAN RIFLE BRIGADE [TOE44]
TO&E May 1944 (Jan-44 to Aug-45)

June 1944

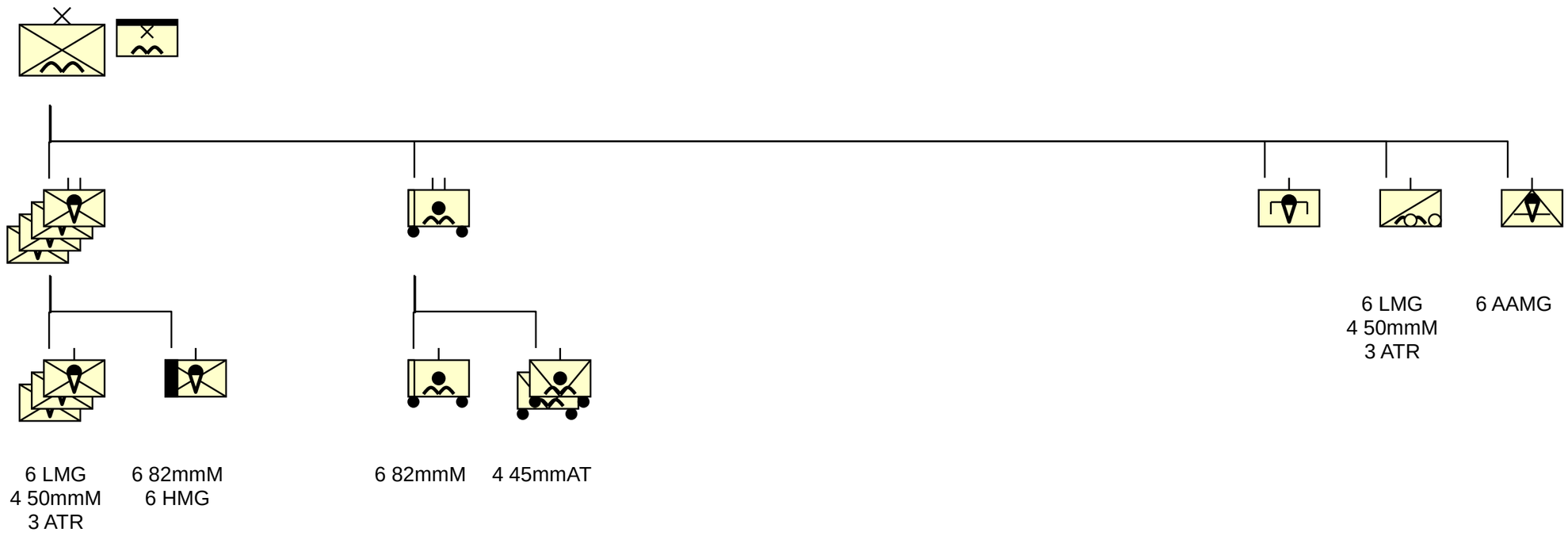
By June 1944 the number of Rifle brigades had dropped, as no new brigades were being raised and existing Brigades were disbanded and used to replace losses in the divisions. The few left were upgraded to provide more useful for any offensive operations A SMG Battalion replaced the SMG Company and the 82mm Mortars, previously organised into a separate Mortar Battalion, were brought back into the Rifle Battalions. A MG Battalion was also added.



RUSSIAN AIR LANDING BRIGADE [TOE42]
TO&E June 1942 (Jan-42 to Dec-42)

June 1942

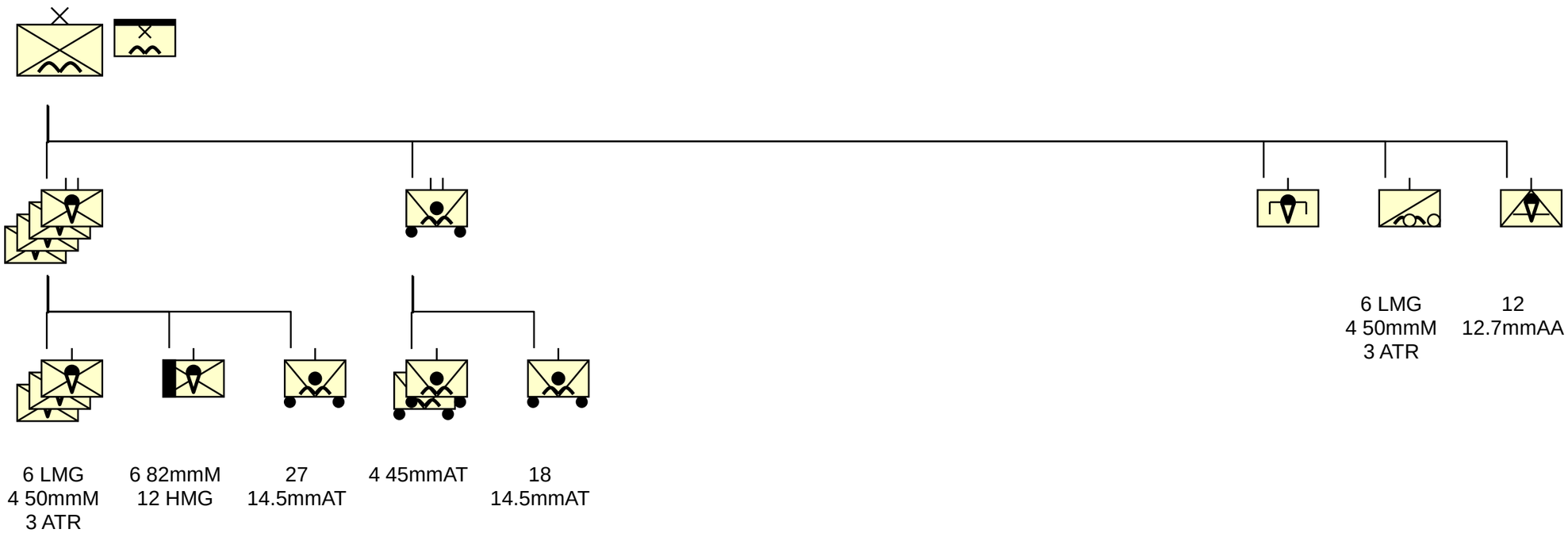
In June 1942 the Russians formed a number of air landing divisions. These were very light.



RUSSIAN AIR LANDING BRIGADE [TOE43]
TO&E 29 October 1943 (Jan-43 to Dec-43)

29th October 1943

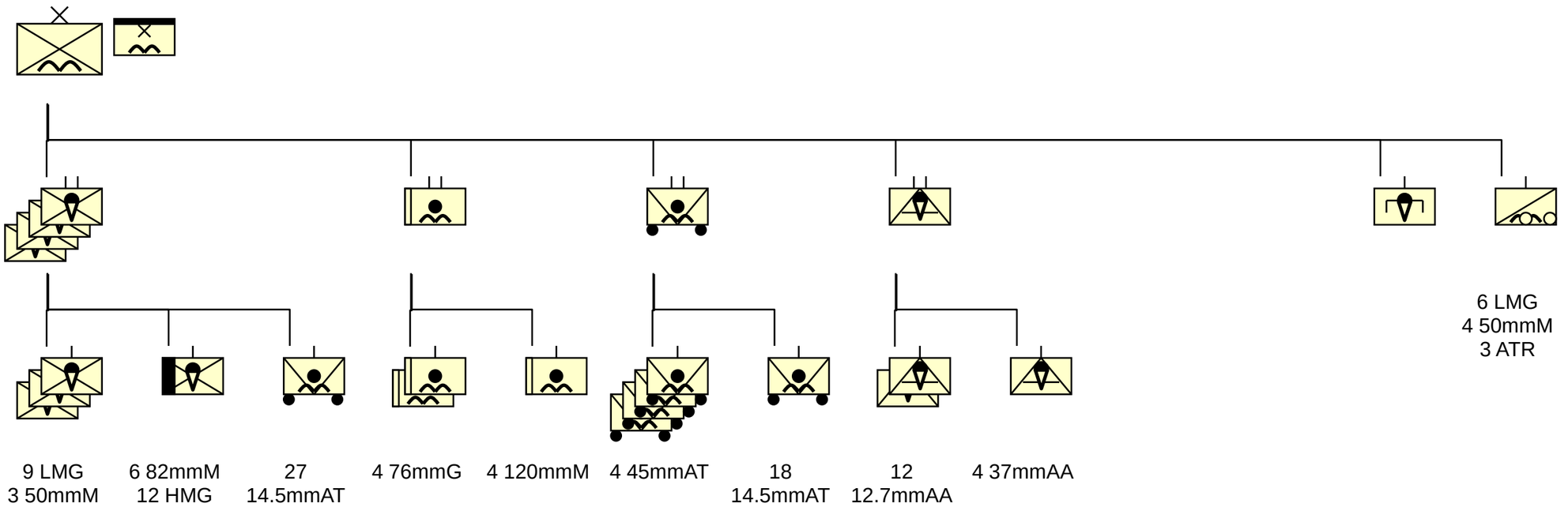
In October 1943 the Russians upgraded the air-landing brigade, but they were poorly used in 1944 and suffered heavy losses.



RUSSIAN GUARDS AIR LANDING BRIGADE [TOE44]
TO&E Summer 1944, Guards (Jan-44 to Aug-45)

June 1944

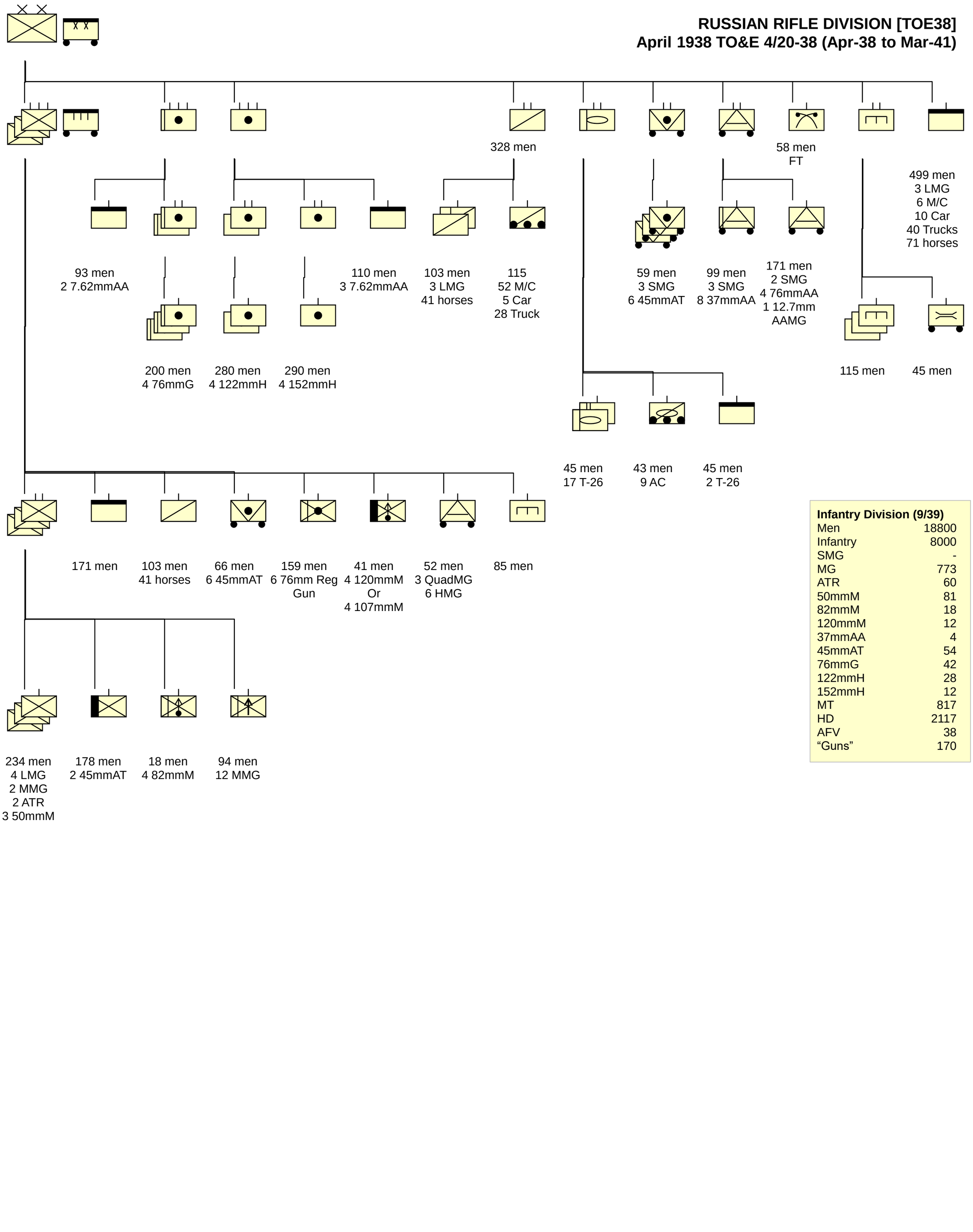
The Guards Airborne Brigades were beefed up even more, providing the paratroopers with good support.



RUSSIAN RIFLE DIVISION [TOE38]
April 1938 TO&E 4/20-38 (Apr-38 to Mar-41)

June 1939

On paper the Russian Infantry Division was a more lavishly equipped contemporary of the German 1939 Infantry Division. Having a light tank battalion, which the German division lacked, it had, on paper, much more punch. Despite its bulk and equipment, it did not possess the structural unity or trained personnel to be as effective as the German division, but it was adequate as was proven when facing the Japanese in 1941. The major issue was the purges which reduced the number of skilled officers. This was shown when this type of division was severely mauled by the Finns during the 1940 war.

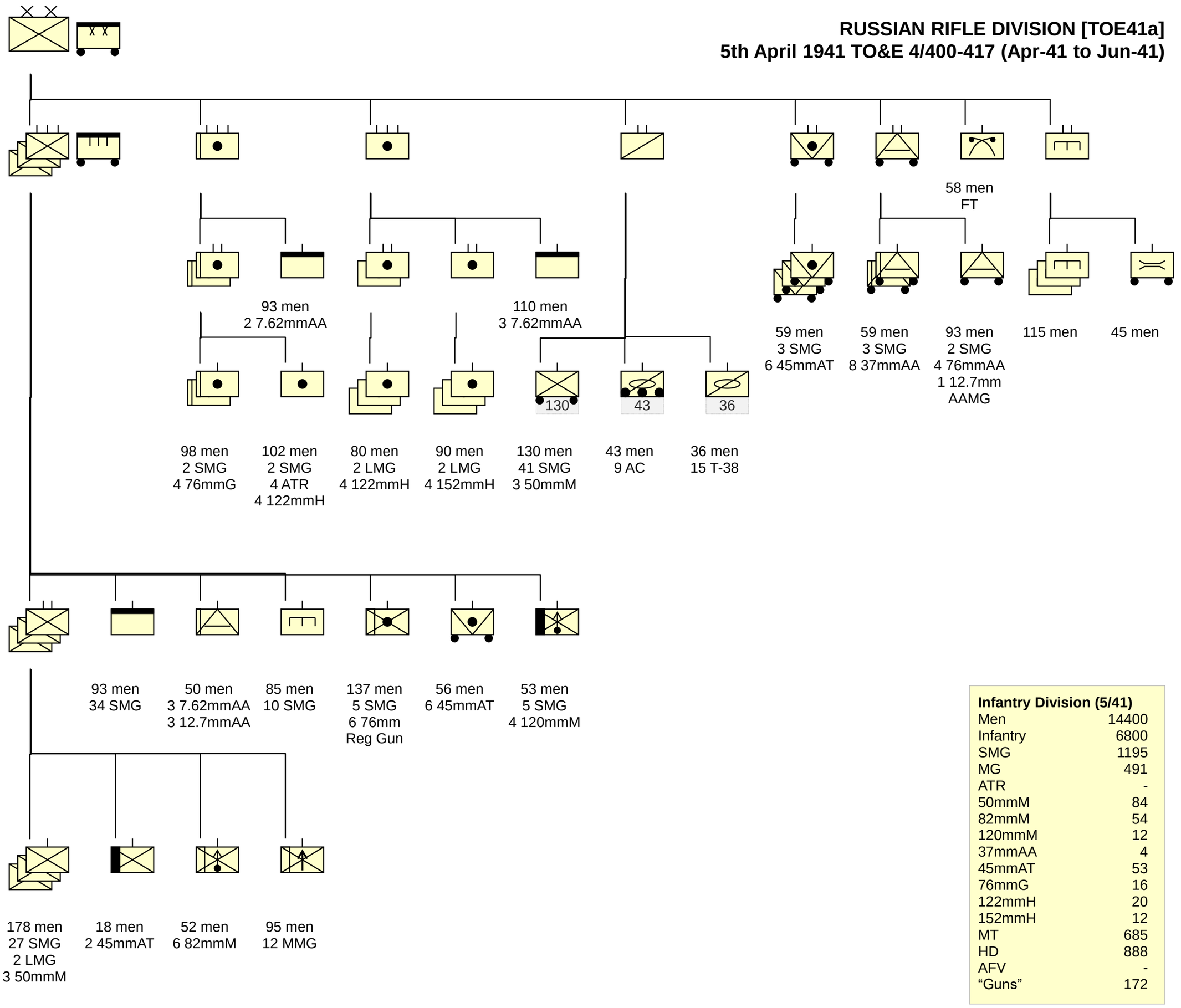


Infantry Division (9/39)	
Men	18800
Infantry	8000
SMG	-
MG	773
ATR	60
50mmM	81
82mmM	18
120mmM	12
37mmAA	4
45mmAT	54
76mmG	42
122mmH	28
152mmH	12
MT	817
HD	2117
AFV	38
“Guns”	170

RUSSIAN RIFLE DIVISION [TOE41a]
5th April 1941 TO&E 4/400-417 (Apr-41 to Jun-41)

22nd June 1941

After the disaster during the winter war against the Finns the structure of the infantry division was modified. The Tank battalion was removed and the reconnaissance battalion was mechanised to compensate. The strengths of many formations was reduced, but the primary issue of a lack of skilled officers remained.

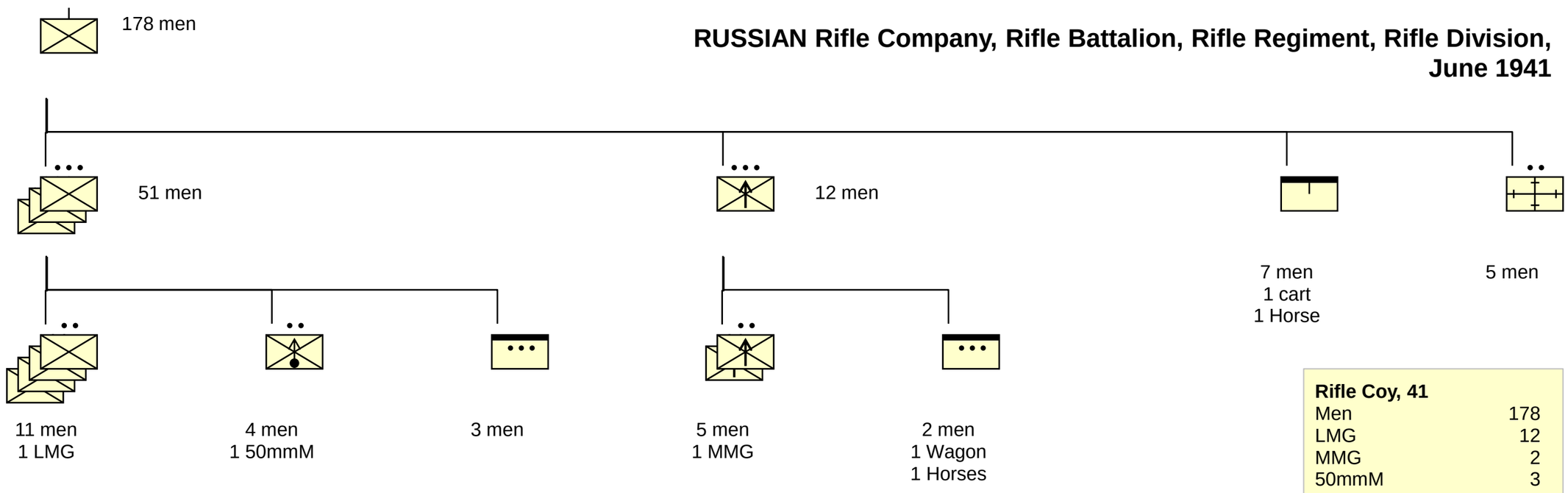


Infantry Division (5/41)	
Men	14400
Infantry	6800
SMG	1195
MG	491
ATR	-
50mmM	84
82mmM	54
120mmM	12
37mmAA	4
45mmAT	53
76mmG	16
122mmH	20
152mmH	12
MT	685
HD	888
AFV	-
“Guns”	172

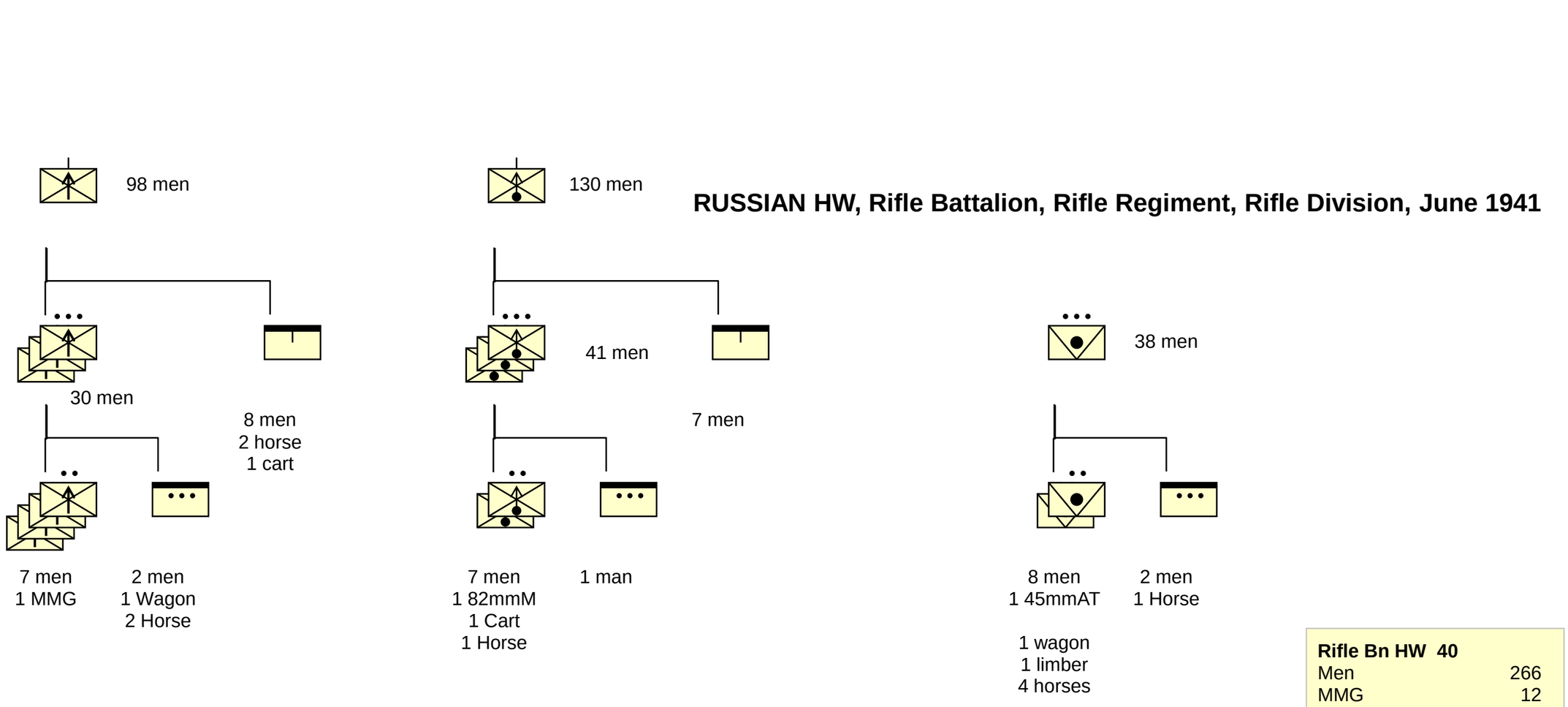
RUSSIAN Rifle Company, Rifle Battalion, Rifle Regiment, Rifle Division, June 1941

Overview

This comes from the www.niehorster.org site and does not align with a number of other sources used in the divisional TO&E's. Nonetheless it provided a detailed view of these formations and is included to provide readers a view of how the companies were structured.



Rifle Coy, 41	
Men	178
LMG	12
MMG	2
50mmM	3
Cart	1
Wagon	1
Horses	3

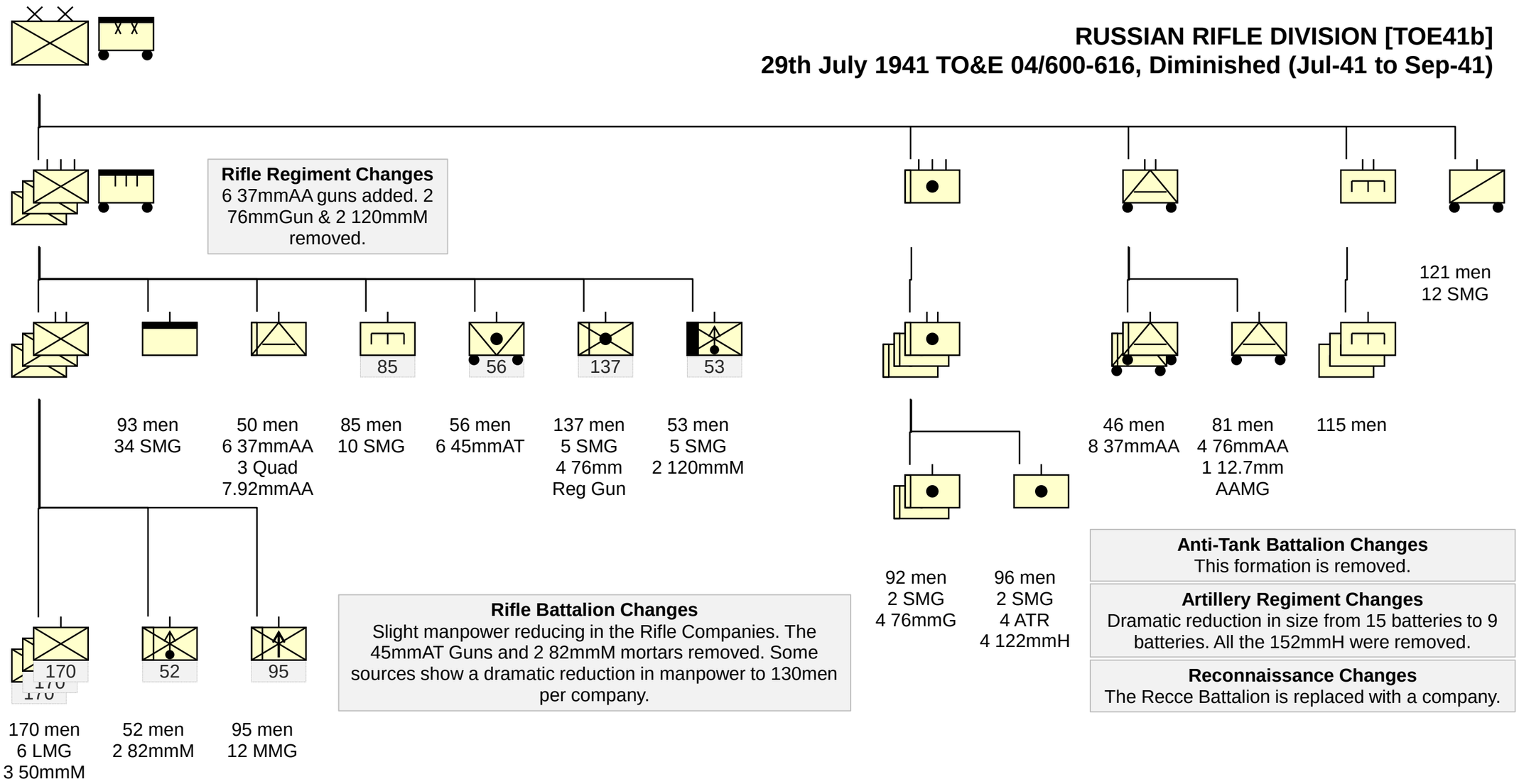


Rifle Bn HW 40	
Men	266
MMG	12
82mmM	6
45mmAT	2
Wagon	5
Limber	2
Carts	7
Horses	23

RUSSIAN RIFLE DIVISION [TOE41b]
29th July 1941 TO&E 04/600-616, Diminished (Jul-41 to Sep-41)

29th July 1941

After the massive losses in June emergency (or diminished) divisions were raised. These were deficient in heavy weapons and training, which resulted in terrible losses. Nonetheless, they did allow the Russians to continue to resist against the German attacks until they could raise higher quality divisions. The anti-tank battalion and most of the artillery was removed. Other formations, such as the reconnaissance battalion, was reduced to company size. The strength of the Infantry battalions was reduced.

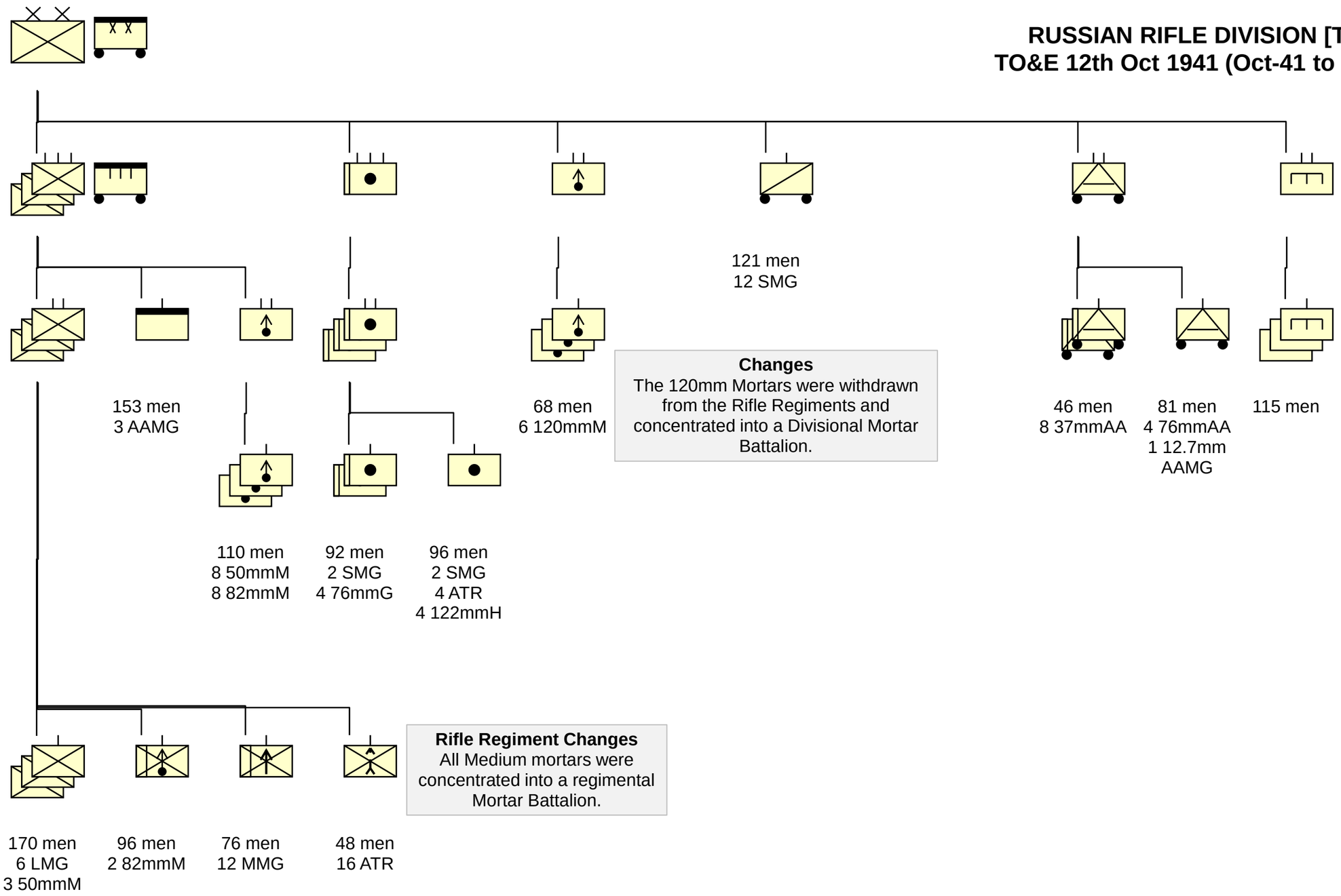


Infantry Division (7/41)	
Men	10700
Infantry	6300
SMG	162
MG	279
ATR	18
50mmM	54
82mmM	18
120mmM	6
37mmAA	6
45mmAT	18
76mmG	16
122mmH	8
152mmH	-
MT	249
HD	797
AFV	-
“Guns”	72

RUSSIAN RIFLE DIVISION [TOE41c]
TO&E 12th Oct 1941 (Oct-41 to Dec-41)

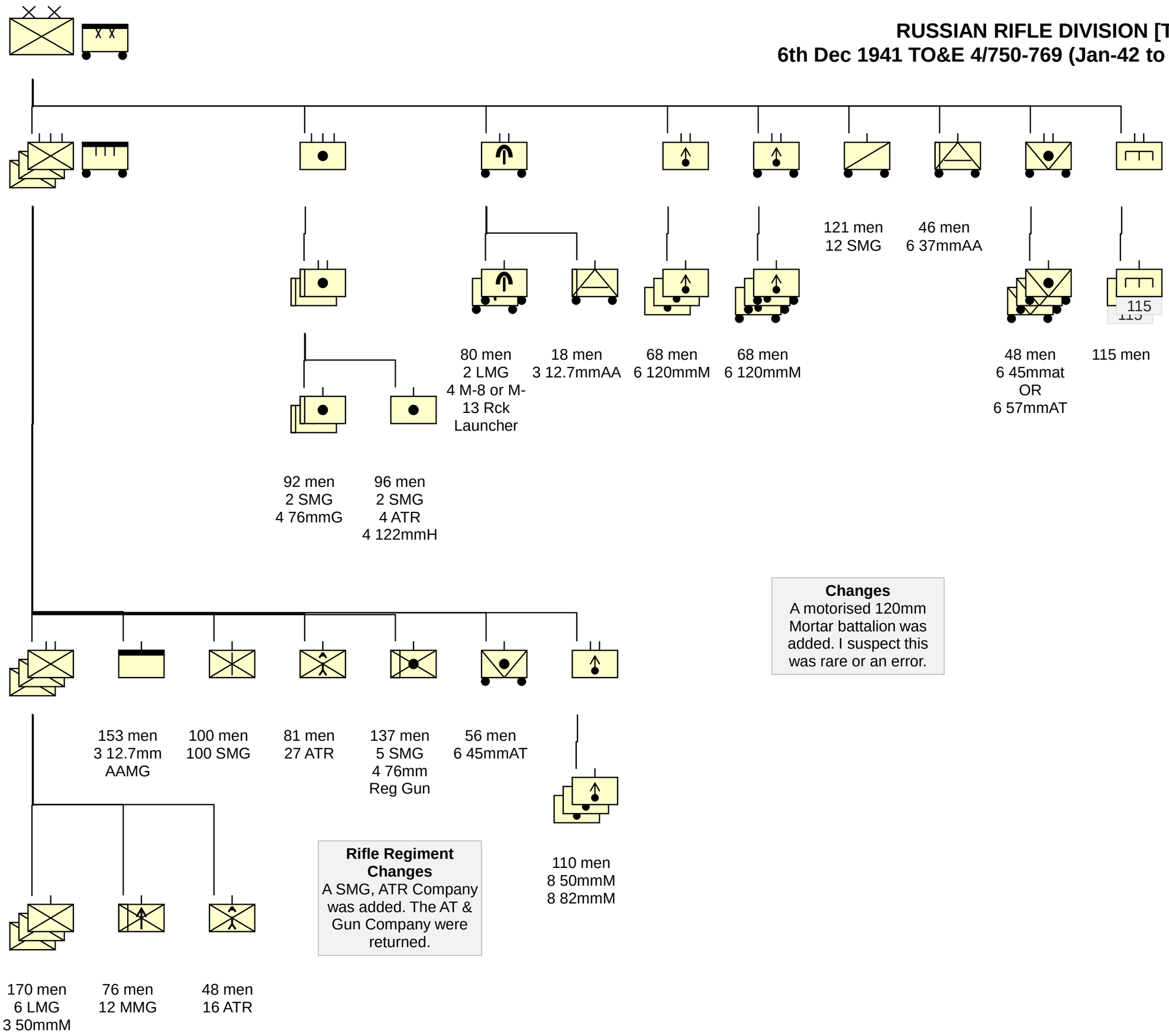
12th October 1941

The Diminished divisions proved far too light. To overcome this a Mortar Battalion was added, providing critical support for the riflemen in the front line. The other change was the concentration of all the regimental mortars into a single formation. This was done to allow the pooling of rare skilled troops, but proved less than effective as it often left the infantry without anything heaver than a machine gun. This still represented an emergency division. Training and experience had improved.



RUSSIAN RIFLE DIVISION [TOE42a]
6th Dec 1941 TO&E 4/750-769 (Jan-42 to Feb-42)

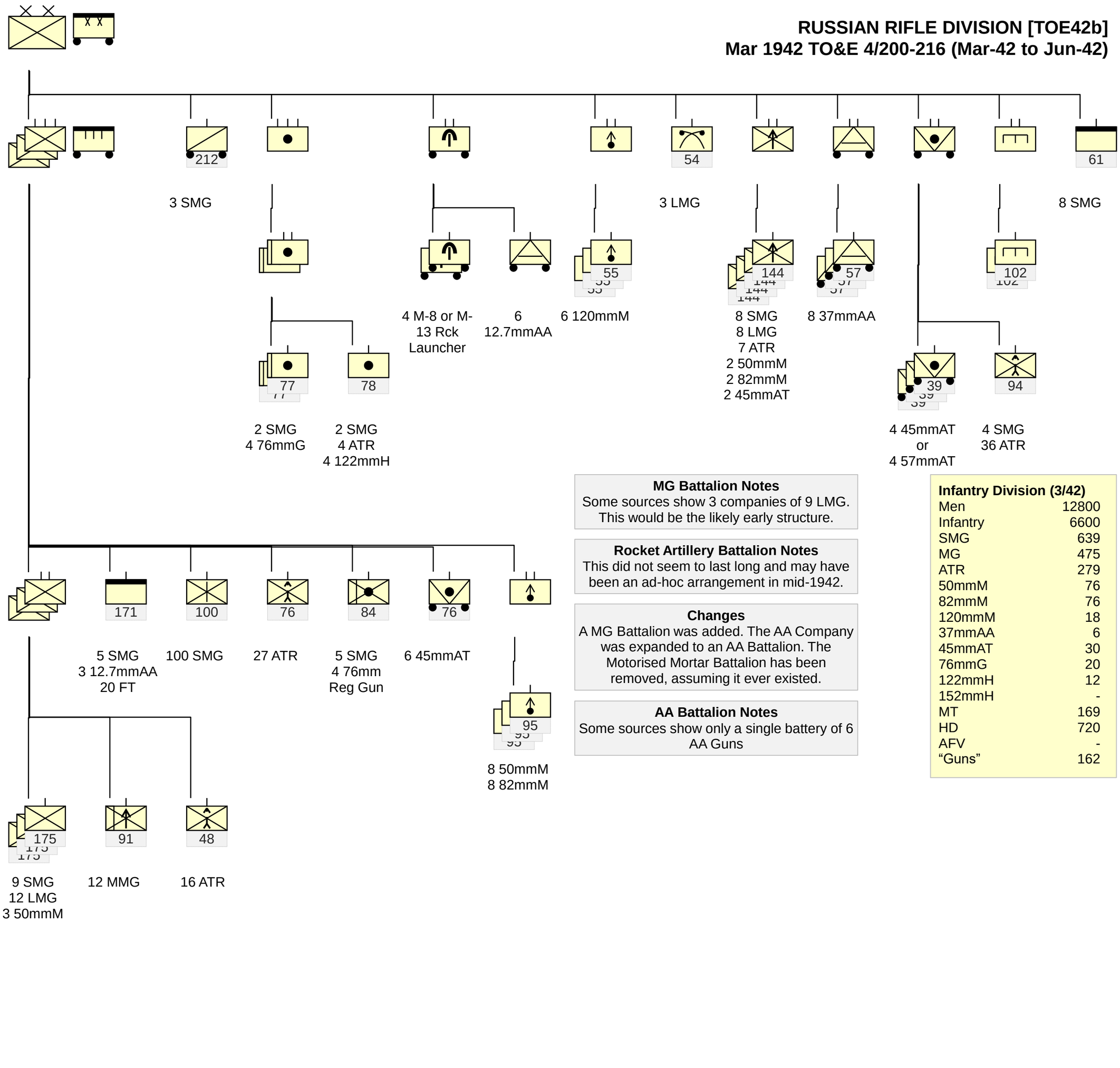
6th December 1941



Infantry Division (12/41)	
Men	11900
Infantry	6600
SMG	552
MG	371
ATR	81
50mmM	72
82mmM	72
120mmM	36
37mmAA	6
45mmAT	18
76mmG	16
122mmH	8
152mmH	-
MT	259
HD	868
AFV	-
“Guns”	156

RUSSIAN RIFLE DIVISION [TOE42b]
Mar 1942 TO&E 4/200-216 (Mar-42 to Jun-42)

March 1942



MG Battalion Notes
Some sources show 3 companies of 9 LMG. This would be the likely early structure.

Rocket Artillery Battalion Notes
This did not seem to last long and may have been an ad-hoc arrangement in mid-1942.

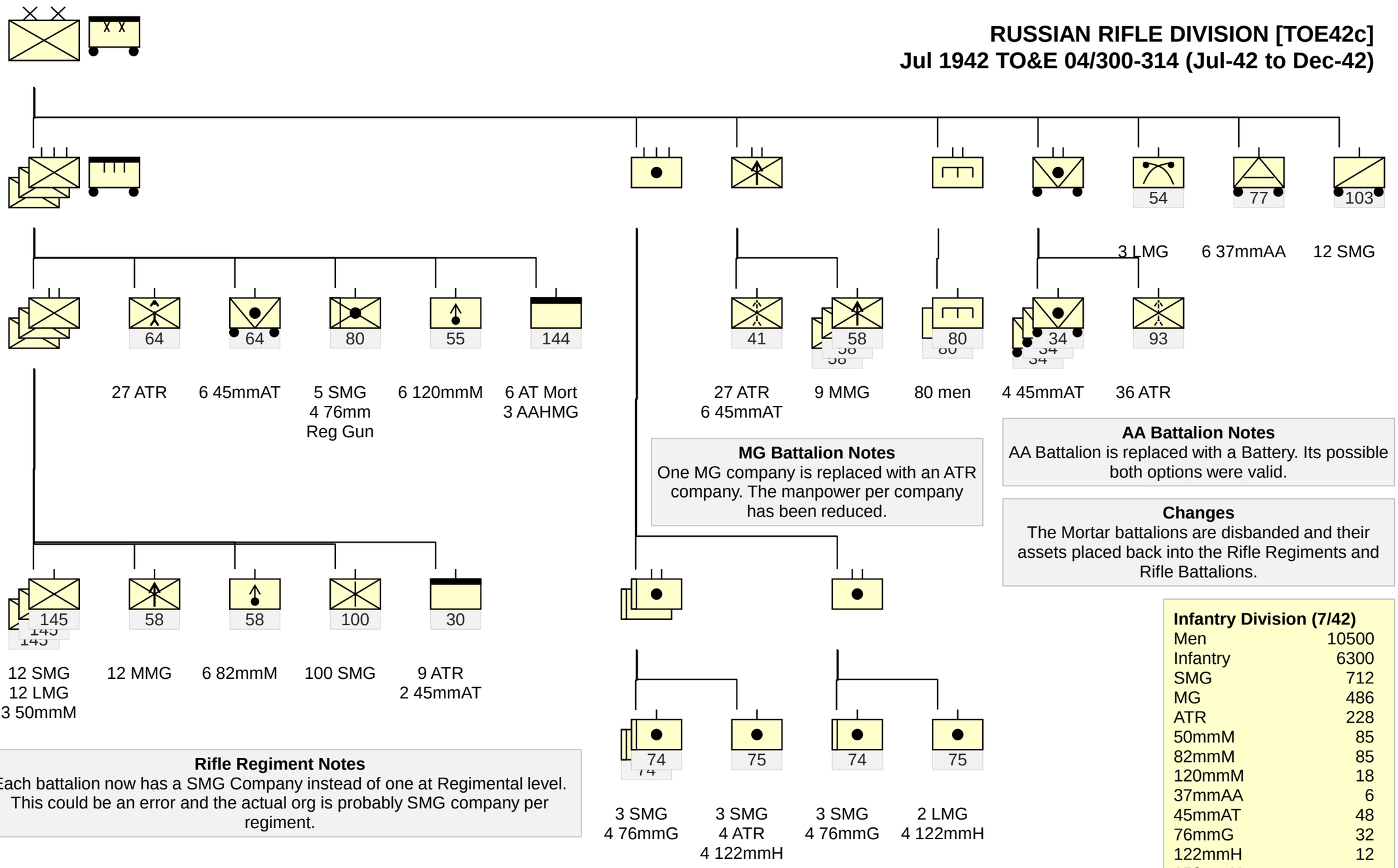
Changes
A MG Battalion was added. The AA Company was expanded to an AA Battalion. The Motorised Mortar Battalion has been removed, assuming it ever existed.

AA Battalion Notes
Some sources show only a single battery of 6 AA Guns

Infantry Division (3/42)	
Men	12800
Infantry	6600
SMG	639
MG	475
ATR	279
50mmM	76
82mmM	76
120mmM	18
37mmAA	6
45mmAT	30
76mmG	20
122mmH	12
152mmH	-
MT	169
HD	720
AFV	-
“Guns”	162

RUSSIAN RIFLE DIVISION [TOE42c]
Jul 1942 TO&E 04/300-314 (Jul-42 to Dec-42)

July 1942



Rifle Regiment Notes
Each battalion now has a SMG Company instead of one at Regimental level. This could be an error and the actual org is probably SMG company per regiment.

MG Battalion Notes
One MG company is replaced with an ATR company. The manpower per company has been reduced.

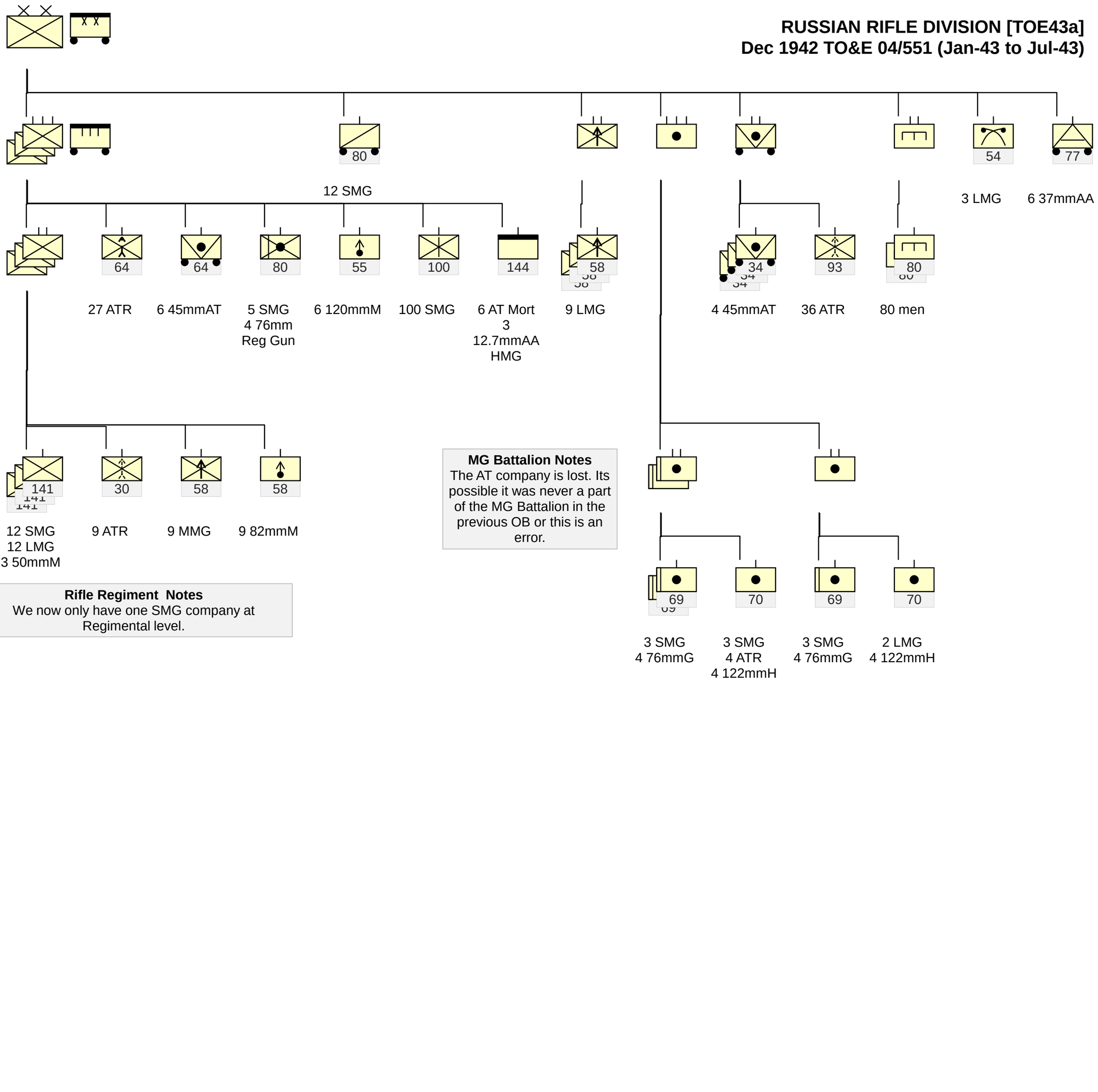
AA Battalion Notes
AA Battalion is replaced with a Battery. Its possible both options were valid.

Changes
The Mortar battalions are disbanded and their assets placed back into the Rifle Regiments and Rifle Battalions.

Infantry Division (7/42)	
Men	10500
Infantry	6300
SMG	712
MG	486
ATR	228
50mmM	85
82mmM	85
120mmM	18
37mmAA	6
45mmAT	48
76mmG	32
122mmH	12
152mmH	-
MT	165
HD	721
AFV	-
“Guns”	201

RUSSIAN RIFLE DIVISION [TOE43a]
Dec 1942 TO&E 04/551 (Jan-43 to Jul-43)

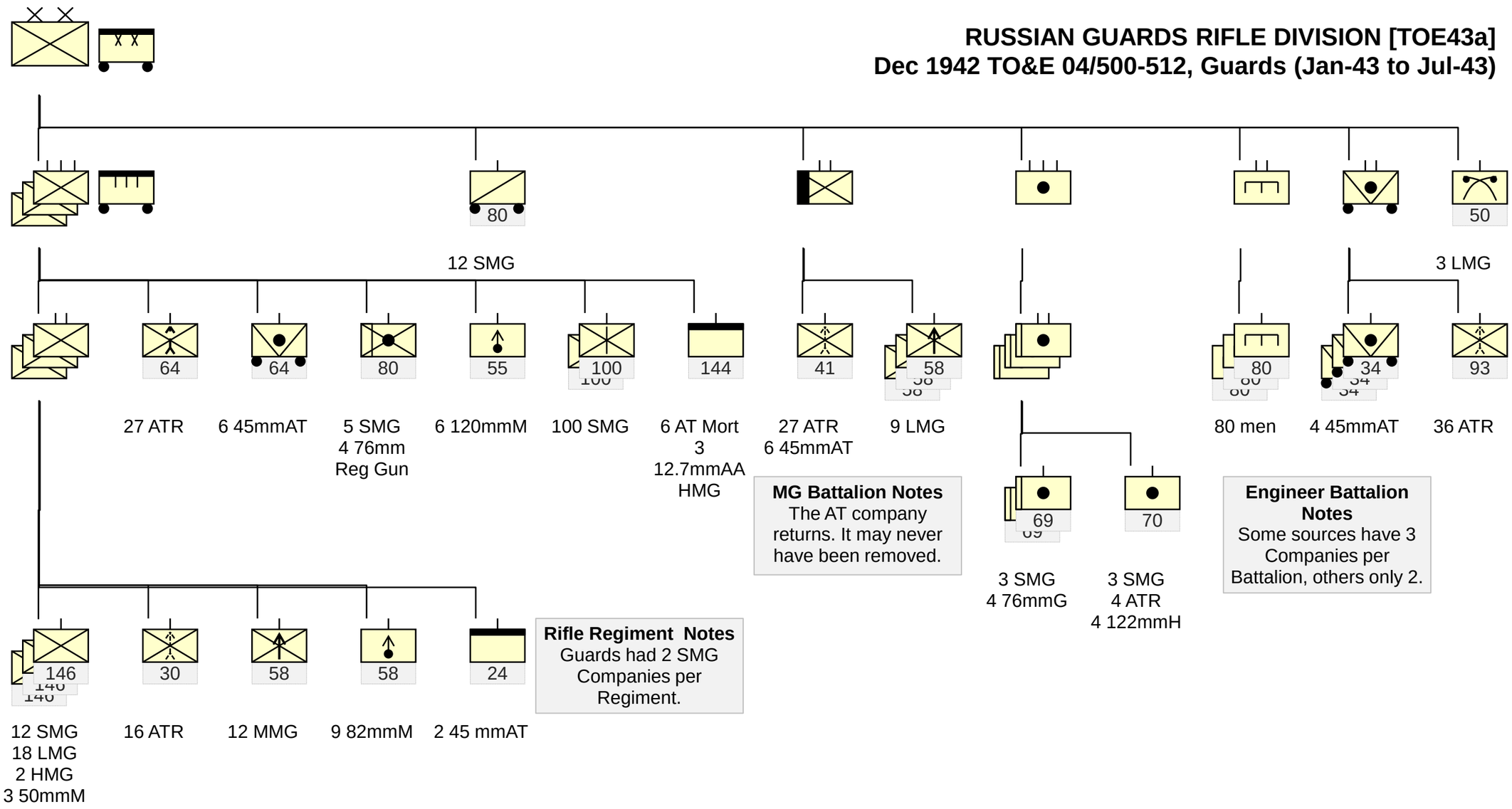
December 1942



Infantry Division (12/42)	
Men	9400
Infantry	6300
SMG	2200
MG	647
ATR	212
50mmM	56
82mmM	83
120mmM	21
37mmAA	-
45mmAT	50
76mmG	32
122mmH	12
152mmH	-
MT	182
HD	642
AFV	-
“Guns”	198

RUSSIAN GUARDS RIFLE DIVISION [TOE43a]
Dec 1942 TO&E 04/500-512, Guards (Jan-43 to Jul-43)

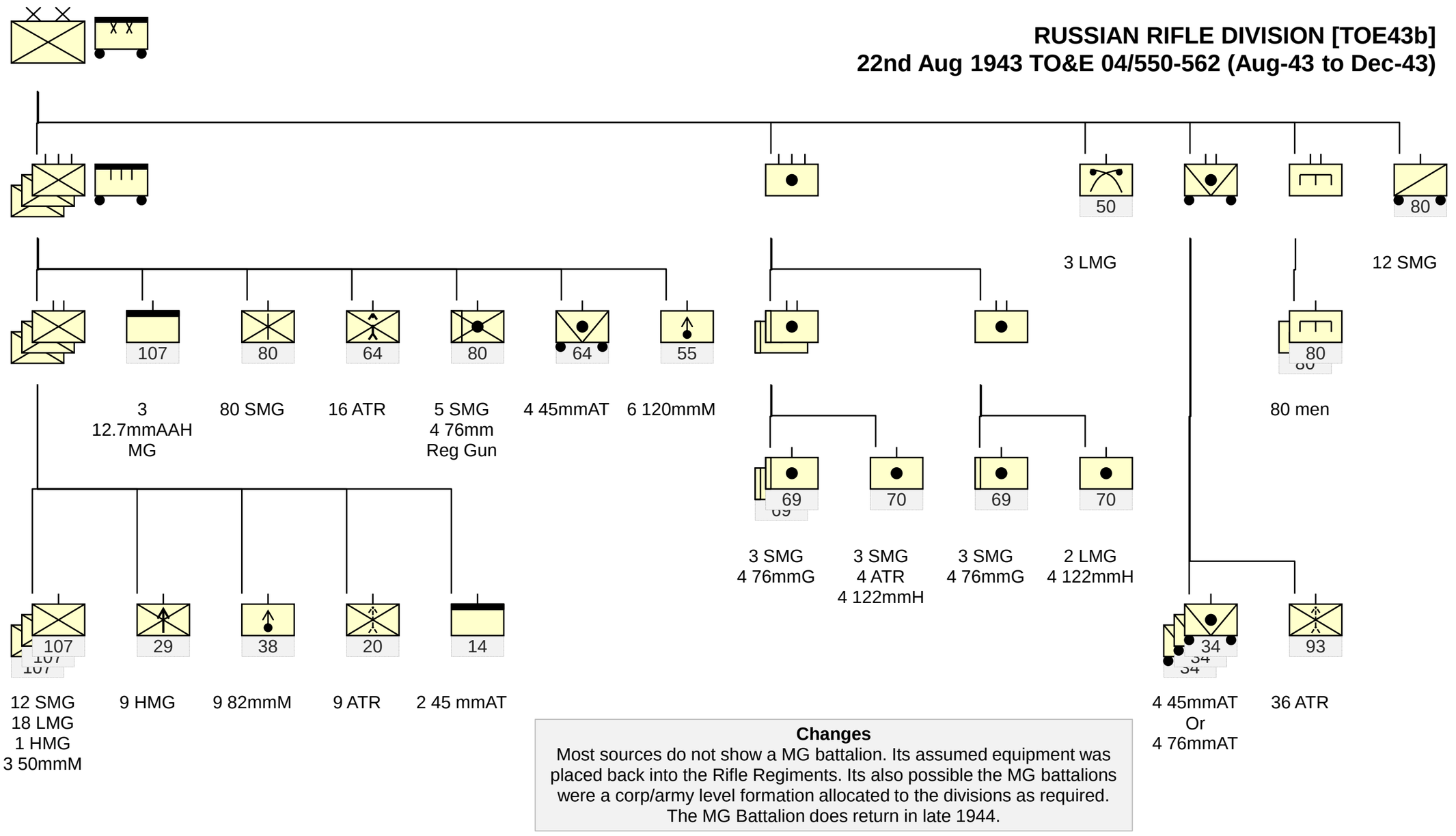
December 1942



Guards Infantry Division (12/42)	
Men	10500
Infantry	6600
SMG	2698
MG	669
ATR	279
50mmM	60
82mmM	85
120mmM	24
37mmAA	-
45mmAT	52
76mmG	36
122mmH	12
152mmH	-
MT	199
HD	699
AFV	-
“Guns”	209

RUSSIAN RIFLE DIVISION [TOE43b]
22nd Aug 1943 TO&E 04/550-562 (Aug-43 to Dec-43)

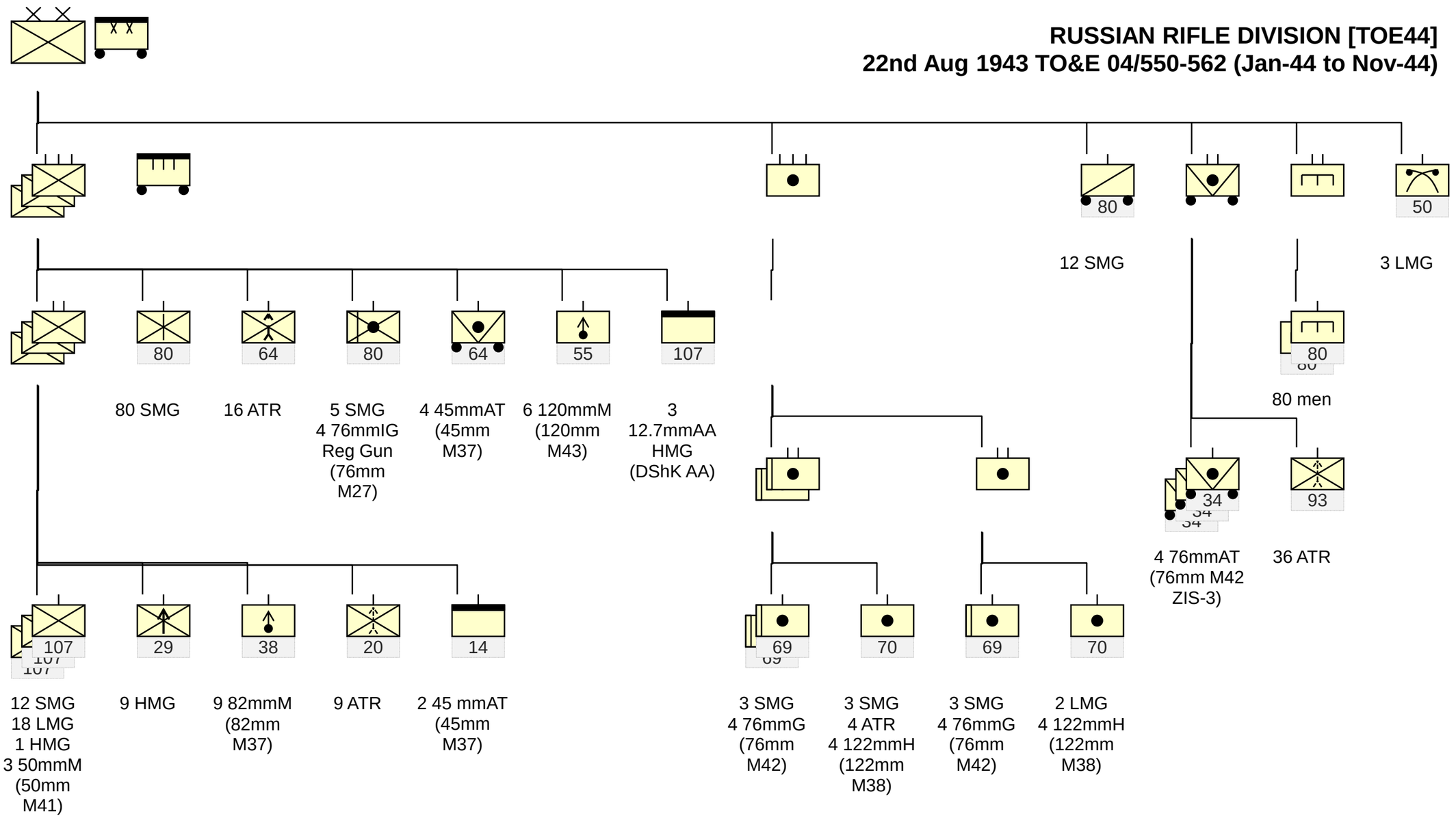
22 August 1943



Changes
Most sources do not show a MG battalion. Its assumed equipment was placed back into the Rifle Regiments. Its also possible the MG battalions were a corp/army level formation allocated to the divisions as required. The MG Battalion does return in late 1944.

RUSSIAN RIFLE DIVISION [TOE44]
22nd Aug 1943 TO&E 04/550-562 (Jan-44 to Nov-44)

May 1944



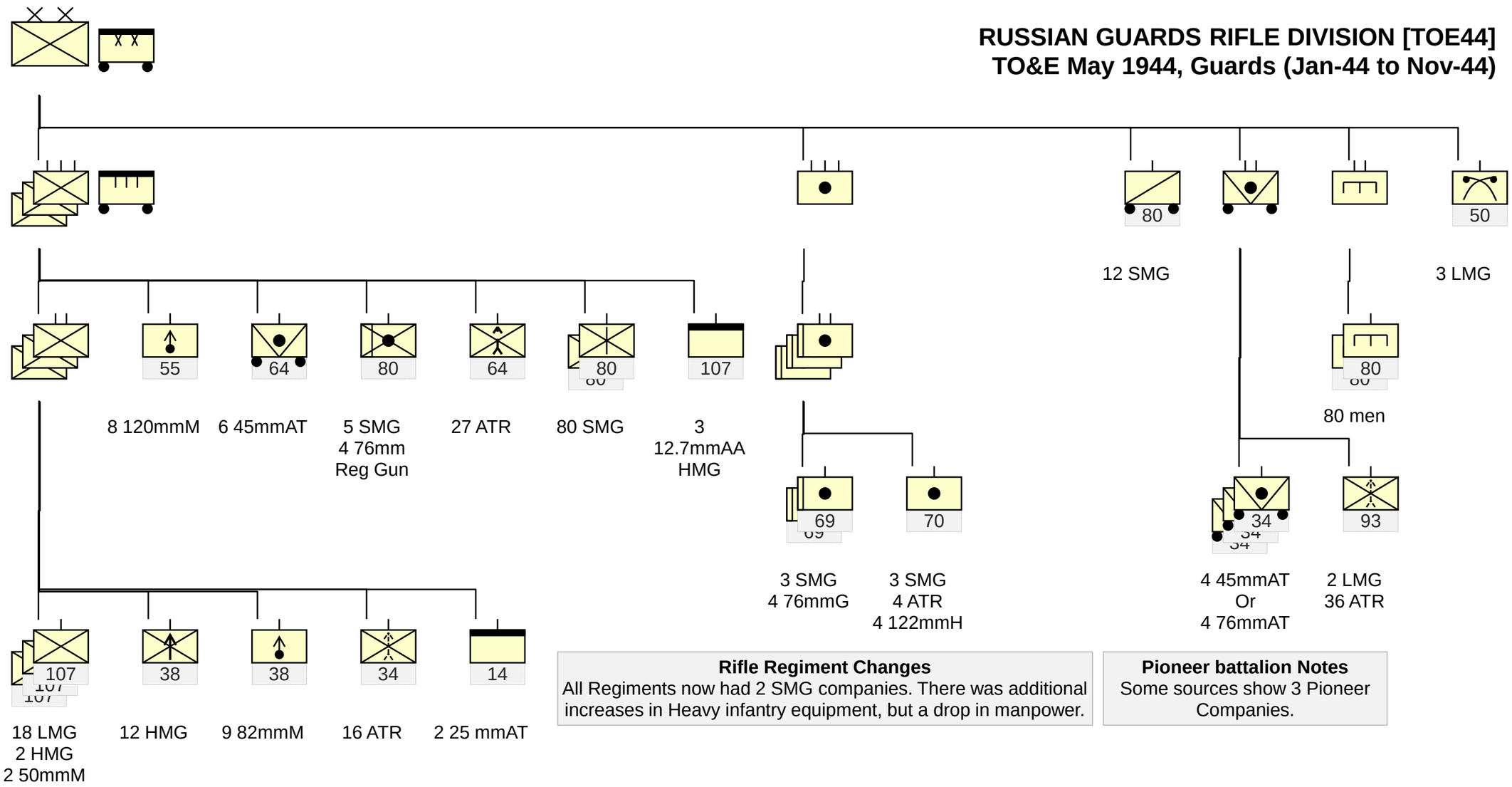
Changes
Most sources do not show a MG battalion. Its assumed equipment was placed back into the Rifle Regiments. Its also possible the MG battalions were a corp/army level formation allocated to the divisions as required. The MG Battalion does return in late 1944.

76mm ZIS-3:
Some sources show the Infantry Regiment A/T coy equipted with the ZIS-3. In the authors option the ZIS-3 was kept at division level, or higher. Regiments were equipted with the 45mm, or in some cases late in the war, the 57mm.

Infantry Division (6/44)	
Men	9600
Infantry	6300
SMG	2398
MG	657
ATR	218
50mmM	56
82mmM	83
120mmM	21
37mmAA	-
45mmAT	50
76mmG	36
122mmH	12
152mmH	-
MT	247
HD	610
AFV	-
“Guns”	202

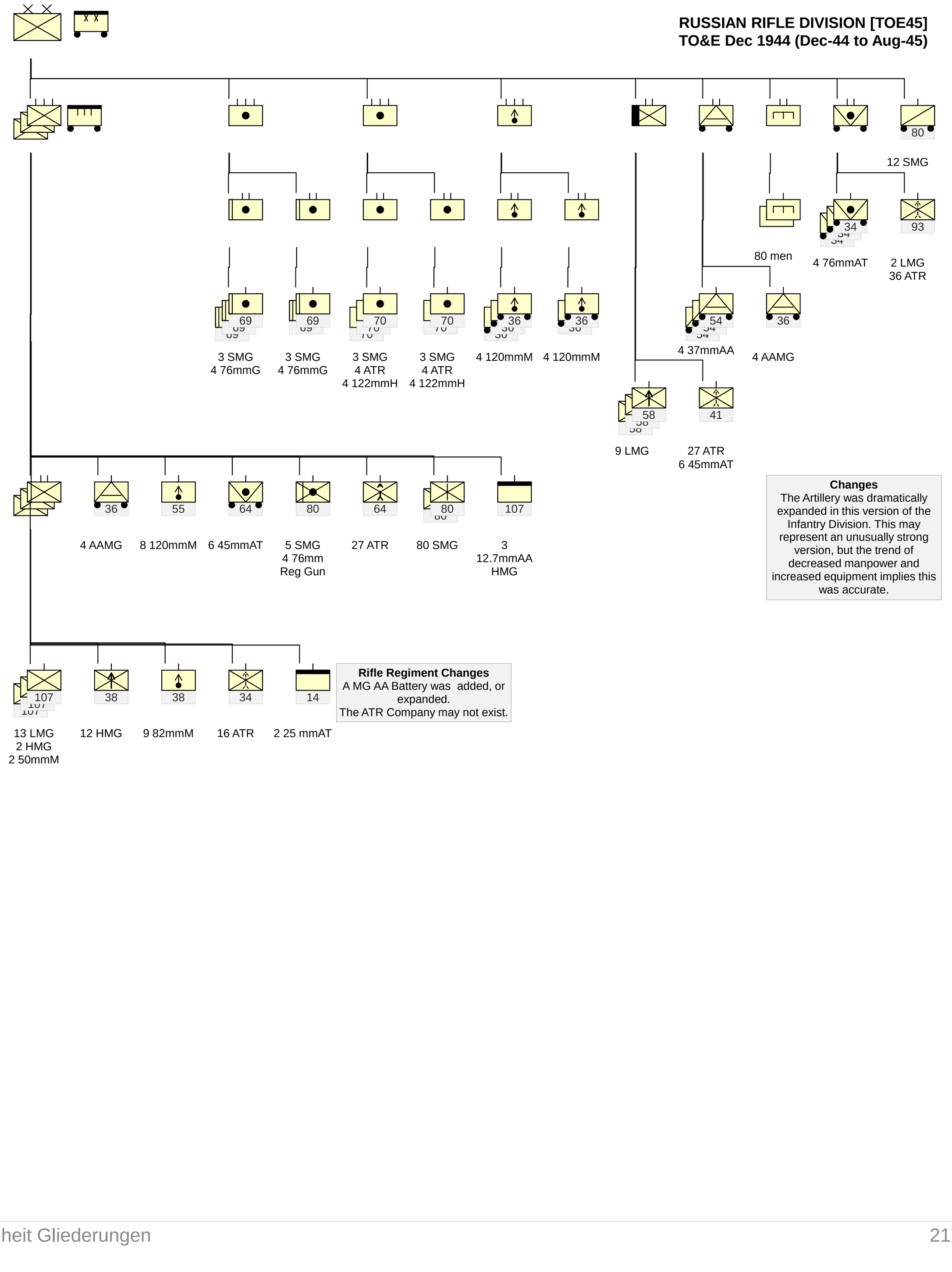
RUSSIAN GUARDS RIFLE DIVISION [TOE44]
TO&E May 1944, Guards (Jan-44 to Nov-44)

May 1944



RUSSIAN RIFLE DIVISION [TOE45]
TO&E Dec 1944 (Dec-44 to Aug-45)

December 1944

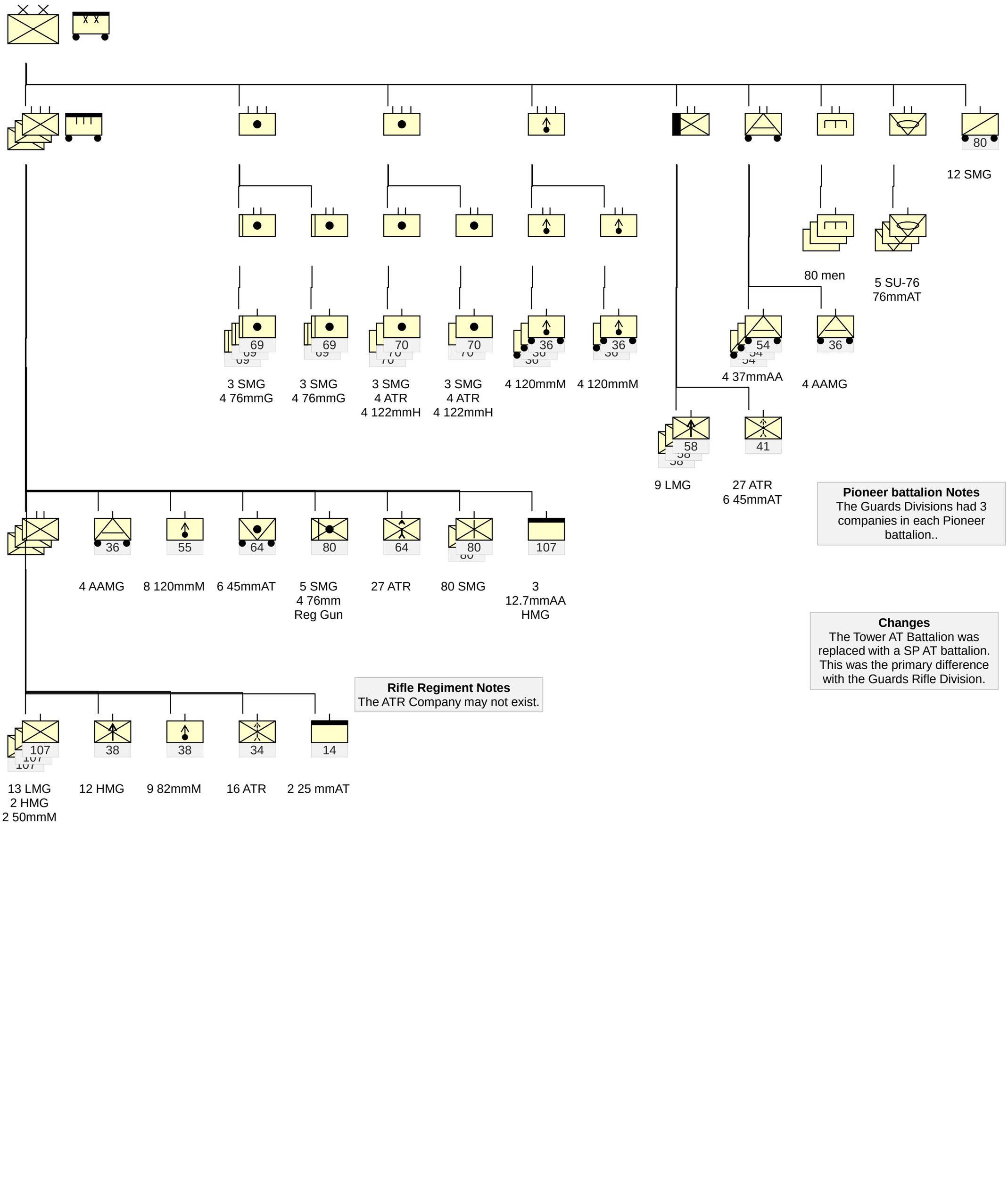


Changes
The Artillery was dramatically expanded in this version of the Infantry Division. This may represent an unusually strong version, but the trend of decreased manpower and increased equipment implies this was accurate.

Rifle Regiment Changes
A MG AA Battery was added, or expanded.
The ATR Company may not exist.

RUSSIAN GUARDS RIFLE DIVISION [TOE45]
TO&E Dec 1944, Guards (Dec-44 to Aug-45)

December 1944



Pioneer battalion Notes
The Guards Divisions had 3 companies in each Pioneer battalion..

Changes
The Tower AT Battalion was replaced with a SP AT battalion. This was the primary difference with the Guards Rifle Division.

Rifle Regiment Notes
The ATR Company may not exist.

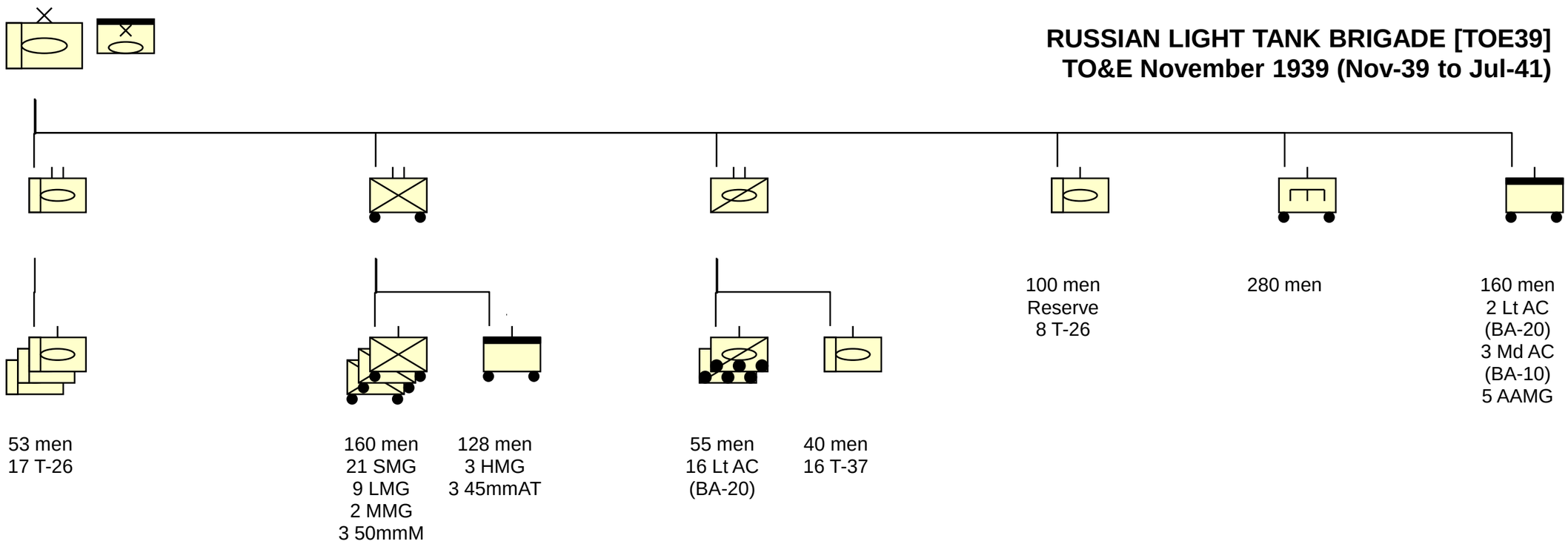
RUSSIAN CAVALRY DIVISION [TOE39]
TO&E November 1939 (Nov-39 to Jul-41)

November 1939

Cavalry Division	
Men	4600
Infantry	2000
SMG	1616
MG	229
ATR	112
50mmM	-
82mmM	36
120mmM	12
37mmAA	6
45mmAT	12
76mmG	24
122mmH	-
152mmH	-
MT	100
HD	404
AFV	-
“Guns”	90

RUSSIAN LIGHT TANK BRIGADE [TOE39]
TO&E November 1939 (Nov-39 to Jul-41)

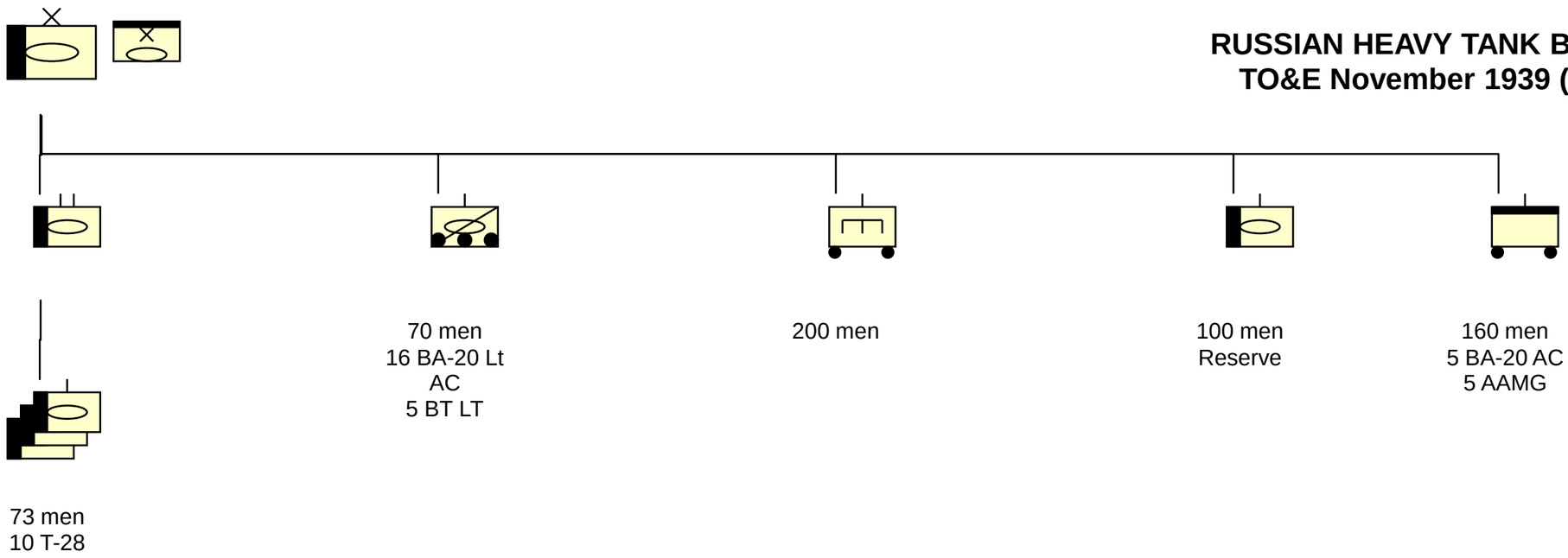
November 1939



Tank Brigades	
Men	1306
Infantry	480
SMG	1260
MG	410
ATR	24
50mmM	-
82mmM	6
120mmM	-
37mmAA	-
45mmAT	4
76mmG	4
122mmH	-
152mmH	-
MT	156
HD	-
AFV	65
“Guns”	14

RUSSIAN HEAVY TANK BRIGADE [TOE39]
TO&E November 1939 (Nov-39 to Jul-41)

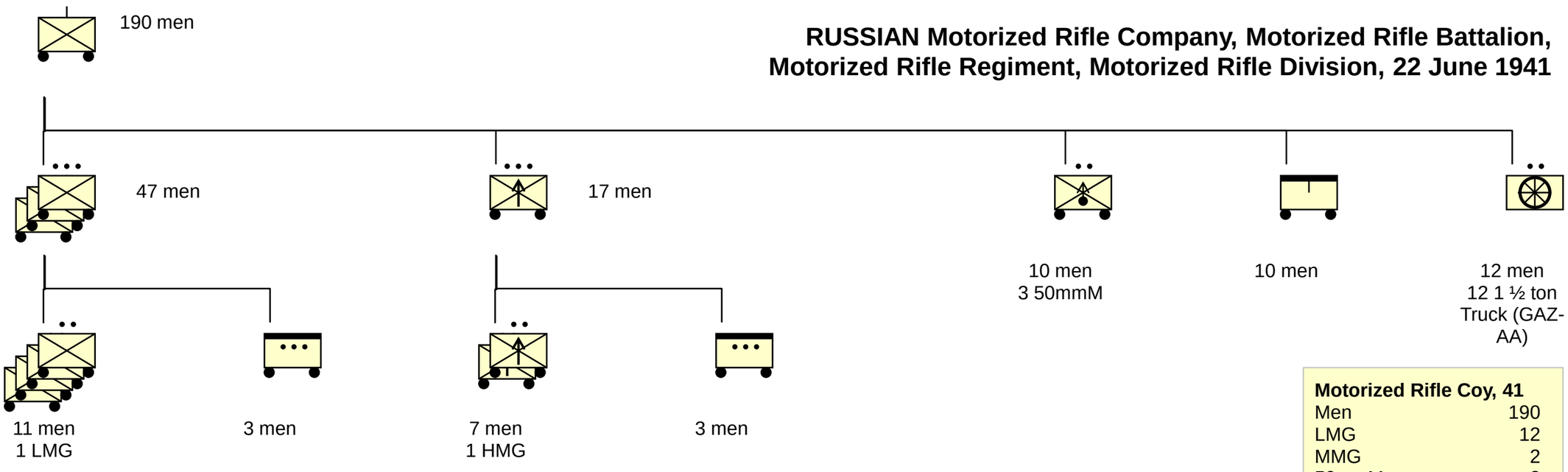
November 1939



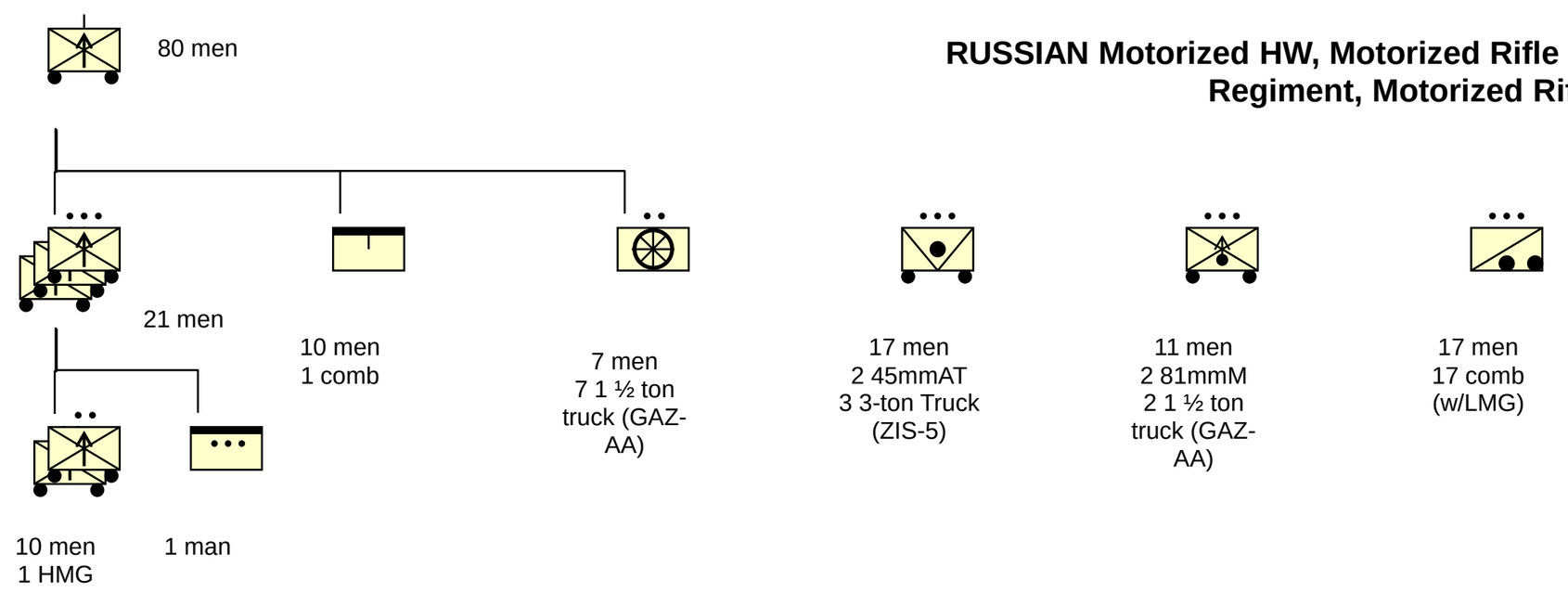
RUSSIAN Motorized Rifle Company, Motorized Rifle Battalion, Motorized Rifle Regiment, Motorized Rifle Division, 22 June 1941

Overview

This comes from the www.niehorster.org site and does not align with a number of other sources used in the divisional TO&E's. Nonetheless it provided a detailed view of these formations and is included to provide readers a view of how the companies were structured.



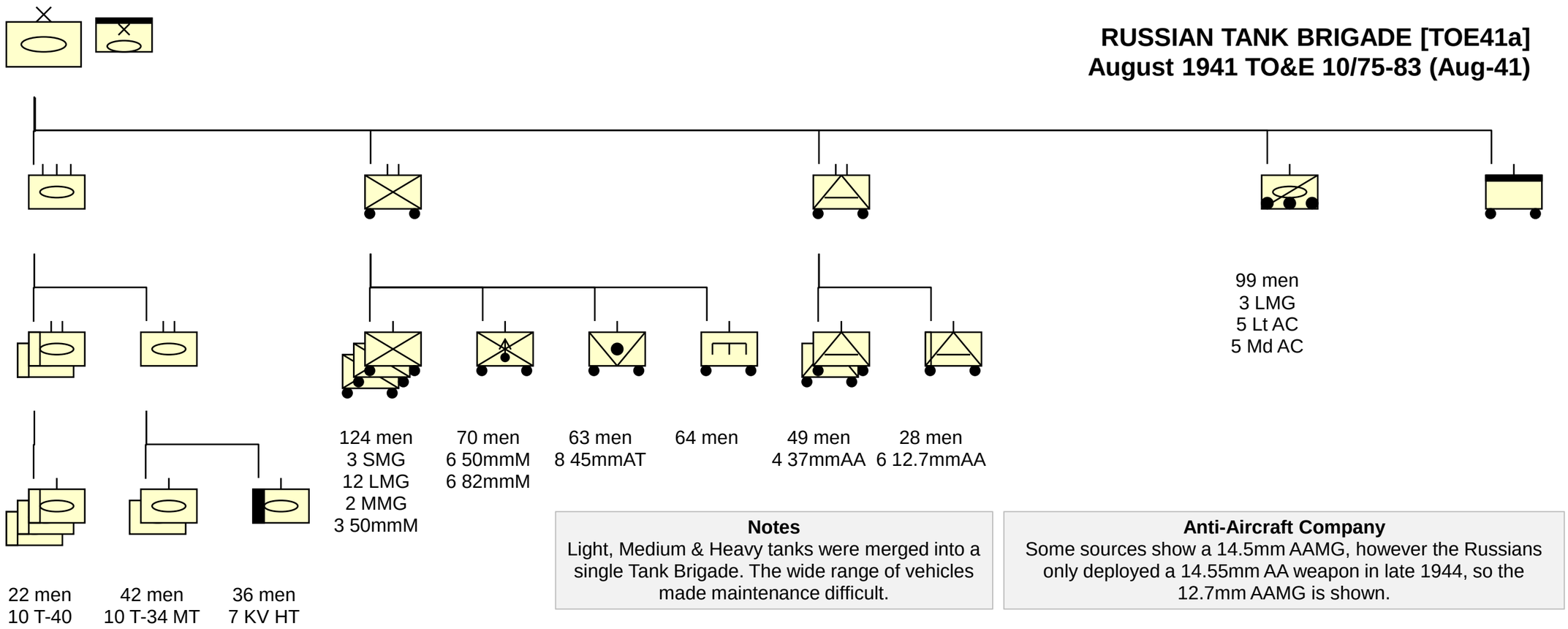
Motorized Rifle Coy, 41	
Men	190
LMG	12
MMG	2
50mmM	3
1 ½ ton Truck (GAZ-AA)	12



Mot Rifle Bn HW 41	
Men	125
MMG	6
82mmM	2
45mmAT	2
Comb (w/LMG)	17
1 ½ ton truck (GAZ-AA)	9
3 ton truck (ZIS-5)	3

RUSSIAN TANK BRIGADE [TOE41a]
August 1941 TO&E 10/75-83 (Aug-41)

August 1941

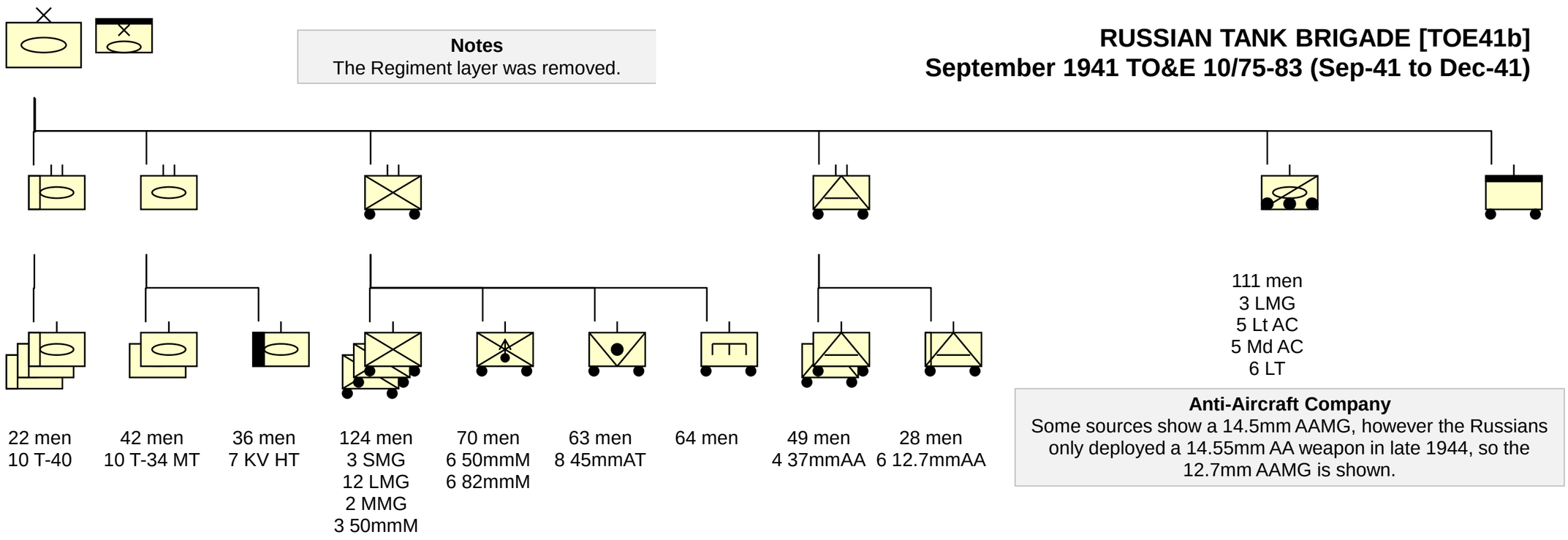


Notes
Light, Medium & Heavy tanks were merged into a single Tank Brigade. The wide range of vehicles made maintenance difficult.

Anti-Aircraft Company
Some sources show a 14.5mm AAMG, however the Russians only deployed a 14.55mm AA weapon in late 1944, so the 12.7mm AAMG is shown.

RUSSIAN TANK BRIGADE [TOE41b]
September 1941 TO&E 10/75-83 (Sep-41 to Dec-41)

September 1941



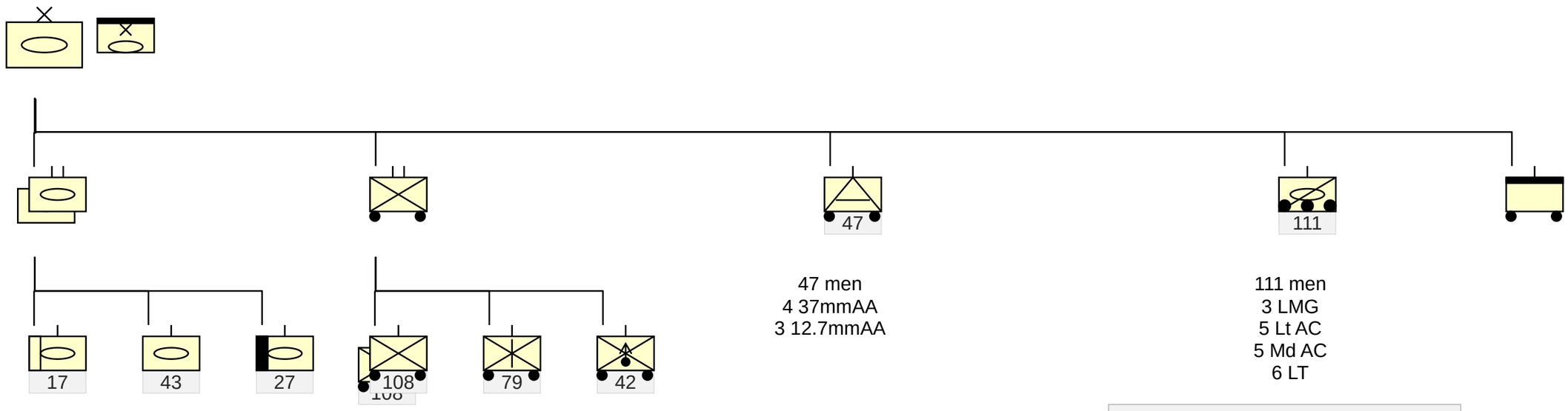
Notes
The Regiment layer was removed.

Anti-Aircraft Company
Some sources show a 14.5mm AAMG, however the Russians only deployed a 14.55mm AA weapon in late 1944, so the 12.7mm AAMG is shown.

RUSSIAN TANK BRIGADE [TOE41b]
September 1941 TO&E 10/75-83 (Sep-41 to Dec-41)

RUSSIAN TANK BRIGADE [TOE42]
December 1941 TO&E 10/345-352 (Jan-42 to Dec-42)

December 1941



17 men
8 T-40

43 men
10 T-34 MT

27 men
5 KV HT

108 men
3 SMG
3 ATR
9 LMG
2 MMG

79 men
79 SMG

42 men
6 50mmM
6 82mmM

47 men
4 37mmAA
3 12.7mmAA

111 men
3 LMG
5 Lt AC
5 Md AC
6 LT

Armoured Car Company
Some sources indicate this was not present.

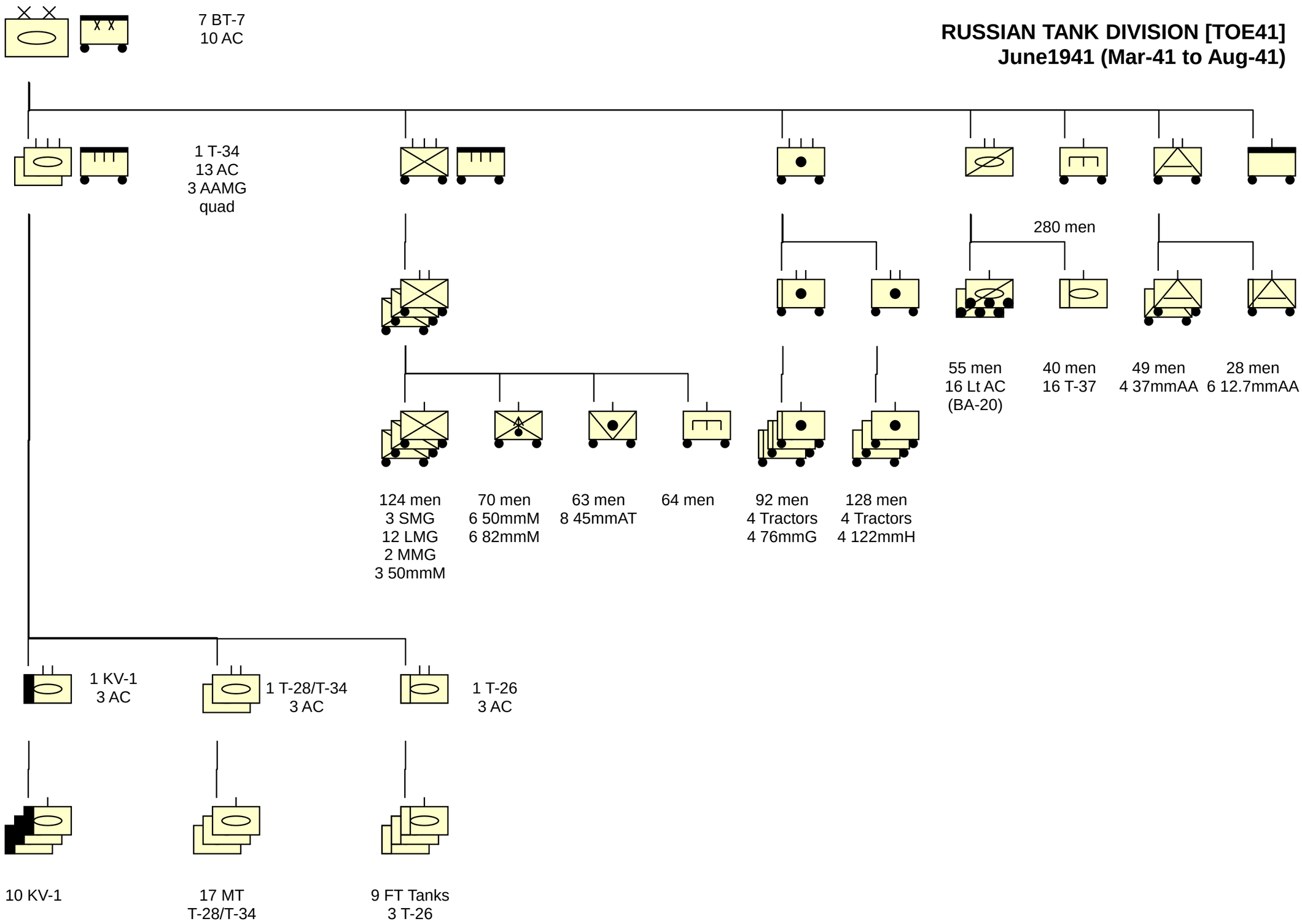
Anti-Aircraft Company
Some sources show a 14.5mm AAMG, however the Russians only deployed a 14.55mm AA weapon in late 1944, so the 12.7mm AAMG is shown.

Note
Tank Battalion structure was changed, still mixing Light, medium & Heavy Tanks.

RUSSIAN TANK DIVISION [TOE41]
June1941 (Mar-41 to Aug-41)

June 1941

After the successes of the Germans against France in May-June 1940 the Russians realised they needed to create equivalent formations. After the old Tank Corps were disbanded the largest formations were the tank brigades. By June 1941 the Russians had reorganised their mechanised forces into Tank and Mechanised Divisions. In principal the formation was acceptable but in practice lack of skilled officers, the disorganisation caused by the reorganisation and the poor level of maintenances resulted in most of these formations destruction by August 1941.



Tank Regiment/Battalion Strength

1st Tank Reg: 1st, 2nd, 3rd Bn 31-52 BT-7 and T-28, 4th Bn Light tanks
2nd Tank Reg: 1st 6 KV, 8 T-34, 15 older tanks, 2nd & 3rd Bn 50 NT-7 and T-28, 4th Bn Light tanks

3rd Tank Reg: 1st Bn 15 KV-1A/KV-2, 2nd & 3rd Bn 25 T-34, 4th Bn. 30-33 Light Tanks.
4th Tank Reg: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Bn 30-33 T-26 or BT

5th Tank reg: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Bn 40-45 BT
6th Tank reg: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Bn 40-45 BT

7th Tank reg: 1st Bn 31 KV, 2nd & 3rd Bn 52 T-34 & BT, 4th Bn Light tanks
8th Tank Reg: 1st 31 KV, 2nd & 3rd Bn 52 T-34 & BT, 4th Bn Light tanks

9th Tank reg: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Bn 30-33 T-26
10th Tank reg: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Bn 30-33 T-26

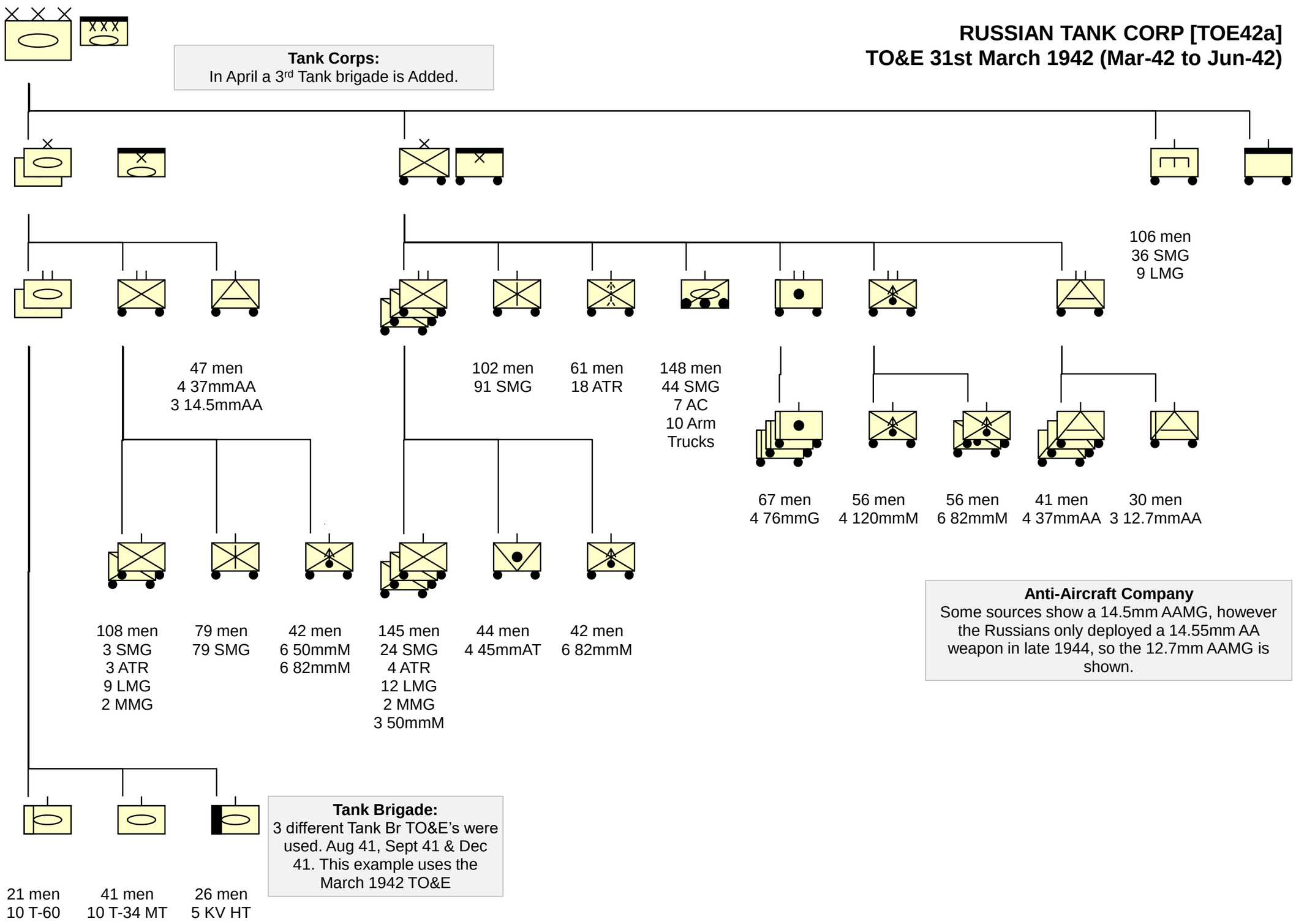
11th Tank Reg: Unknown
12th Tank Reg: Unknown

13th Tank Reg: 1st Bn 25 KV, 2nd & 3rd 50 T-34, 4th Bn Light tanks
14th Tank Reg: 1st Bn 25 KV, 2nd Bn 50 T-34, 3rd Bn 52 BT, 4th Bn light tanks

RUSSIAN TANK CORP [TOE42a]
TO&E 31st March 1942 (Mar-42 to Jun-42)

31st March 1942

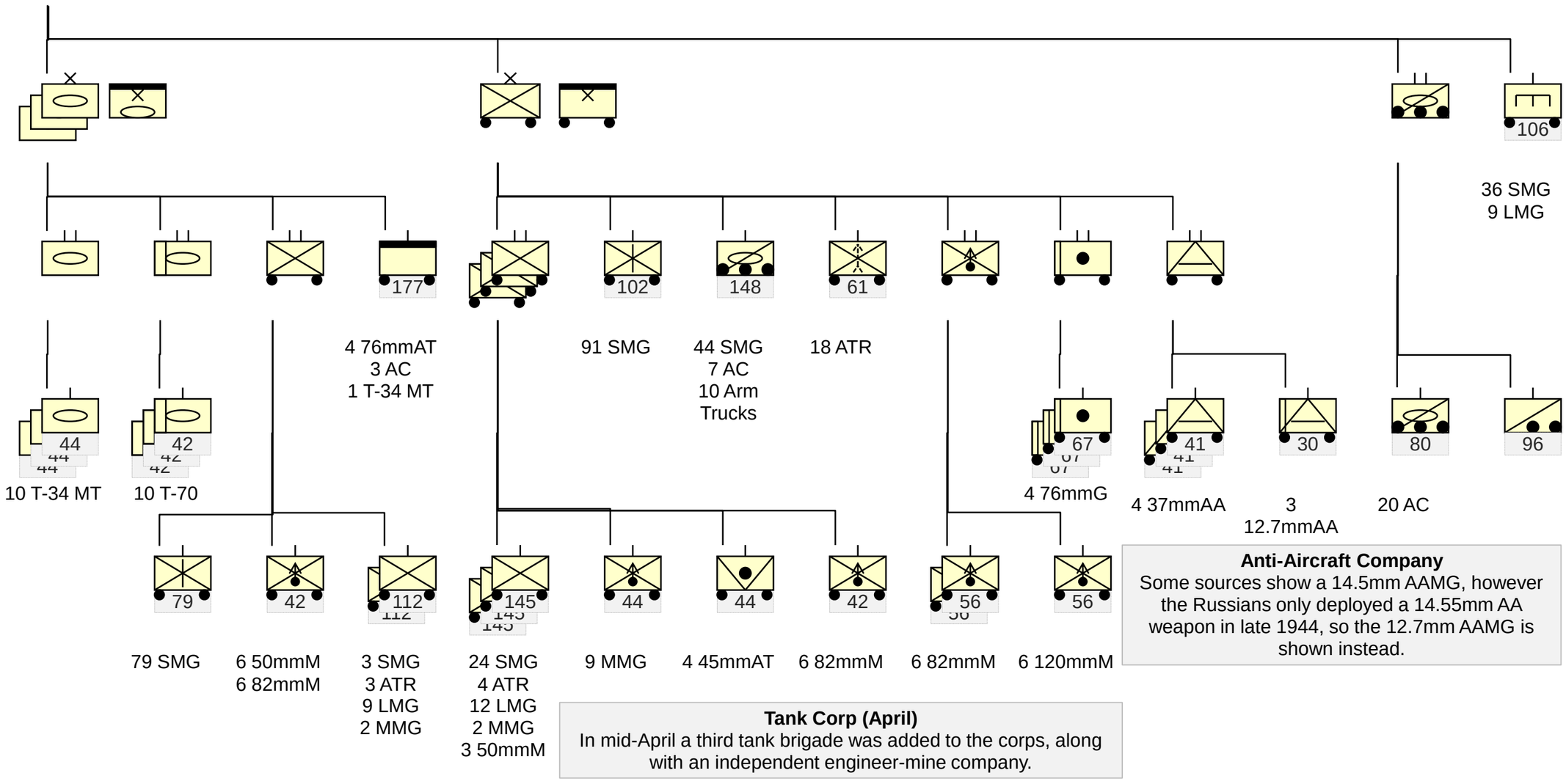
On 31 March orders were issued for the activation of the 1st—4th tank corps, each to consist of a headquarters, two tank brigades and a motor rifle brigade. These corps had an authorized strength of 5,603 men with 20 KV heavy tanks, 40 T-54 medium tanks (including 8 reserve tanks authorized but rarely present) and 40 T-60 or T-70 light tanks.



RUSSIAN TANK CORP [TOE42b]
TO&E July 1942 (Jul-42 to Nov-42)

July 1942

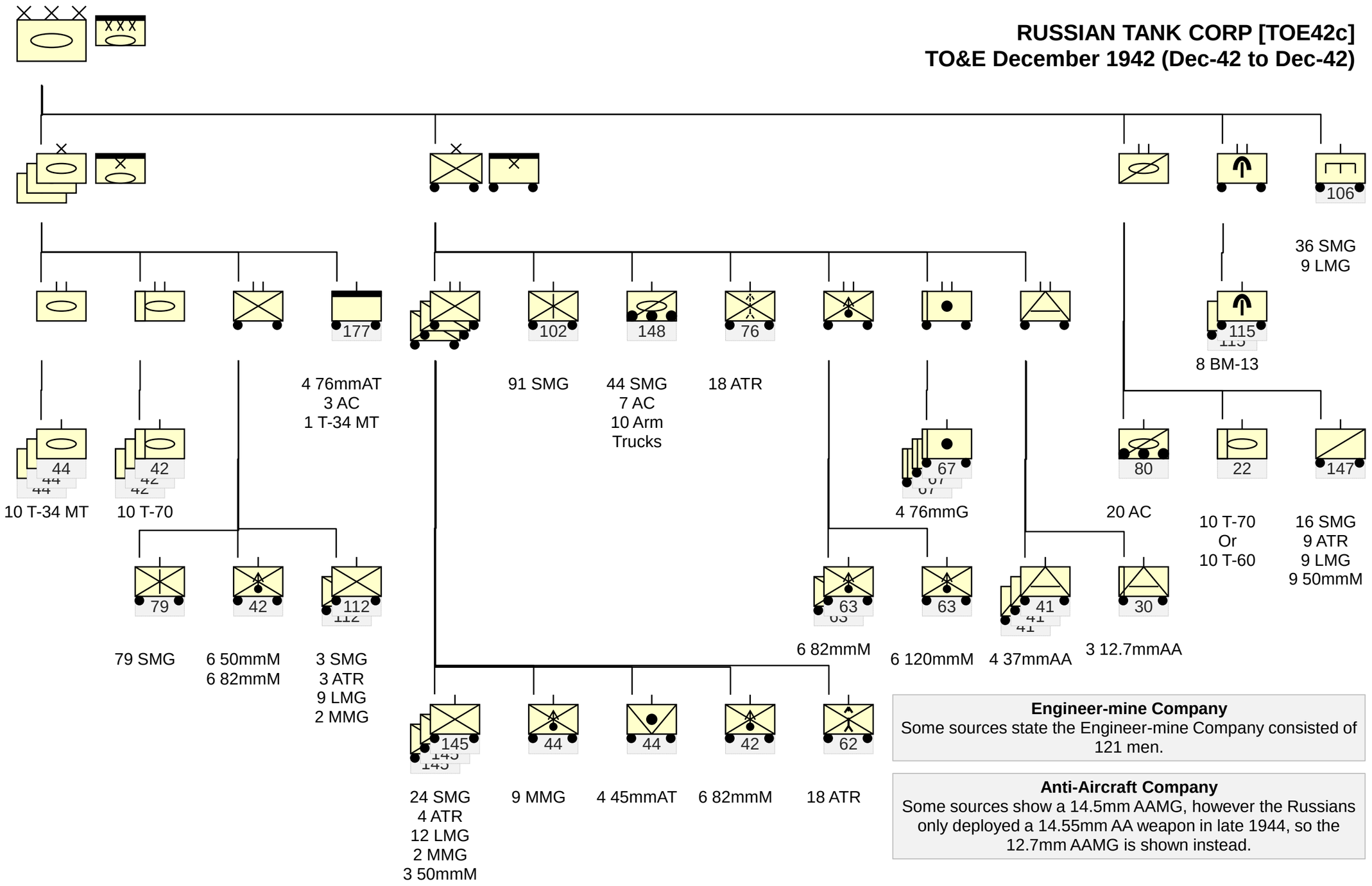
Two larger elements were added to the tank corps in July. The first was a rocket-launcher battalion of 250 men consisting of two batteries each with four BM-13 rocket-launcher systems. None were deployed until Dec 42. The second addition of July 1942 was a motorcycle reconnaissance battalion with 208 men divided into a motorcycle company and an armoured car company, the latter with twenty armoured cars.



RUSSIAN TANK CORP [TOE42c]
TO&E December 1942 (Dec-42 to Dec-42)

December 1942

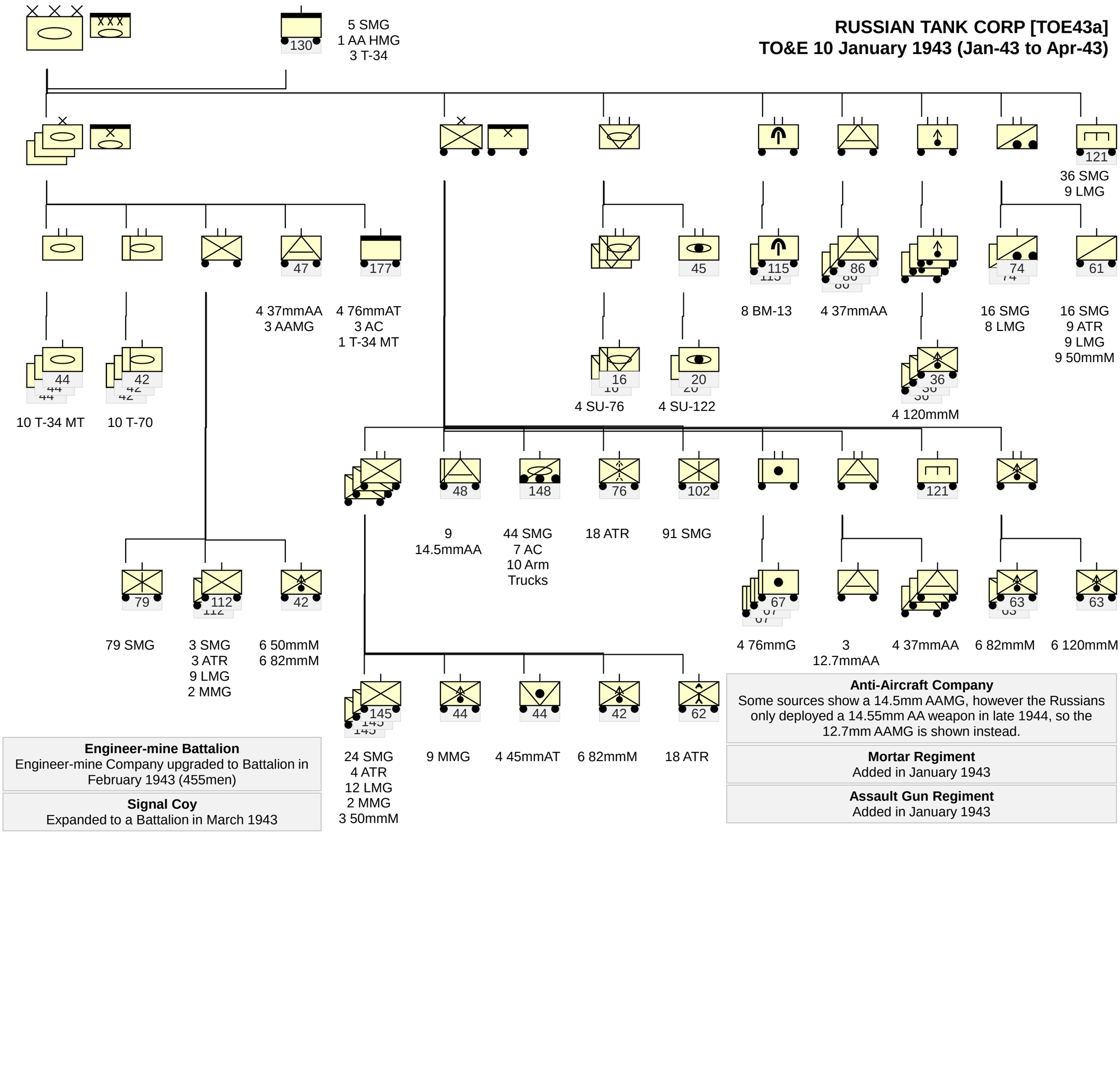
An effort was finally made in December to provide reconnaissance for the corps and at that time ten tank corps received their reconnaissance units (Armoured Car Battalions). Only one, however, received its rocket-launcher battalion and only one got its anti-aircraft battalion.



RUSSIAN TANK CORP [TOE43a]
TO&E 10 January 1943 (Jan-43 to Apr-43)

10 January 1943

Further additions resulted from a l0 January NKO order. That order immediately added a mortar regiment, an assault gun regiment and a reserve tank detachment to the corps TO&E, and also enlarged the fuel transport company. The 37mmAA Guns were consolidated into a corp level AA Battalion



RUSSIAN TANK CORP [TOE43a]
TO&E 10 January 1943 (Jan-43 to Apr-43)

Engineer-mine Battalion
Engineer-mine Company upgraded to Battalion in February 1943 (455men)

Signal Coy
Expanded to a Battalion in March 1943

Anti-Aircraft Company
Some sources show a 14.5mm AAMG, however the Russians only deployed a 14.55mm AA weapon in late 1944, so the 12.7mm AAMG is shown instead.

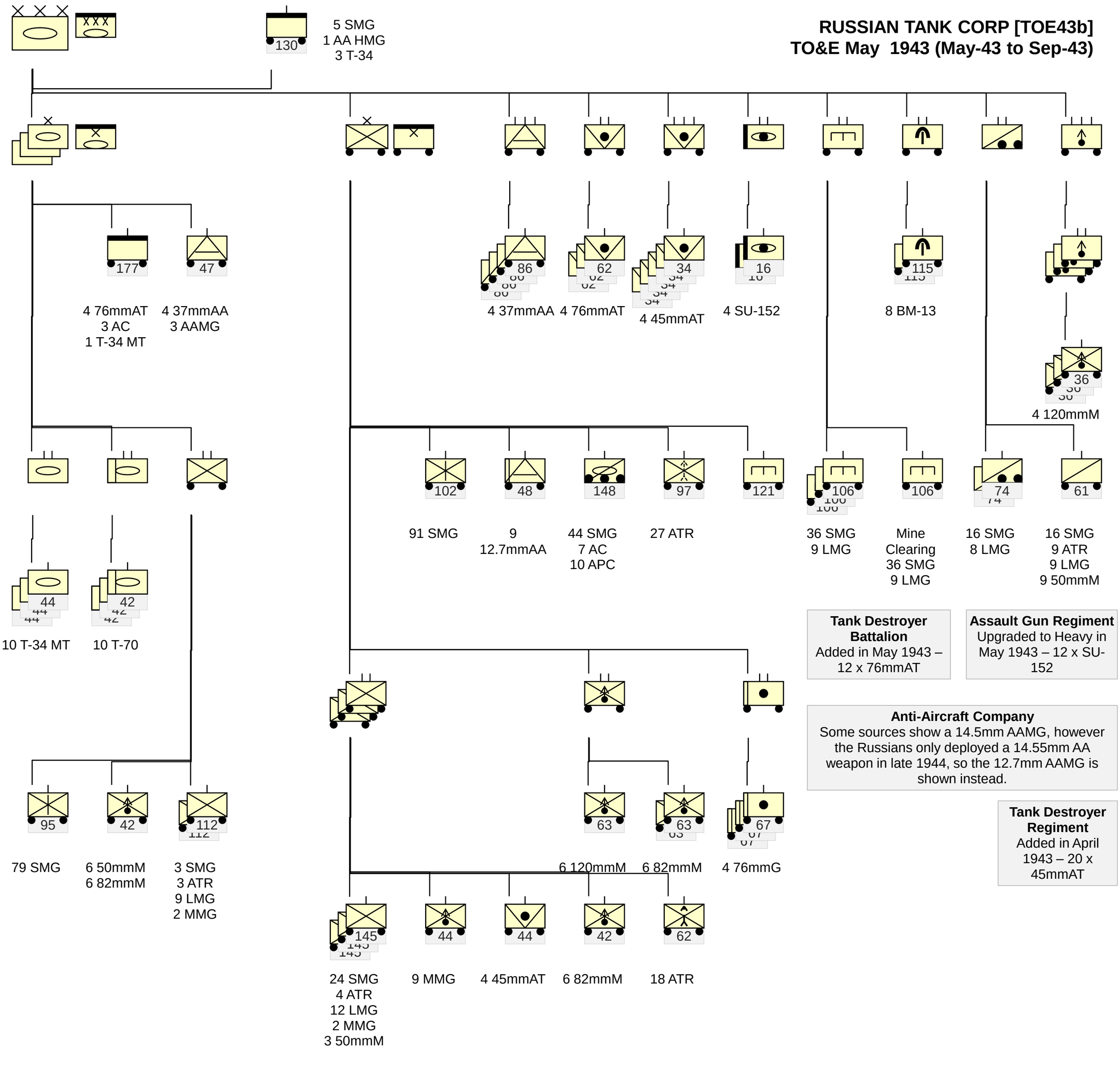
Mortar Regiment
Added in January 1943

Assault Gun Regiment
Added in January 1943

RUSSIAN TANK CORP [TOE43b]
TO&E May 1943 (May-43 to Sep-43)

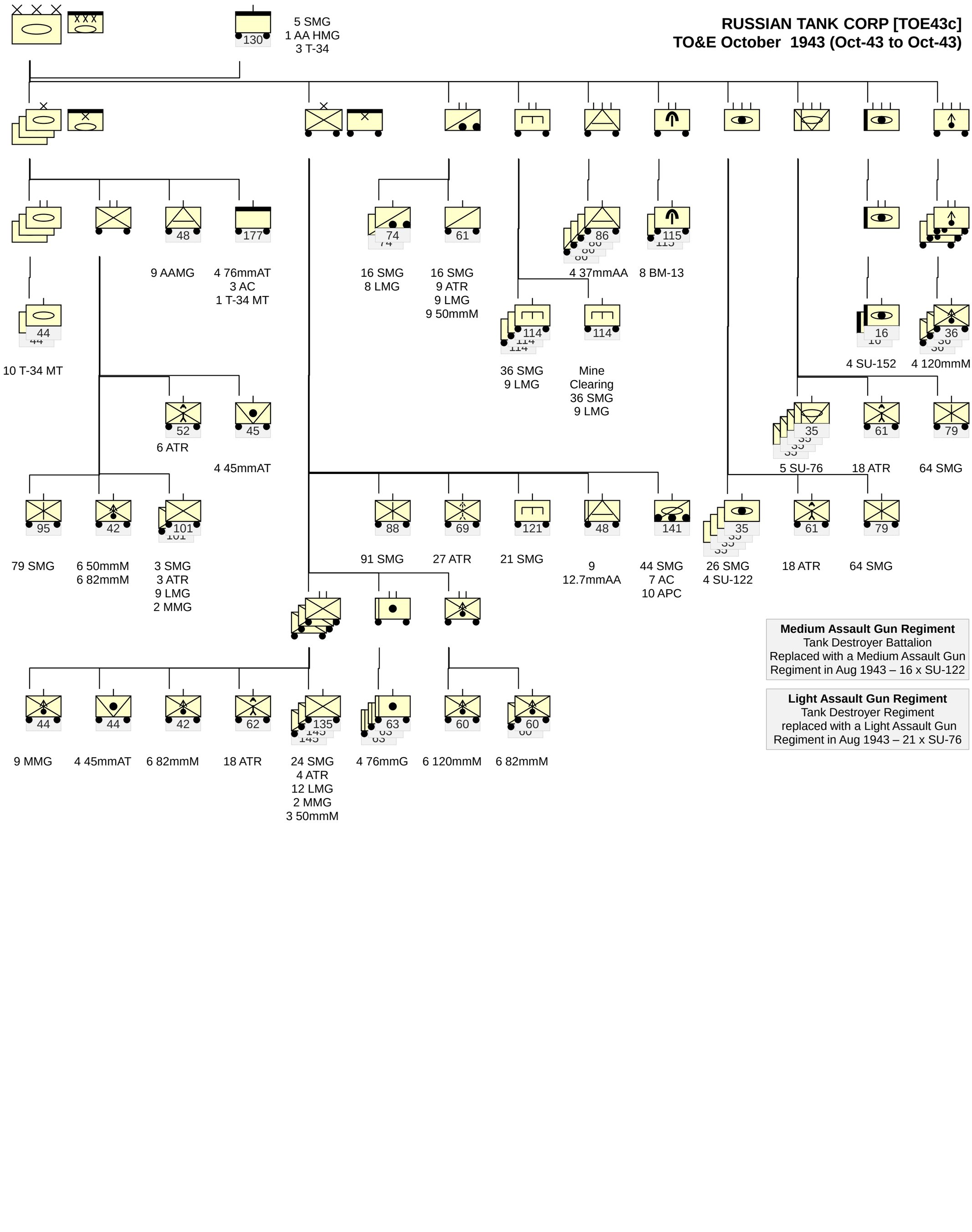
May 1943

In March 1943 the AA batteries of the subordinate brigades were consolidated into a corps AA battalion (sixteen 37mm guns) and the signal company expanded to a battalion.



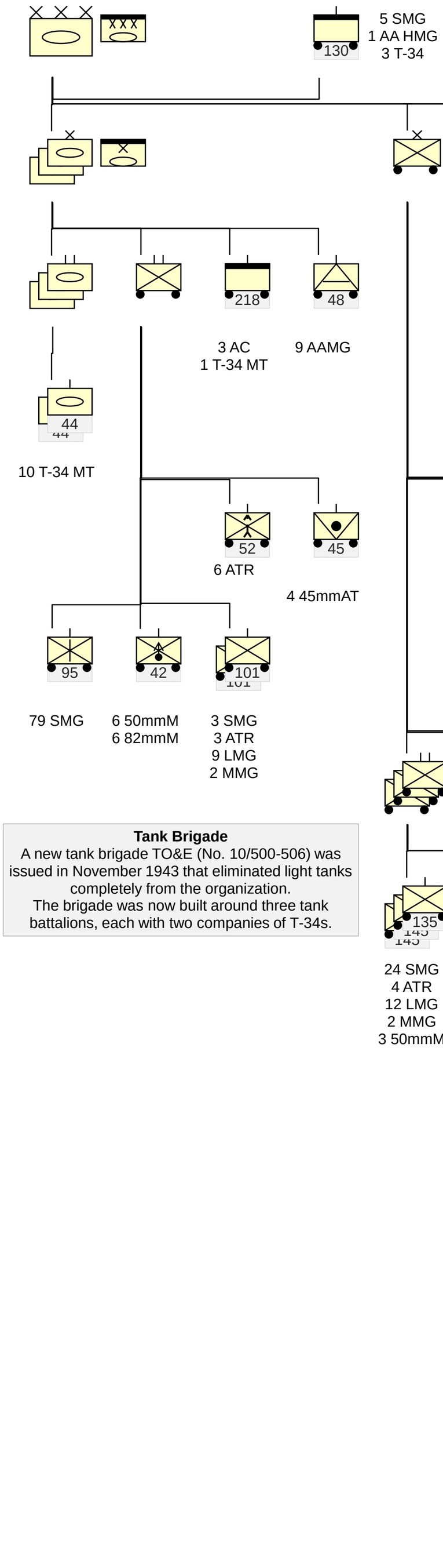
RUSSIAN TANK CORP [TOE43c]
TO&E October 1943 (Oct-43 to Oct-43)

October 1943



RUSSIAN TANK CORP [TOE43d]
TO&E November 1943 (Nov-43 to Dec-43)

November 1943

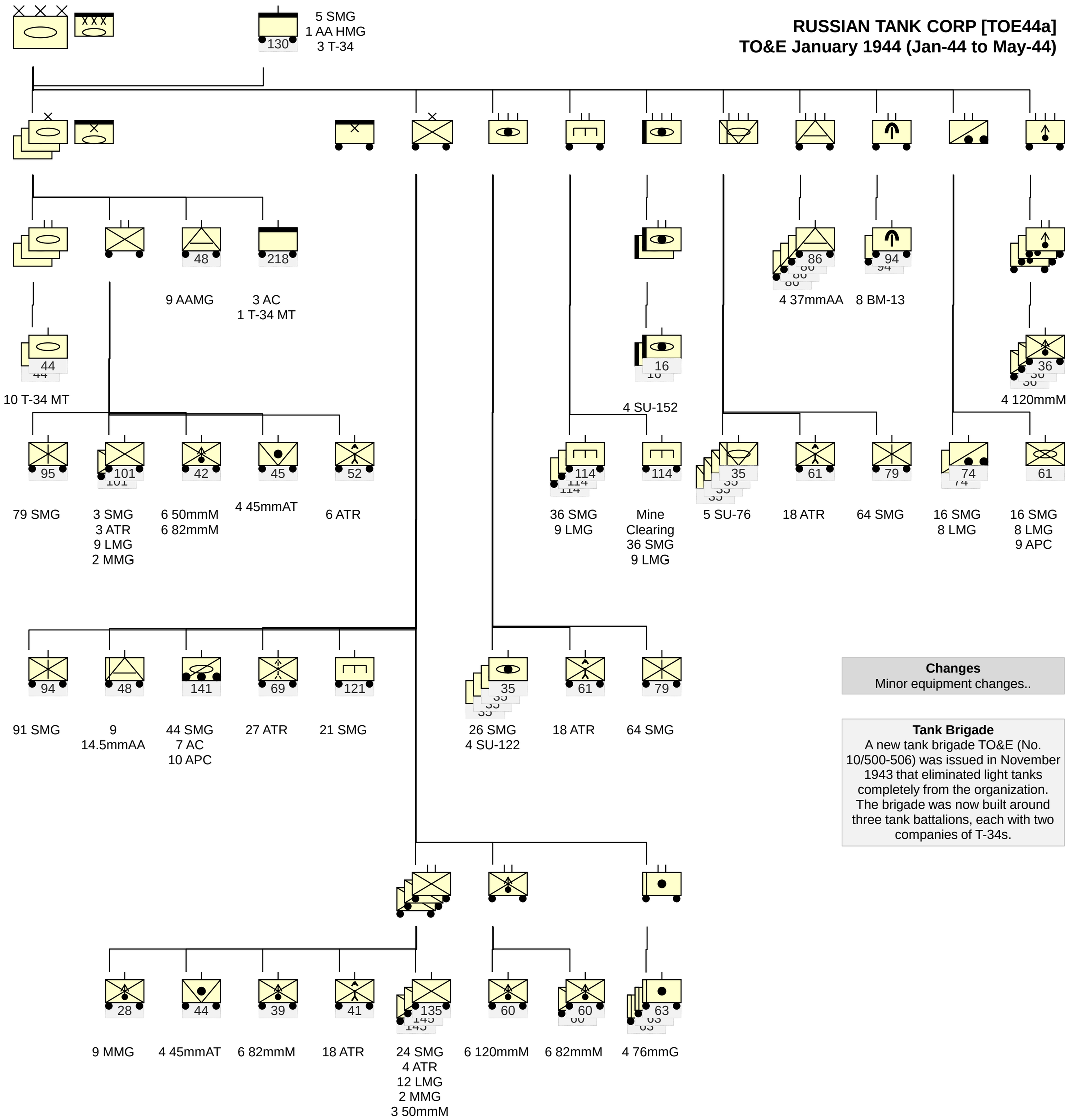


RUSSIAN TANK CORP [TOE43d]
TO&E November 1943 (Nov-43 to Dec-43)

Tank Brigade
A new tank brigade TO&E (No. 10/500-506) was issued in November 1943 that eliminated light tanks completely from the organization.
The brigade was now built around three tank battalions, each with two companies of T-34s.

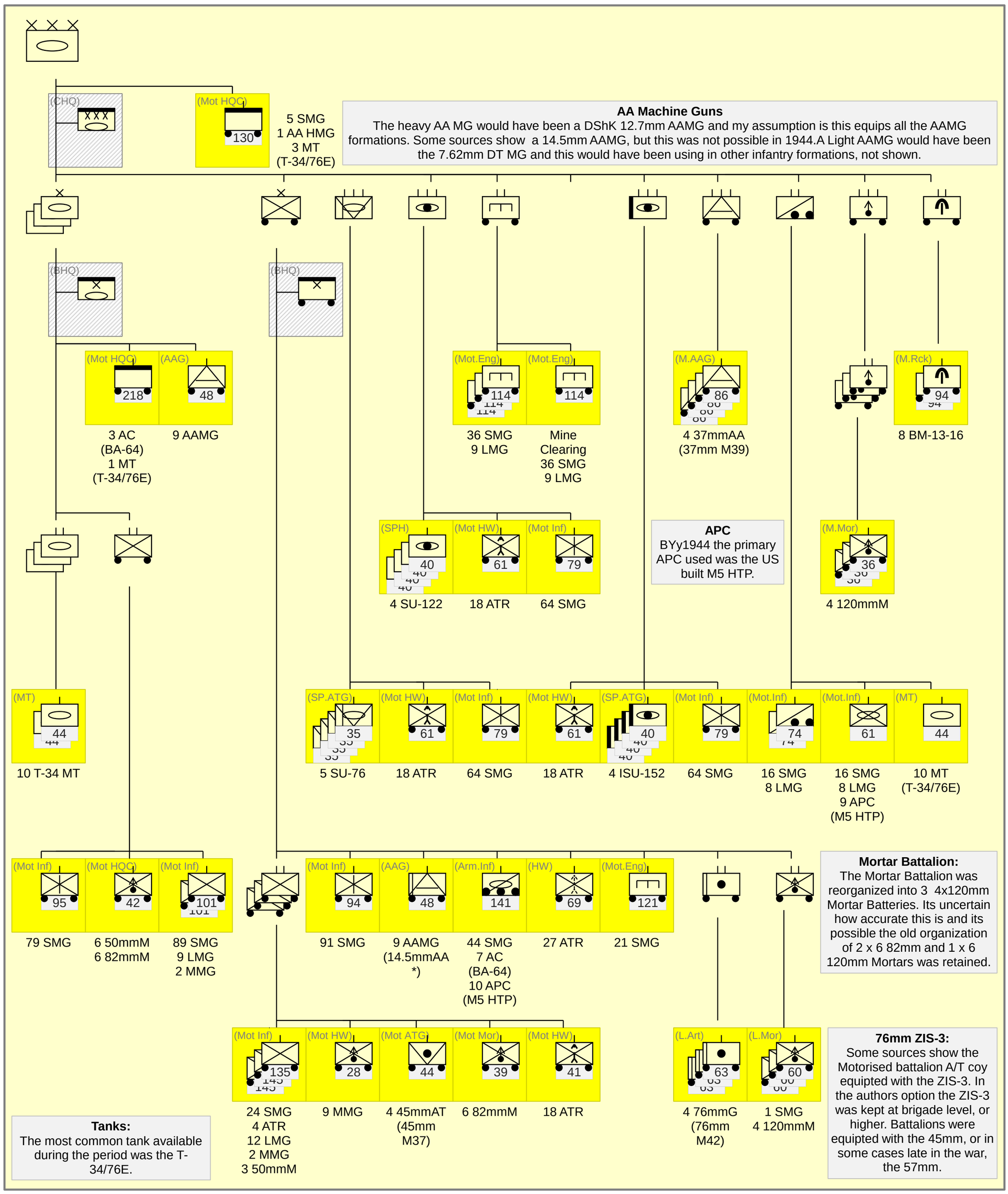
RUSSIAN TANK CORP [TOE44a]
TO&E January 1944 (Jan-44 to May-44)

January 1944



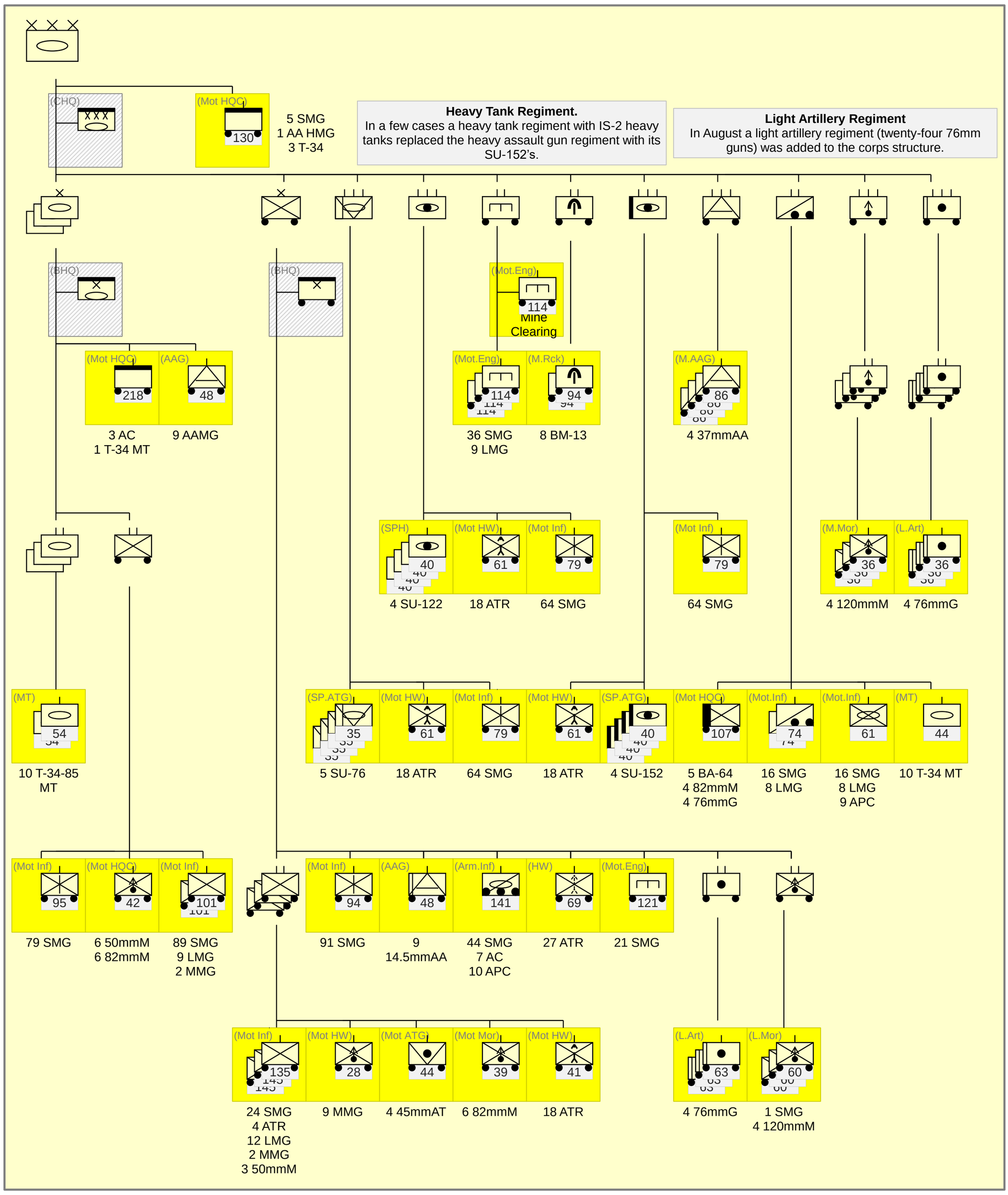
RUSSIAN TANK CORP [TOE44b]
TO&E June 1944 (Jun-44 to Jul-44)

June 1944



RUSSIAN TANK CORP [TOE44c]
TO&E August 1944 (Aug-44 to Dec-44)

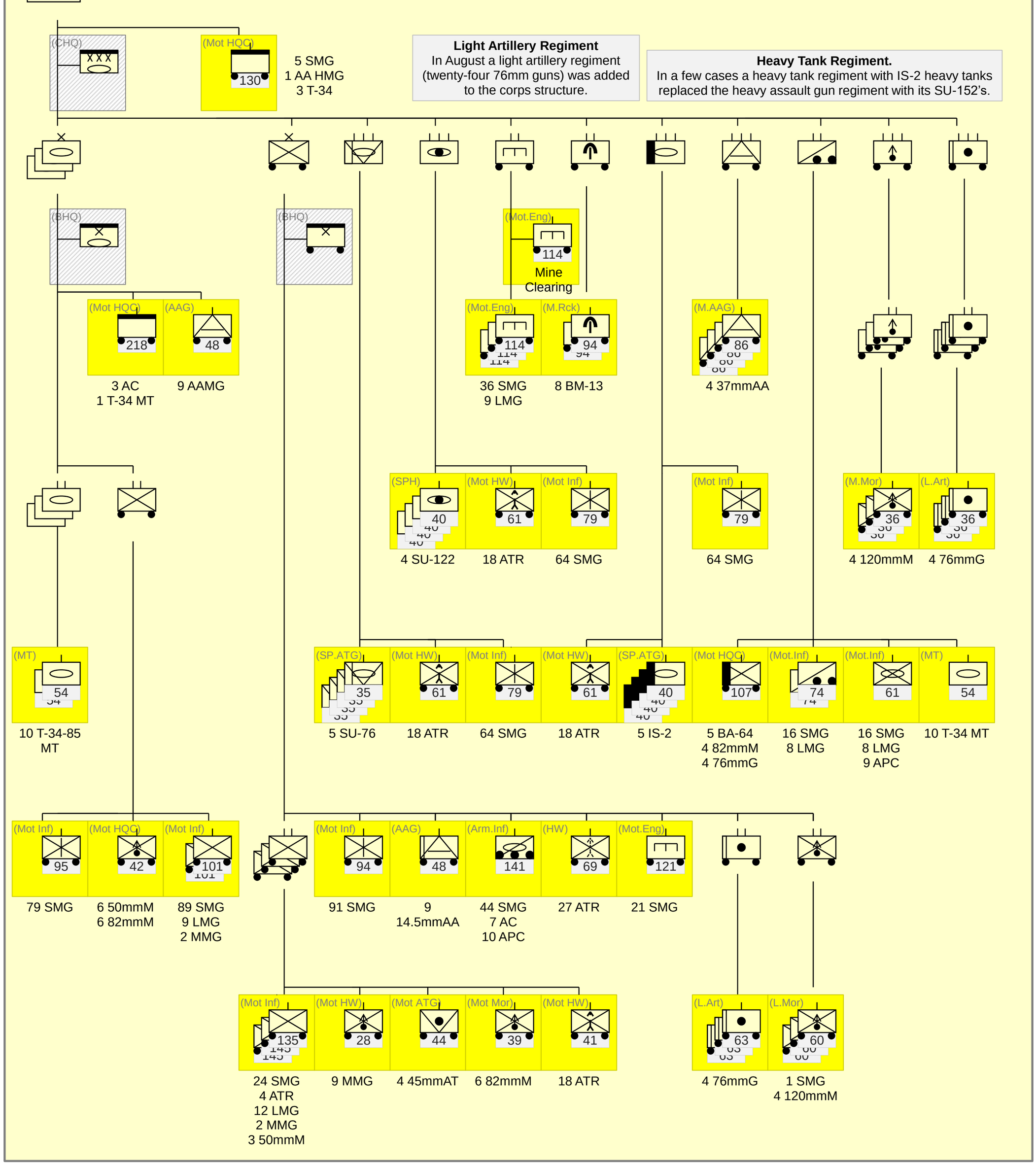
August 1944



RUSSIAN TANK CORP [TOE45]
TO&E January 1945 (Jan-45 to Aug-45)

January 1945

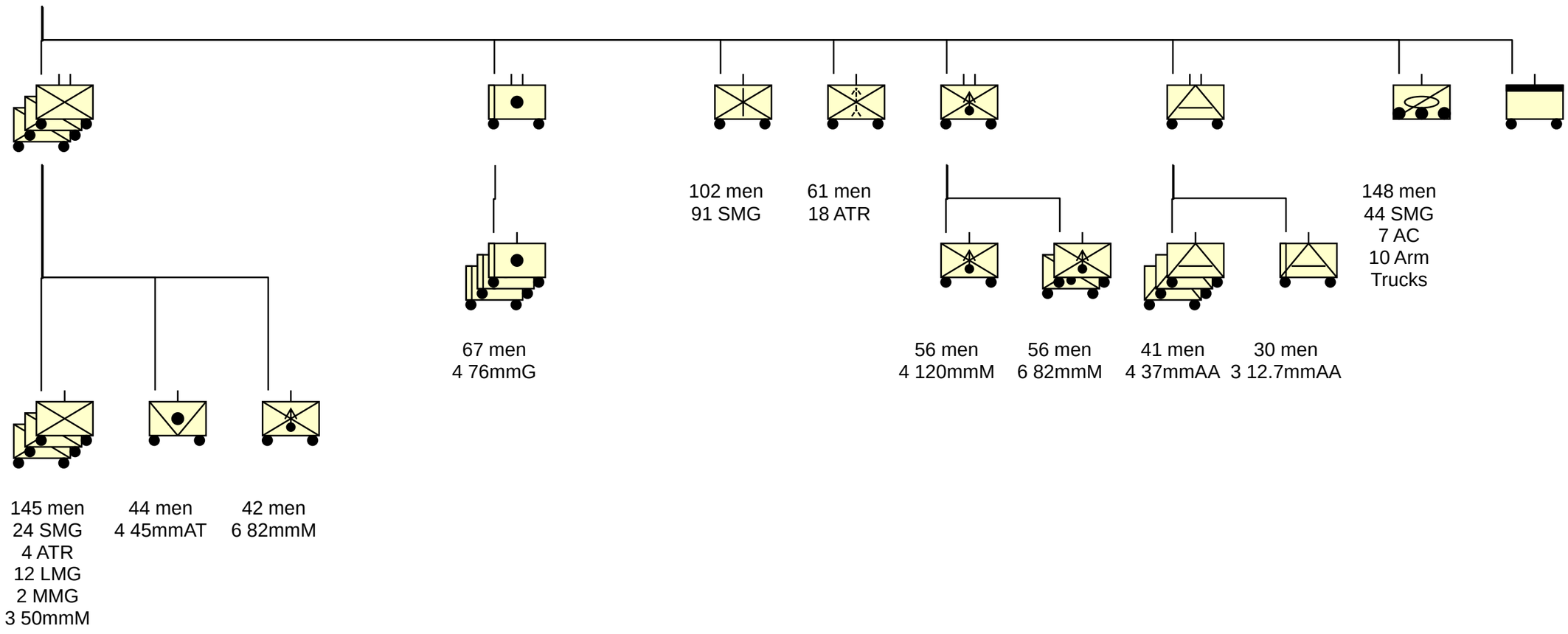
Tank Corps	
Men	11900
Infantry	3800
SMG	2963
MG	517
ATR	207
82mmM	52
120mmM	42
37mmAA	16
45mmAT	46
76mmG	48
122mmH	8
MT	1610
AFV	240
“Guns”	212



RUSSIAN MOTORISED BRIGADE [TOE39]
TO&E November 1939 (Nov-39 to Mar-41)

November 1939

The Russians organised a number of Motorised brigades in 1938, which were originally part of the mechanised corps. When disbanded these formations operated independently until the tank and Mechanised Divisions were reformed. After the Tank and mechanised divisions were destroyed the mechanised brigades made a come back, to eventually be merged with the Tank Brigades to form the tank Corps.

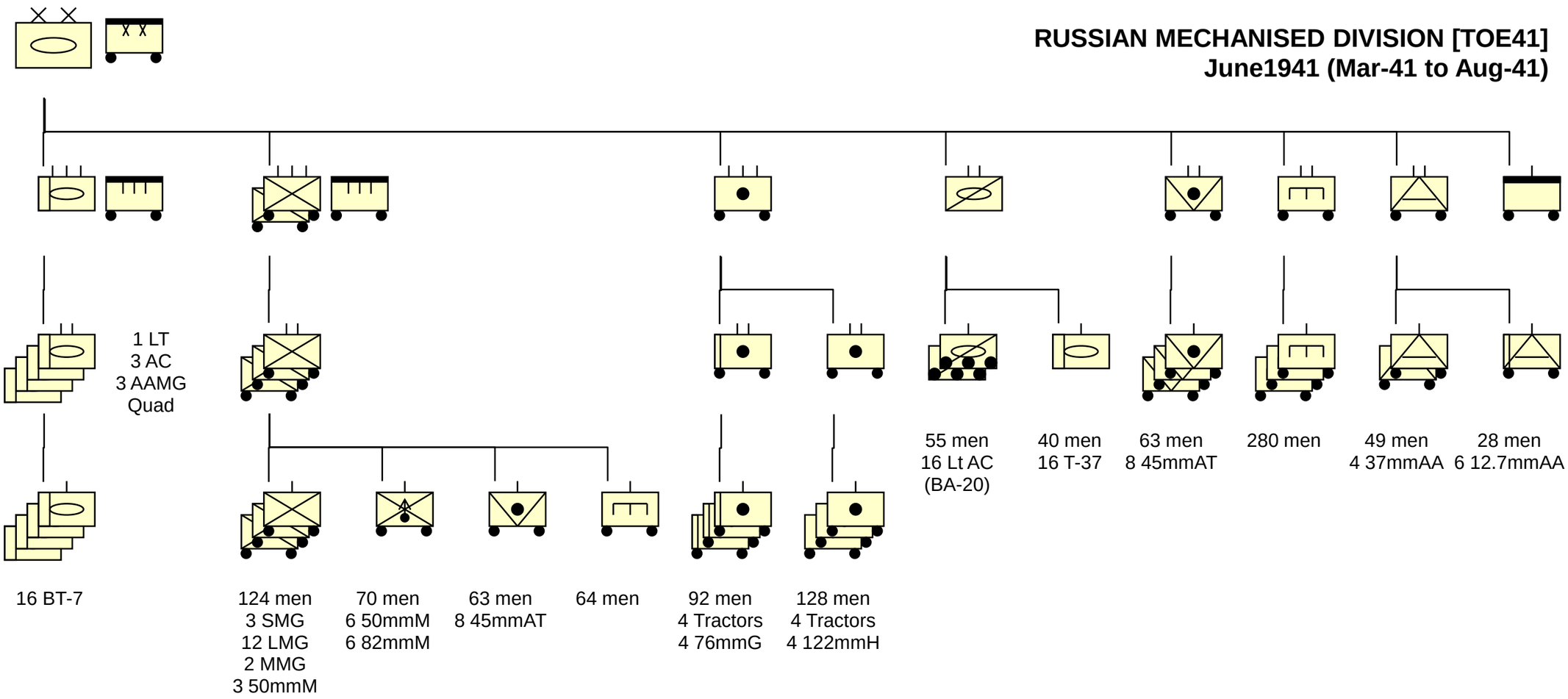


Mechanised Brigades	
Men	3781
Infantry	2400
SMG	1164
MG	221
ATR	99
50mmM	-
82mmM	30
120mmM	6
37mmAA	-
45mmAT	12
76mmG	12
122mmH	-
152mmH	-
MT	364
HD	-
AFV	41
“Guns”	60

RUSSIAN MECHANISED DIVISION [TOE41] June1941 (Mar-41 to Aug-41)

June 1941

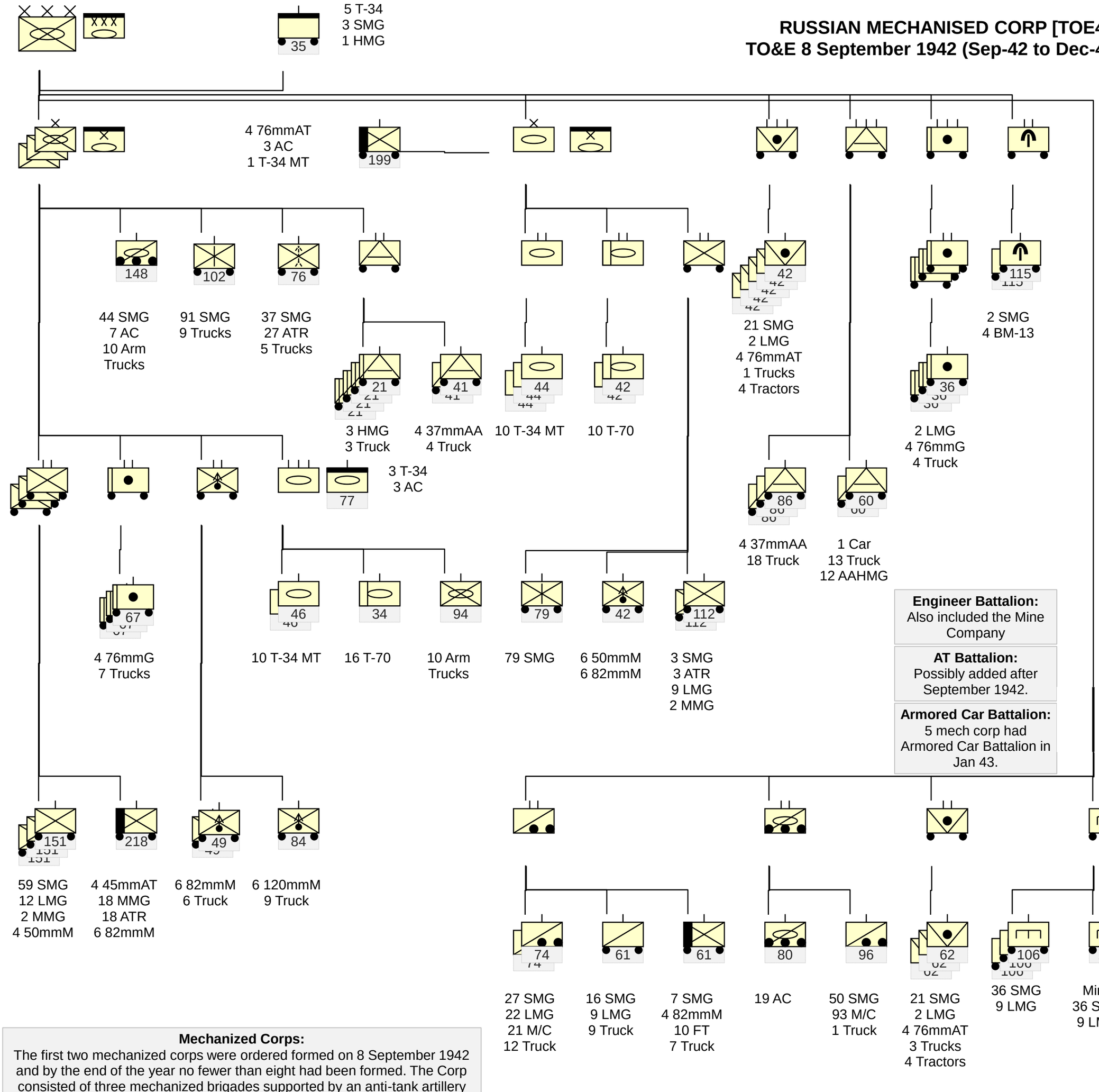
After the successes of the Germans against France in May-June 1940 the Russians realised they needed to create equivalent formations. After the old Tank Corps were disbanded the largest formations were the tank brigades. By June 1941 the Russians had reorganised their mechanised forces into Tank and Mechanised Divisions. In principal the formation was acceptable but in practice lack of skilled officers, the disorganisation caused by the reorganisation and the poor level of maintenances resulted in most of these formations destruction by August 1941.



4 76mmAT

RUSSIAN MECHANISED CORP [TOE42]
TO&E 8 September 1942 (Sep-42 to Dec-42)

8th September 1942



Mechanized Corps:
The first two mechanized corps were ordered formed on 8 September 1942 and by the end of the year no fewer than eight had been formed. The Corp consisted of three mechanized brigades supported by an anti-tank artillery regiment, an air defense (PI/O) regiment, a rocket-launcher battalion, an armored car battalion, an engineer battalion, a maintenance battalion, an engineer-mine company and a fuel and lubricants transport company. The tank elements, however, differed considerably. In the 1st and 2nd mechanized corps these were formed into a tank brigade, in the 3rd two tank brigades, and in the remainder two tank regiments.

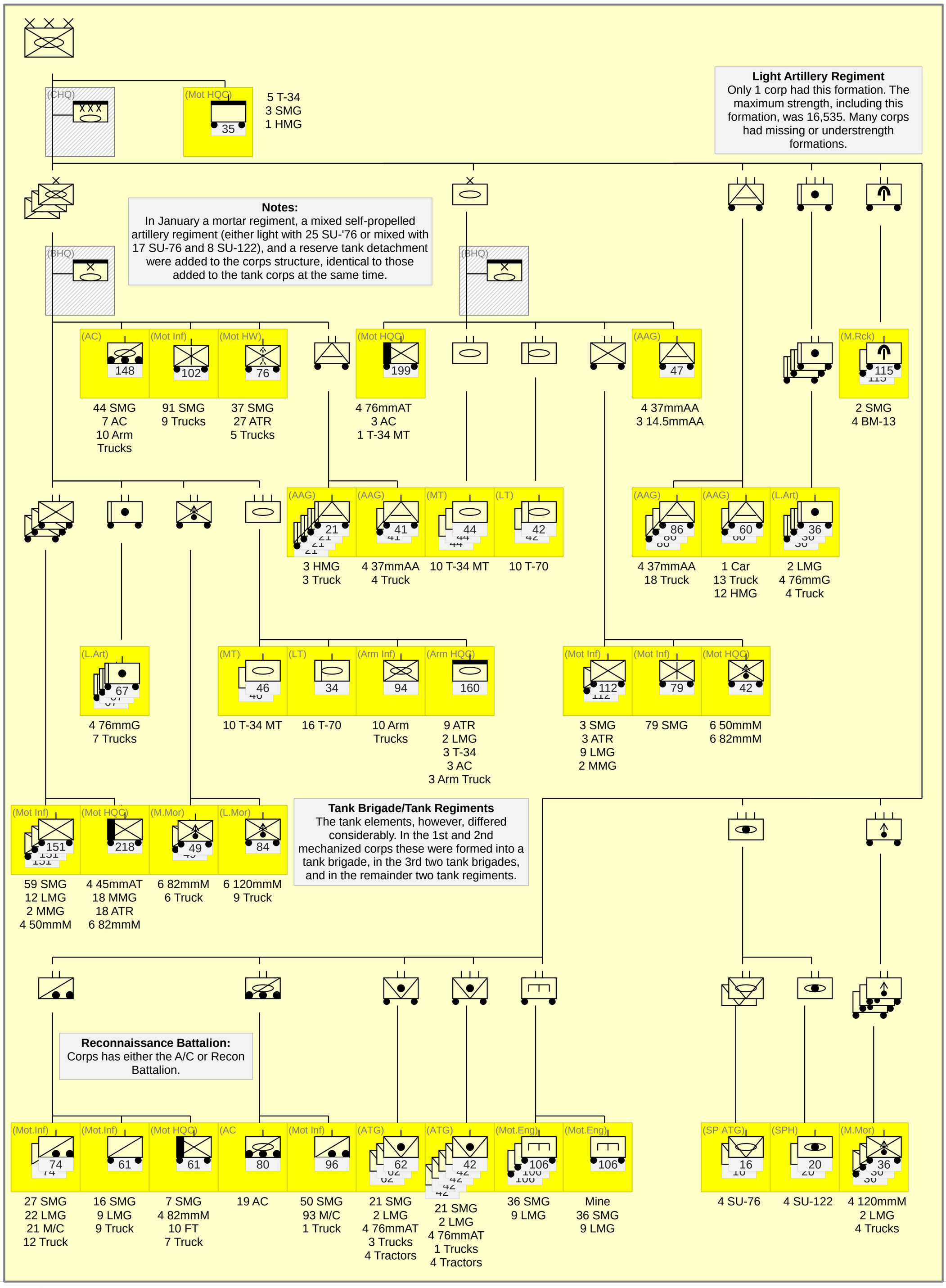
Motorcycle Battalion:
An NKO order of 17 September added a motorcycle battalion.

Recon Battalion:
Corps has either the A/C or Recon Battalion.

Light Artillery Regiment
Only 1 corp had this formation. The maximum strength, including this formation, was 16,535. Many corps had missing or understrength formations.

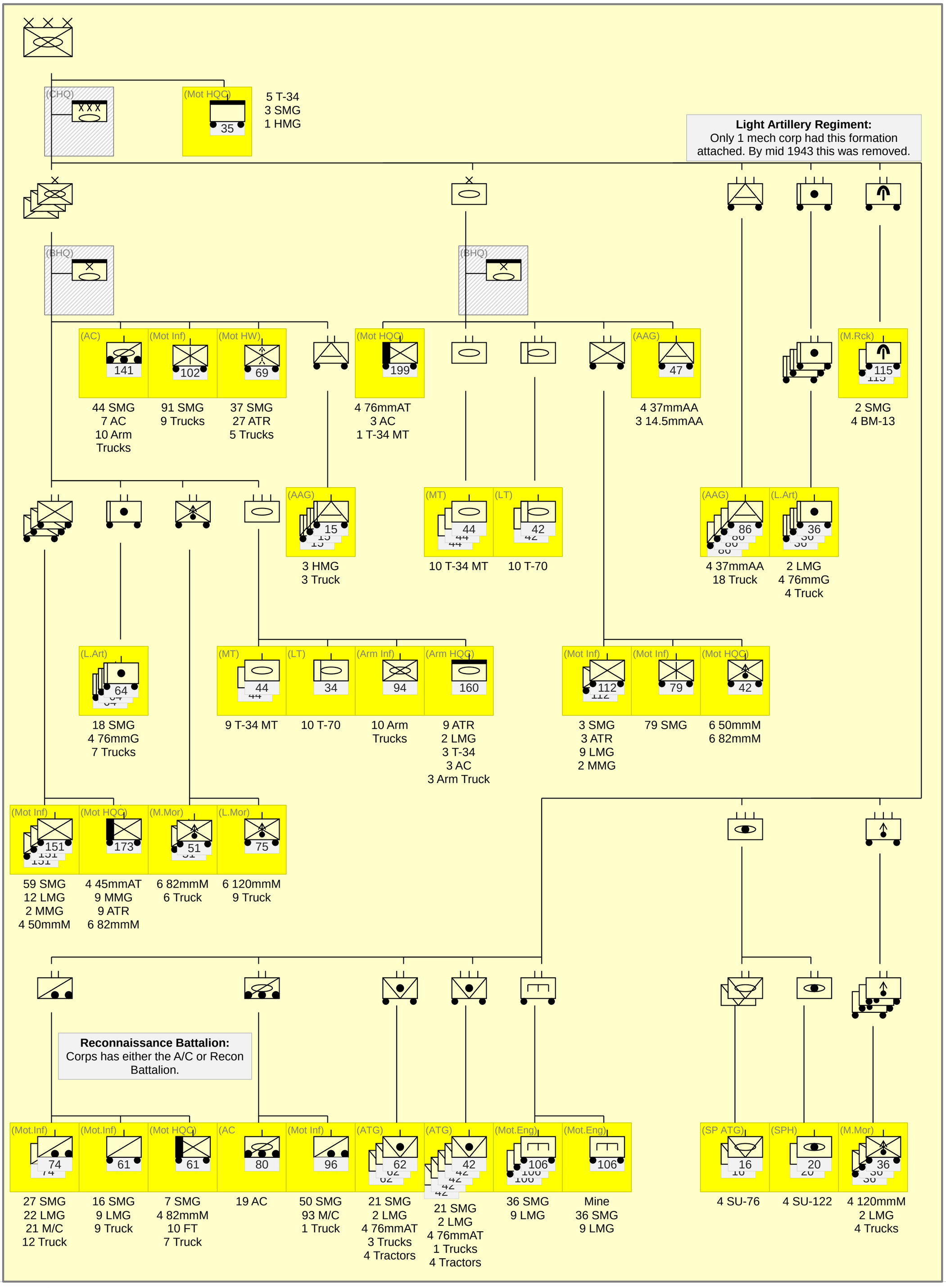
RUSSIAN MECHANISED CORP [TOE43a]
TO&E January 1943 (Jan-43 to Jan-43)

January 1943



RUSSIAN MECHANISED CORP [TOE43b]
TO&E February 1943 (Feb-43 to Apr-43)

February 1943



RUSSIAN MECHANISED CORP [TOE43c]
TO&E May 1943 (May-43 to Aug-43)

May 1943

(CHQ) XXX

(Mot HQC) 35 — 5 T-34, 3 SMG, 1 HMG

Light Artillery Regiment:
Only 1 mech corps had this formation attached. By mid 1943 this was removed.

Tank Destroyer Battalion:
In May this was upgraded to 85mm AT Guns.

(BHQ)

(AC) 141 — 44 SMG, 7 AC, 10 H.Track

(Mot Inf) 102 — 91 SMG, 9 Trucks

(Mot HW) 69 — 37 SMG, 27 ATR, 5 Trucks

(AAG) 48 — 9 14.5mmAA, 10 Truck

(Mot HQC) 243 — 18 ATR, 4 76mmAT, 3 AC, 1 T-34 MT

(BHQ)

(AAG) 47 — 4 37mmAA, 3 14.5mmAA

(M.Rck) 115 — 2 SMG, 4 BM-13

(MT) 44 — 10 T-34 MT

(LT) 21 — 10 T-70

(AAG) 86 — 4 37mmAA, 18 Truck

(L.Art) 36 — 2 LMG, 4 76mmG, 4 Truck

(L.Art) 64 — 18 SMG, 4 76mmG, 7 Trucks

(MT) 44 — 9 T-34 MT

(LT) 34 — 10 T-70

(Arm Inf) 94 — 10 Arm Trucks

(Arm HQC) 160 — 9 ATR, 2 LMG, 3 T-34, 3 AC, 3 Arm Truck

(Mot Inf) 112 — 3 SMG, 3 ATR, 9 LMG, 2 MMG

(Mot Inf) 95 — 70 SMG

(Mot HQC) 42 — 6 50mmM, 6 82mmM

(Mot Inf) 151 — 59 SMG, 12 LMG, 2 MMG, 4 50mmM

(Mot HQC) 173 — 4 45mmAT, 9 MMG, 9 ATR, 6 82mmM

(M.Mor) 51 — 6 82mmM, 6 Truck

(L.Mor) 75 — 6 120mmM, 9 Truck

Recon Battalion:
Corps has either the A/C or Recon Battalion.

(Mot.Inf) 74 — 27 SMG, 22 LMG, 21 M/C, 12 Truck

(Mot.Inf) 61 — 16 SMG, 9 LMG, 9 Truck

(Mot HQC) 61 — 7 SMG, 4 82mmM, 10 FT, 7 Truck

(AC) 80 — 19 AC

(Mot Inf) 96 — 50 SMG, 93 M/C, 1 Truck

(ATG) 62 — 21 SMG, 2 LMG, 4 85mmAT, 3 Trucks, 4 Tractors

(ATG) 42 — 21 SMG, 2 LMG, 4 76mmAT, 1 Trucks, 4 Tractors

(Mot.Eng) 106 — 36 SMG, 9 LMG

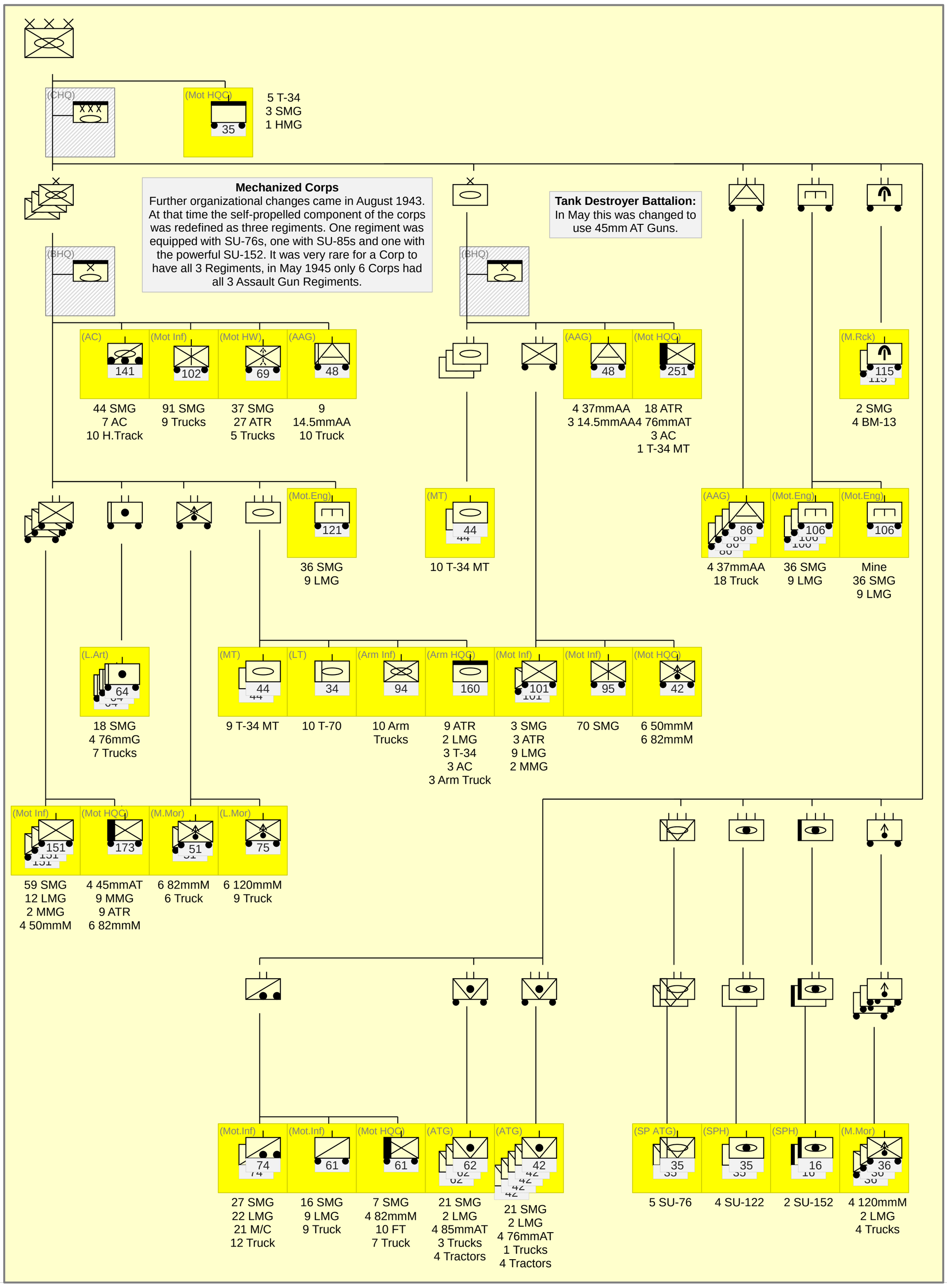
(Mot.Eng) 106 — Mine, 36 SMG, 9 LMG

(SPH) 16 — 2 SU-152

(M.Mor) 36 — 4 120mmM, 2 LMG, 4 Trucks

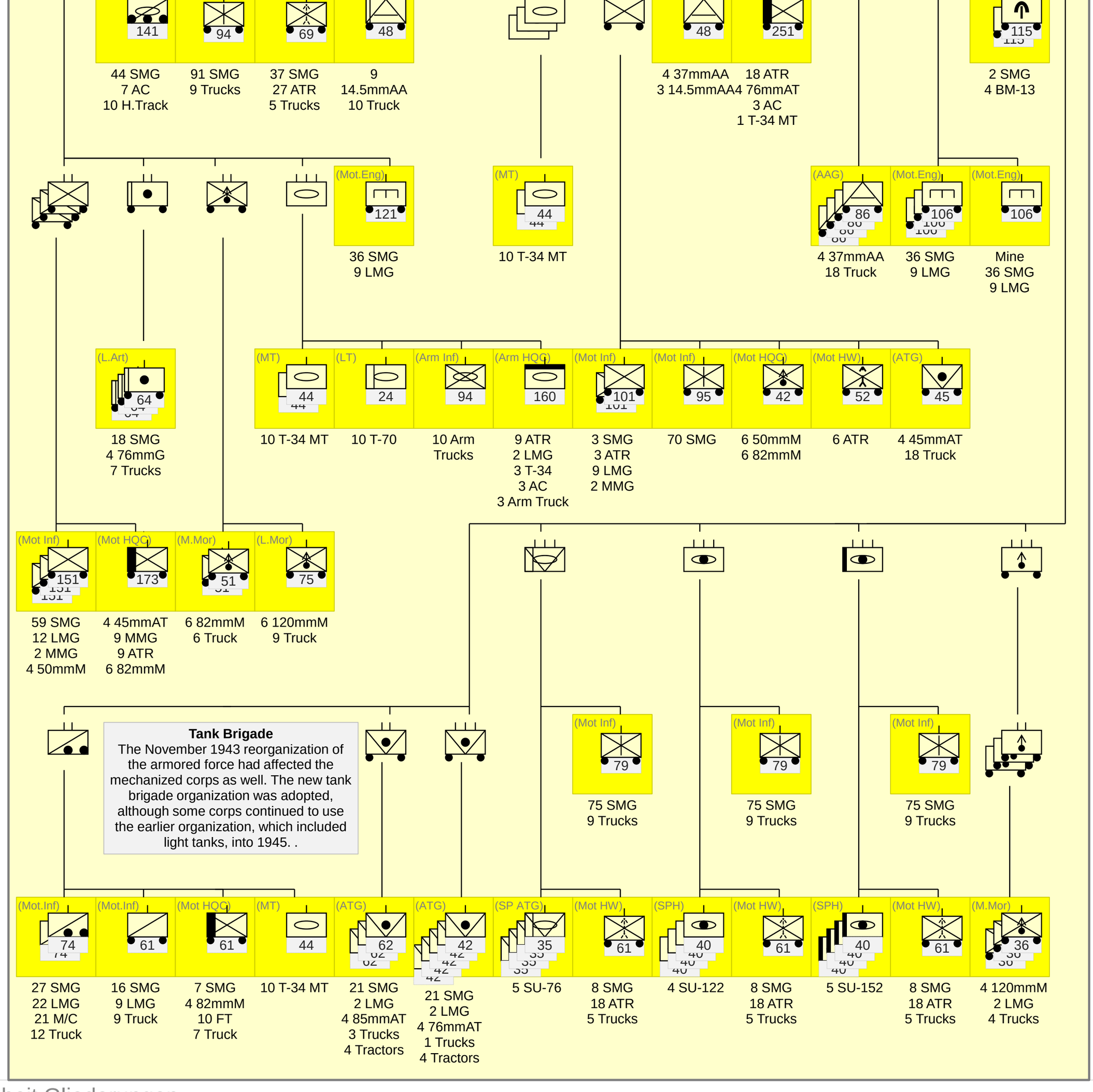
RUSSIAN MECHANISED CORP [TOE43d]
TO&E September 1943 (Sep-43 to Dec-43)

September 1943



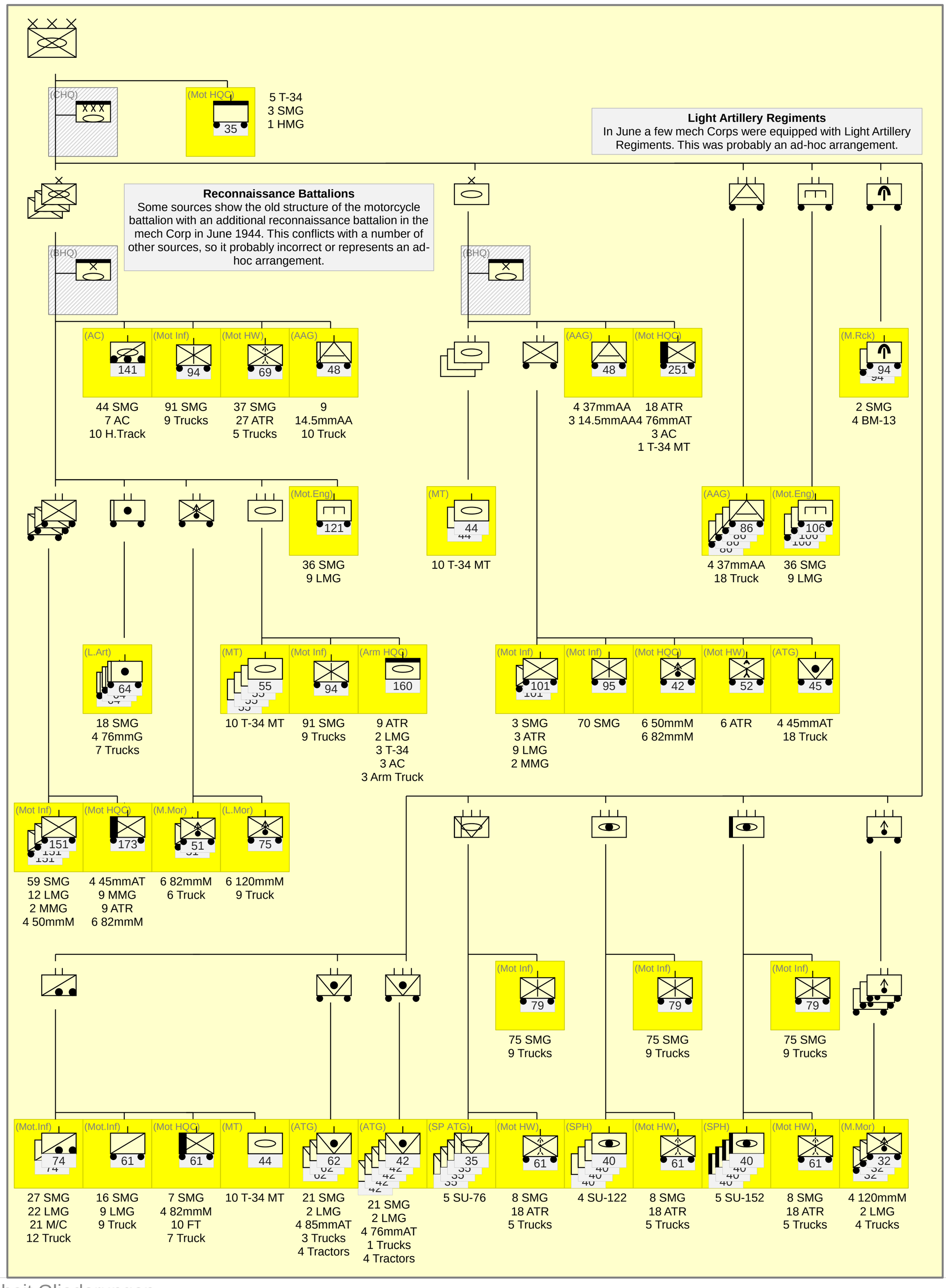
RUSSIAN MECHANISED CORP [TOE44a]
TO&E February 1944 (Jan-44 to May-44)

February 1944



RUSSIAN MECHANISED CORP [TOE44b]
TO&E June 1944 (Jun-44 to Dec-44)

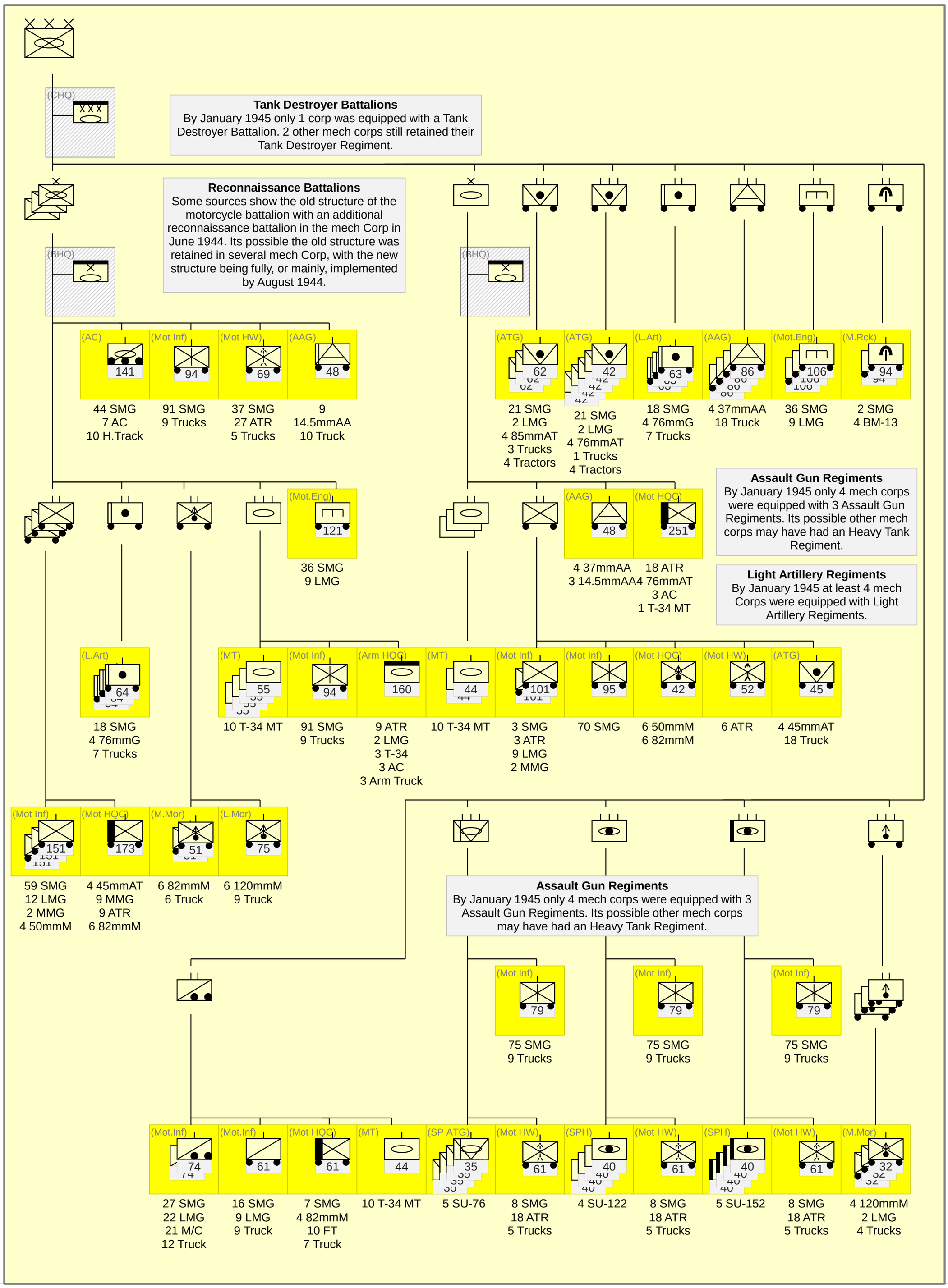
June 1944



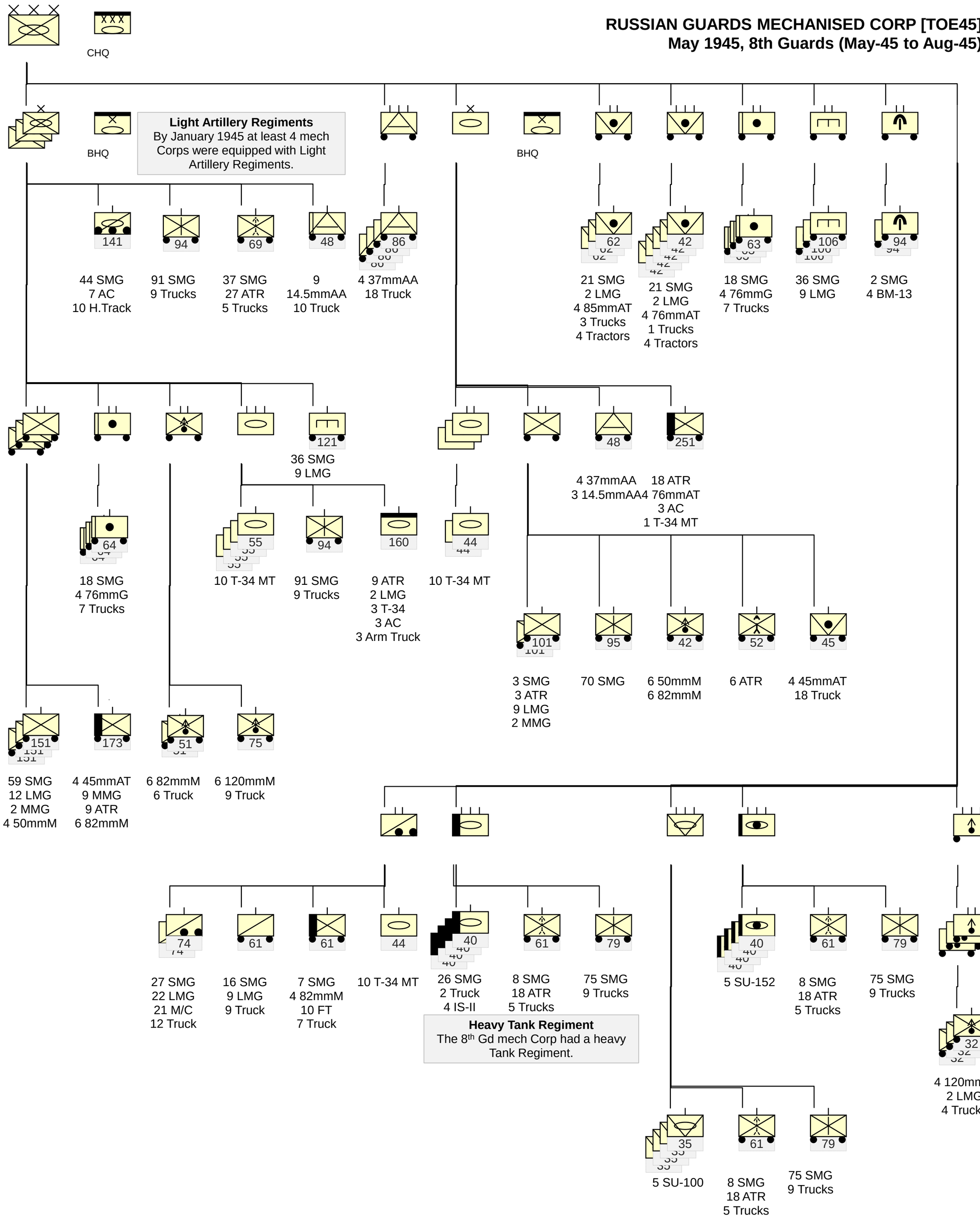
RUSSIAN MECHANISED CORP [TOE45]
TO&E January 1945 (Jan-45 to Apr-45)

January 1945

Mechanised Corps	
Men	17400
Infantry	7100
SMG	4900
MG	895
ATR	375
82mmM	100
120mmM	54
37mmAA	16
45mmAT	52
76mmG	64
122mmH	8
MT	2120
AFV	232
“Guns”	294

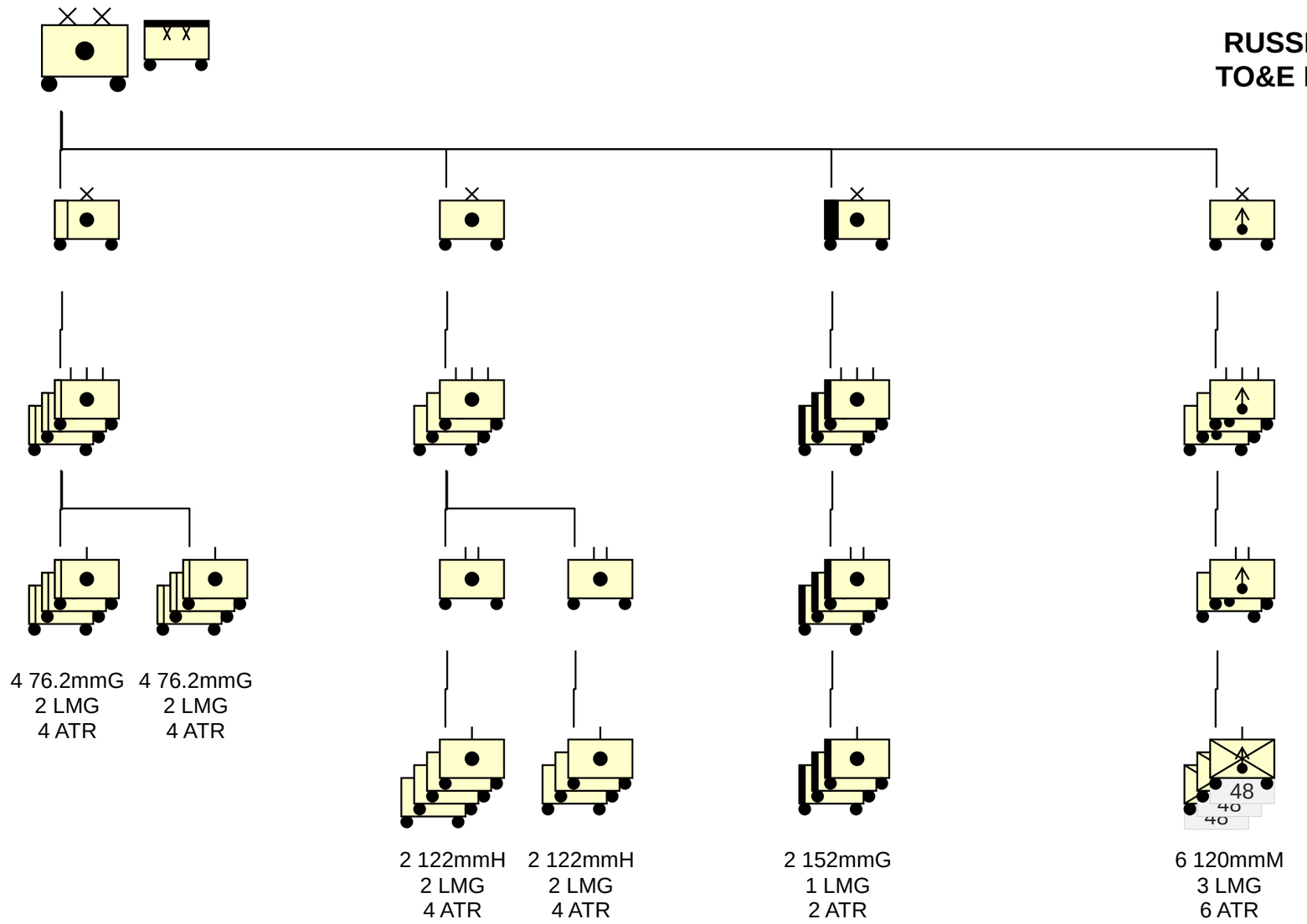


RUSSIAN GUARDS MECHANISED CORP [TOE45]
May 1945, 8th Guards (May-45 to Aug-45)



RUSSIAN ARTILLERY DIVISION [TOE43]
TO&E November 1943 (Jan-43 to Dec-43)

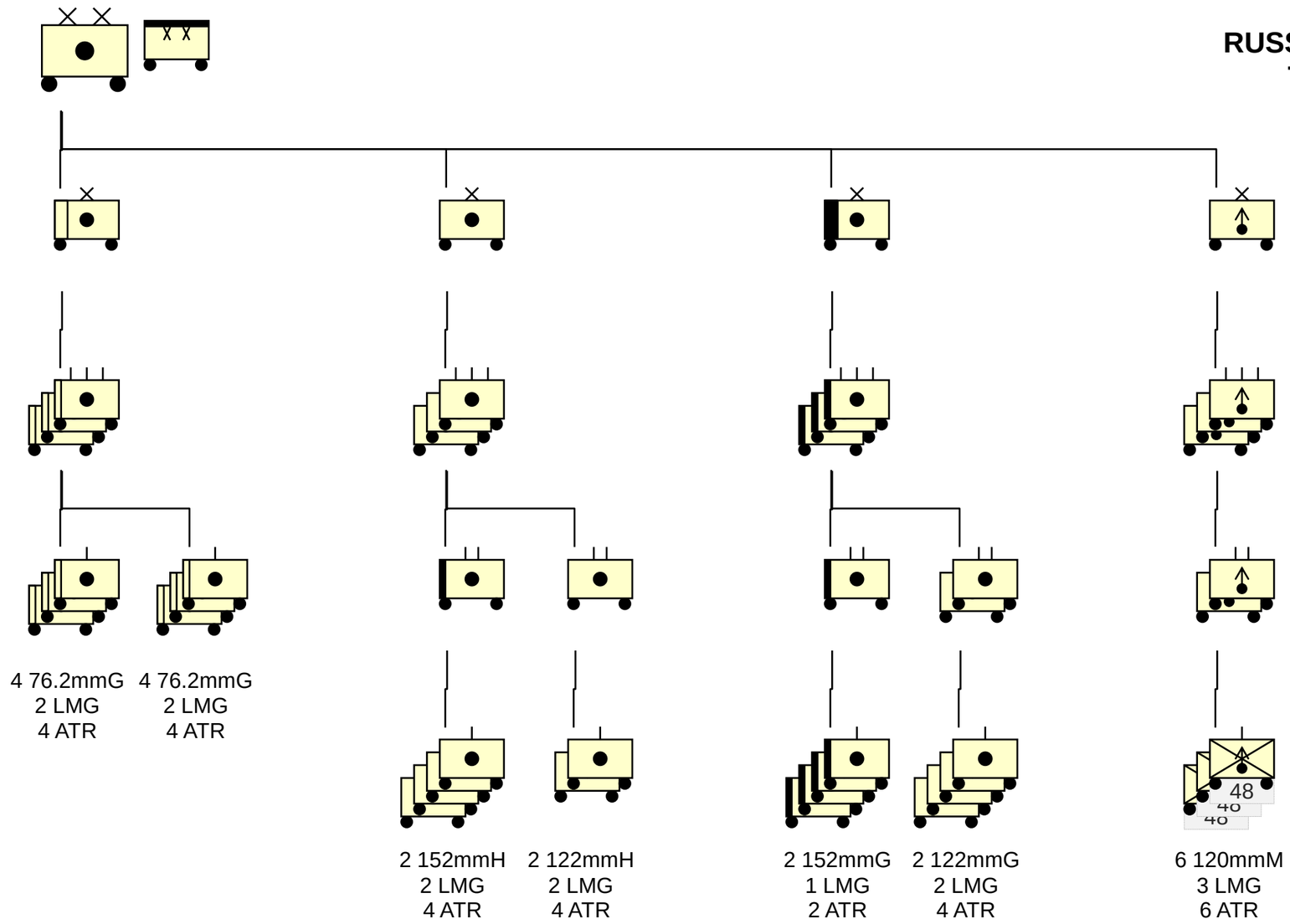
November 1943



Artillery Division	
Men	9700
Infantry	-
SMG	-
MG	168
ATR	288
50mmM	-
82mmM	-
120mmM	108
37mmAA	-
45mmAT	-
76mmG	72
122mmH	60
152mmH	48
MT	1533
HD	-
AFV	-
“Guns”	288

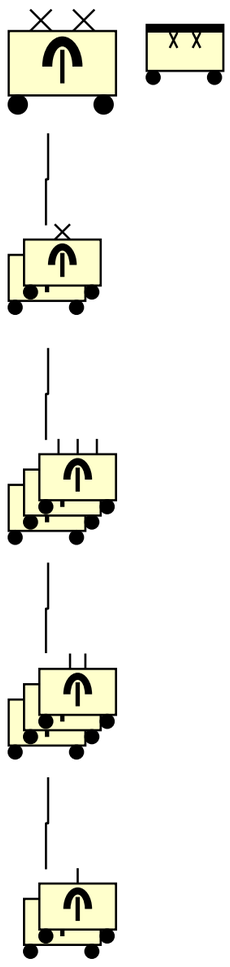
RUSSIAN ARTILLERY DIVISION [TOE44]
TO&E June 1944 (Jan-44 to Aug-45)

Summer 1944



RUSSIAN ROCKET ARTILLERY DIVISION [TOE42]
Mid Period November 1942 (Nov-42 to Dec-43)

November 1943

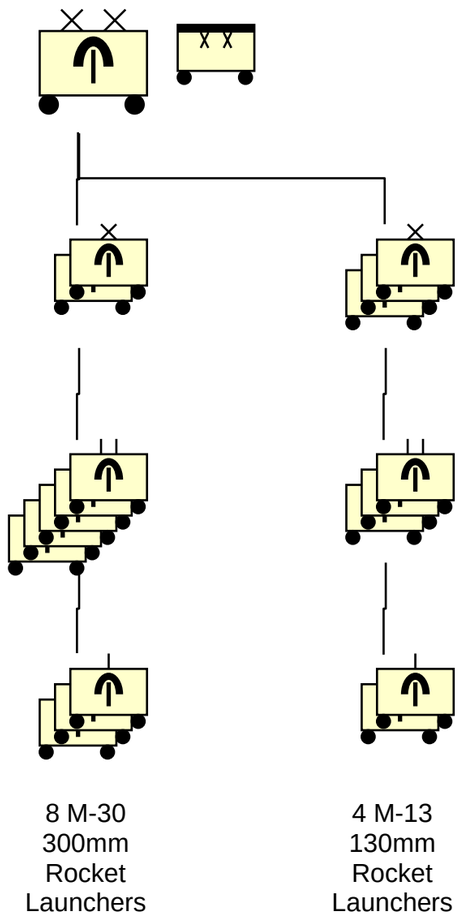


RUSSIAN ROCKET ARTILLERY DIVISION [TOE42]
Mid Period November 1942 (Nov-42 to Dec-43)

Rocket Brigades	
Men	2600
Infantry	-
SMG	-
MG	69
ATR	-
50mmM	-
82mmM	-
120mmM	-
37mmAA	6
45mmAT	-
76mmG	16
130mmR	72
152mmH	-
MT	368
HD	-
AFV	-
“Guns”	72

RUSSIAN GUARDS ROCKET ARTILLERY DIVISION [TOE44]
Late Period June 1944 (Jan-44 to Aug-45)

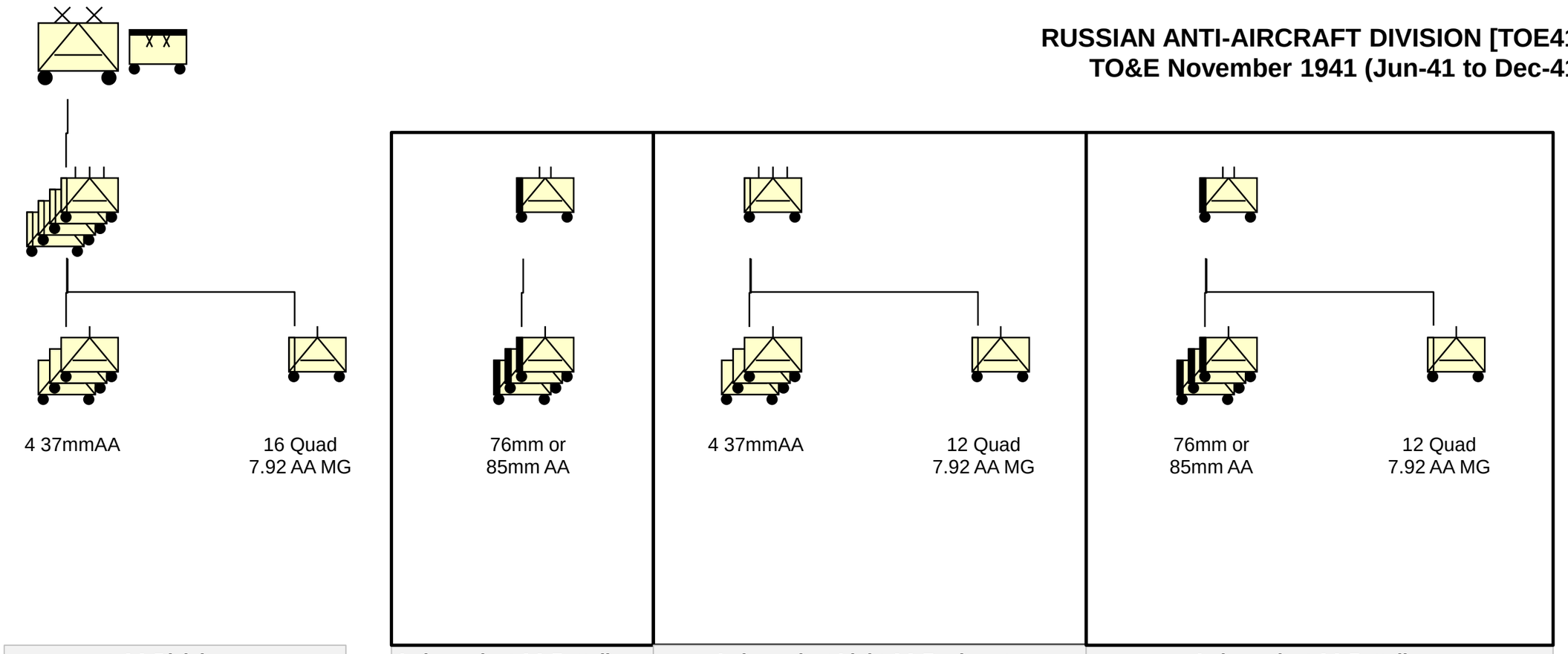
Summer 1944



RUSSIAN GUARDS ROCKET ARTILLERY DIVISION [TOE44]
Late Period June 1944 (Jan-44 to Aug-45)

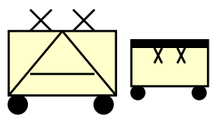
RUSSIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT DIVISION [TOE41]
TO&E November 1941 (Jun-41 to Dec-41)

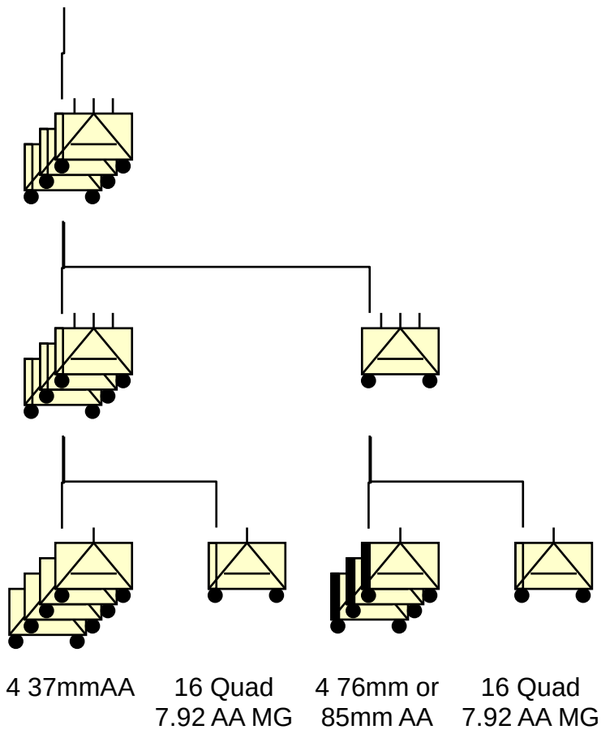
June 1941 to January 1943


RUSSIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT DIVISION [TOE41]
TO&E November 1941 (Jun-41 to Dec-41)
4 37mmAA
16 Quad
7.92 AA MG
76mm or
85mm AA
4 37mmAA
12 Quad
7.92 AA MG
76mm or
85mm AA
12 Quad
7.92 AA MG
AA Division
In Nov 1942 the order went out to form AA Divisions, using existing independent AA formations.
Independent AA Battalions
There were 40 Battalions deployed in June 1941
Independent Light AA Regiments
118 Light AA regiments were raised in 1941.
Independent AA Battalions
In August 1941 a MG AA Company was added to the AA Battalion.

RUSSIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT DIVISION [TOE42]
Mid Period November 1943 (Jan-42 to Dec-43)

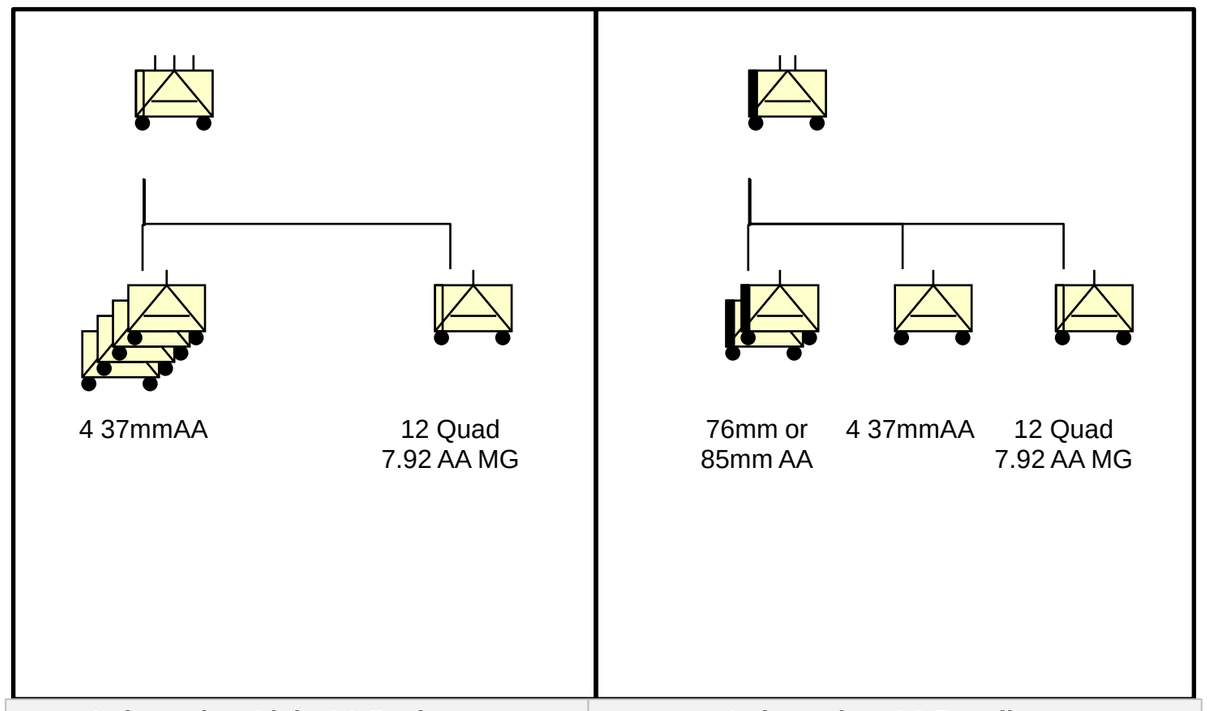
February 1943





AA Division
In Feb 1943 a Heavy AA Battalion was added. One Light Battalion was disbanded and its guns distributed to the remaining 3 Battalions by adding an extra battery.

RUSSIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT DIVISION [TOE42]
Mid Period November 1943 (Jan-42 to Dec-43)



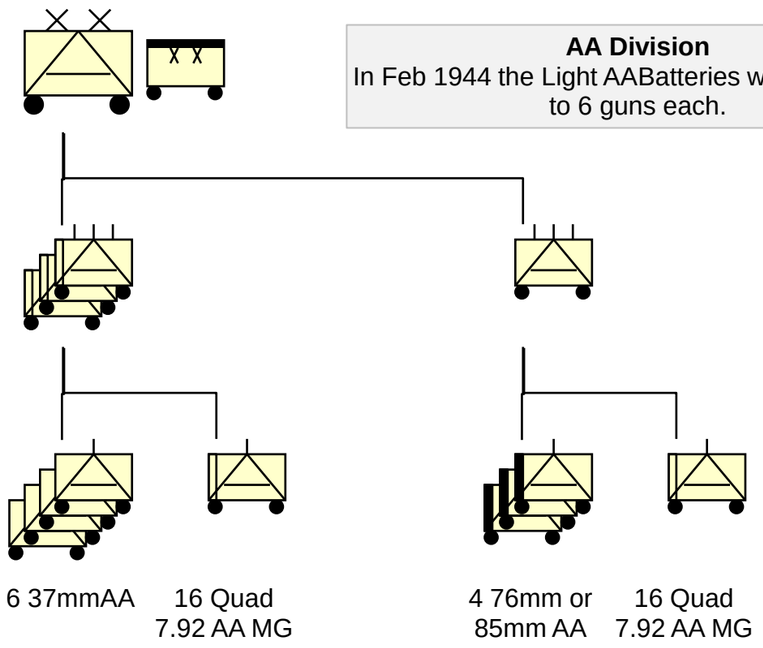
Independent Light AA Regiments
In April 1943 the Ind AA Reg gained a Light AA Battery.

Independent AA Battalions
In April 1943 the Ind AA Battalions lost a Heavy Battery, replacing it with a Light battery

A.A. Division	
Men	2000
Infantry	-
SMG	-
MG	64
ATR	-
50mmM	-
82mmM	-
120mmM	-
37mmAA	48
45mmAT	-
85mmAA	16
122mmH	-
152mmH	-
MT	306
HD	-
AFV	-
“Guns”	16

RUSSIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT DIVISION [TOE44]
Late Period June 1944 (Jan-44 to Aug-45)

April 1944

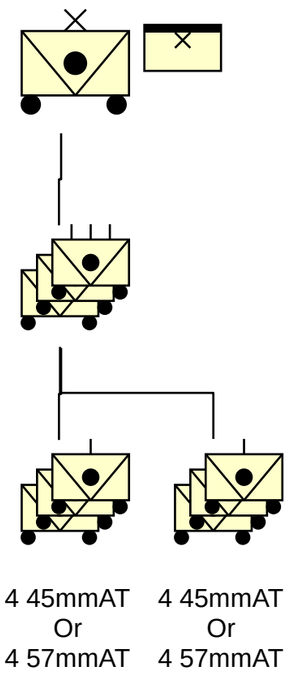


AA Division
In Feb 1944 the Light AABatteries were increased to 6 guns each.

RUSSIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT DIVISION [TOE44]
Late Period June 1944 (Jan-44 to Aug-45)

RUSSIAN TANK DESTROYER BRIGADE [TOE42]
Mid Period November 1942 (Jan-42 to Dec-43)

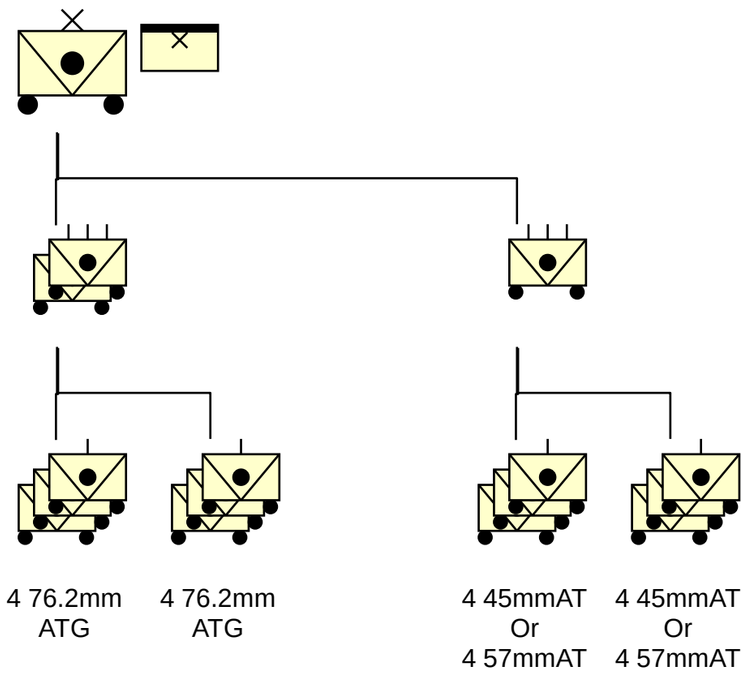
November 1942



RUSSIAN TANK DESTROYER BRIGADE [TOE42]
Mid Period November 1942 (Jan-42 to Dec-43)

RUSSIAN TANK DESTROYER BRIGADE [TOE44]
Late Period May 1944 (Jan-44 to Aug-45)

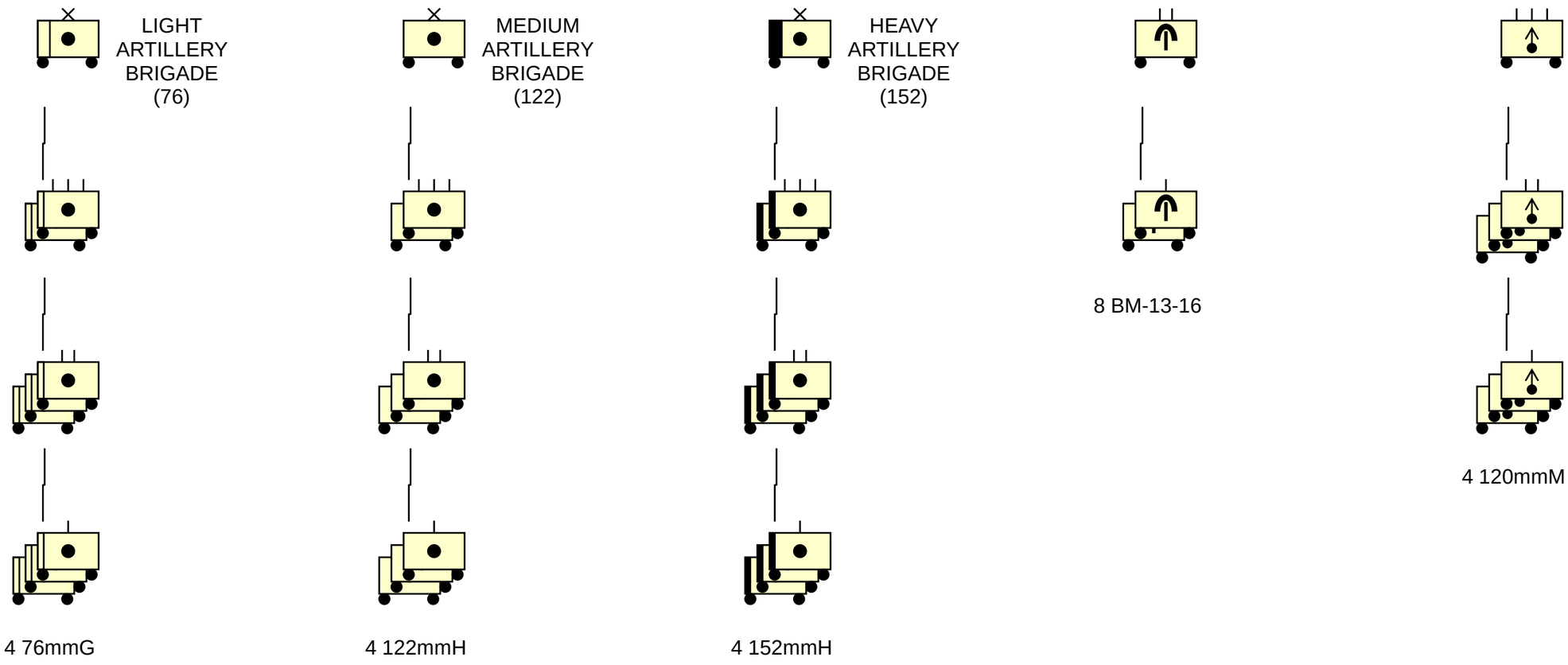
Summer 1944



RUSSIAN TANK DESTROYER BRIGADE [TOE44]
Late Period May 1944 (Jan-44 to Aug-45)

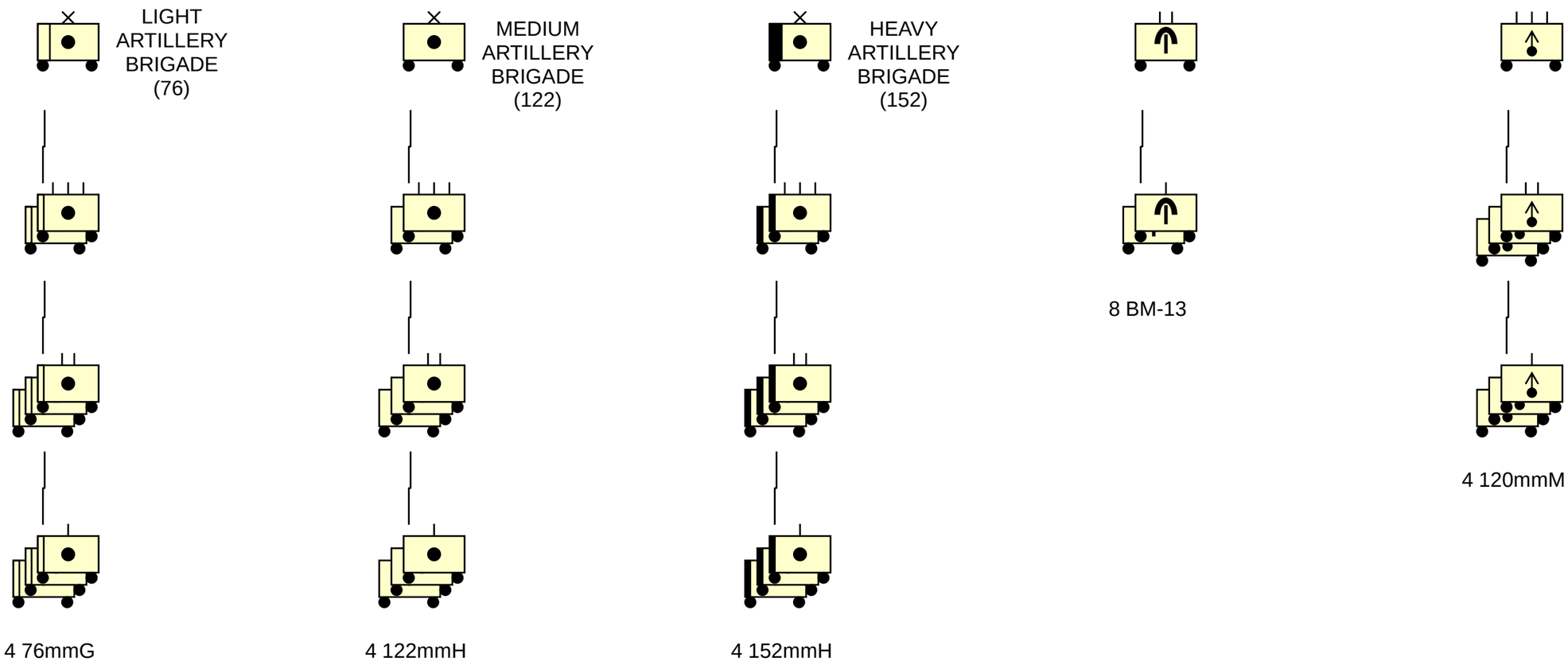
ATTACHED ARTILLERY BRIGADES [TOE41]
Early Period (Jun-41 to Dec-41)

June 1941



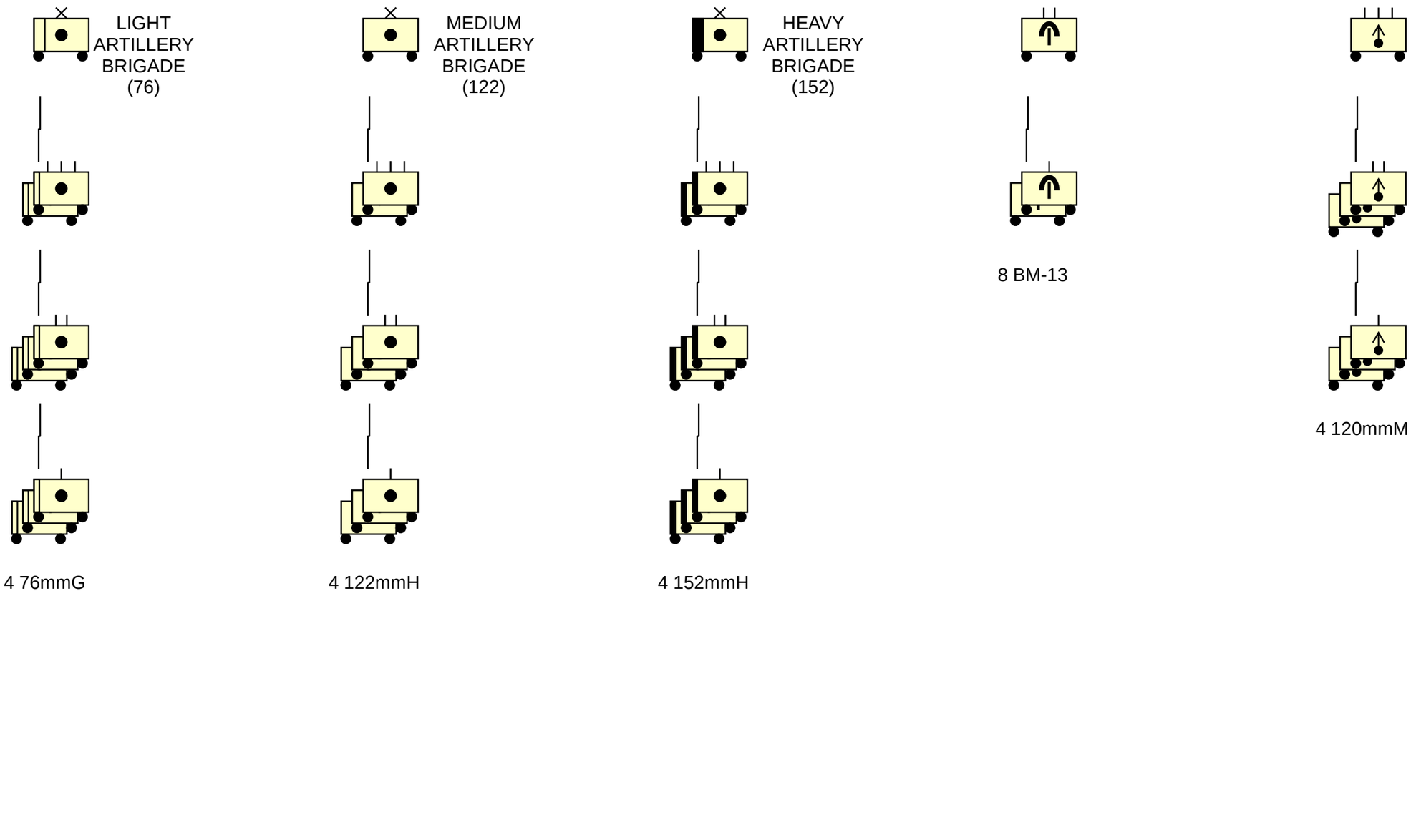
ATTACHED ARTILLERY BRIGADES [TOE42]
Mid Period (Jan-42 to Dec-43)

May 1942



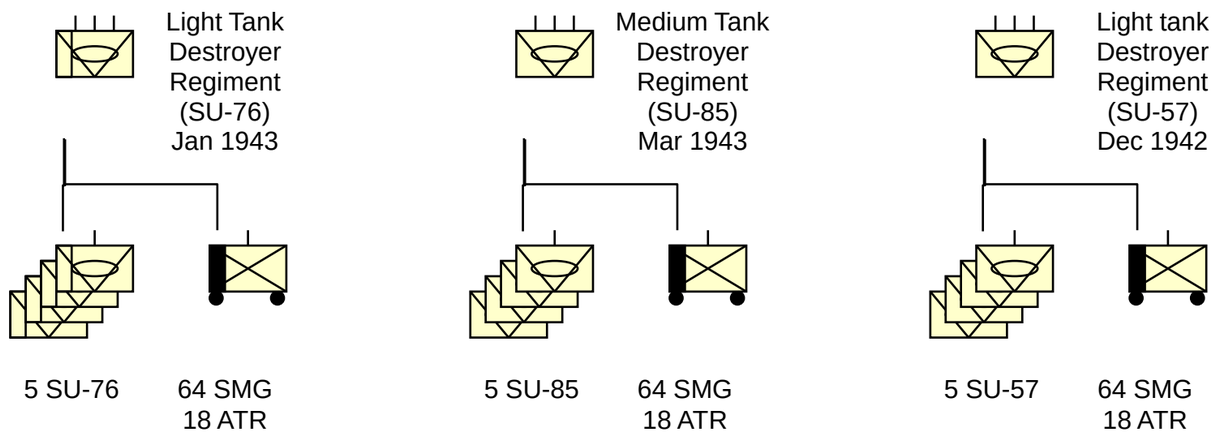
ATTACHED ARTILLERY BRIGADES [TOE44]
Late Period (Jan-44 to Aug-45)

June 1944



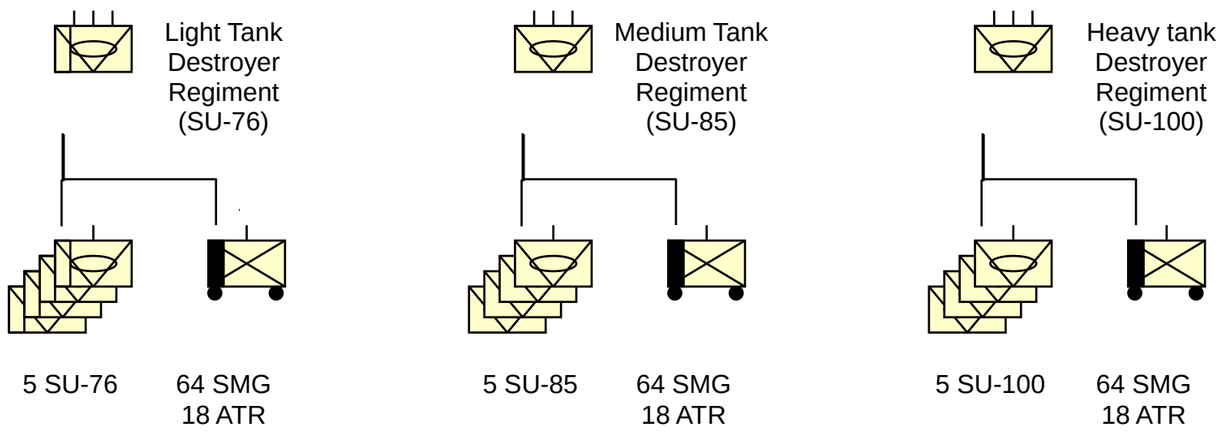
ATTACHED ARMOURED REGIMENTS (TOE42)
Mid Period (Jan-42 to Dec-43)

June 1944

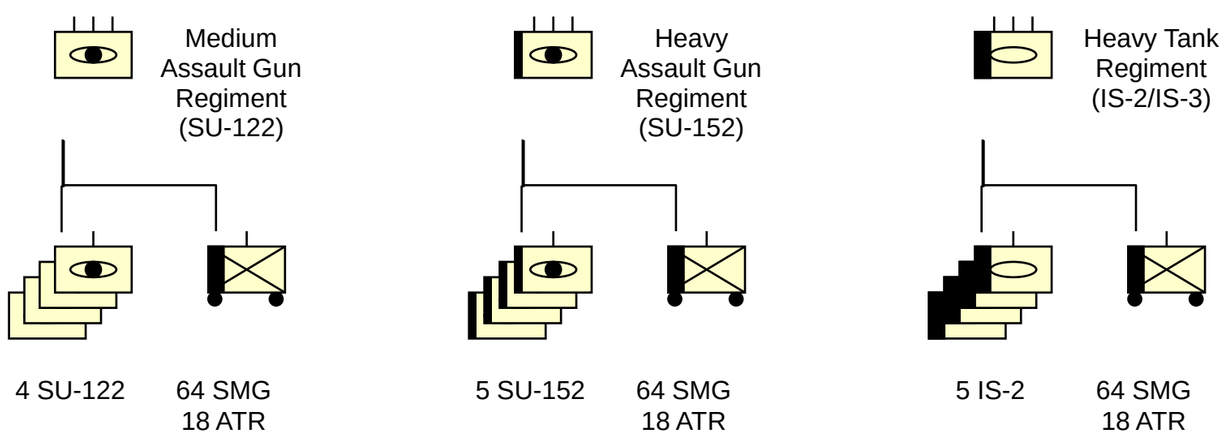


ATTACHED ARMOURED REGIMENTS (TOE44)
Late Period (Jan-44 to Aug-45)

June 1944



1945



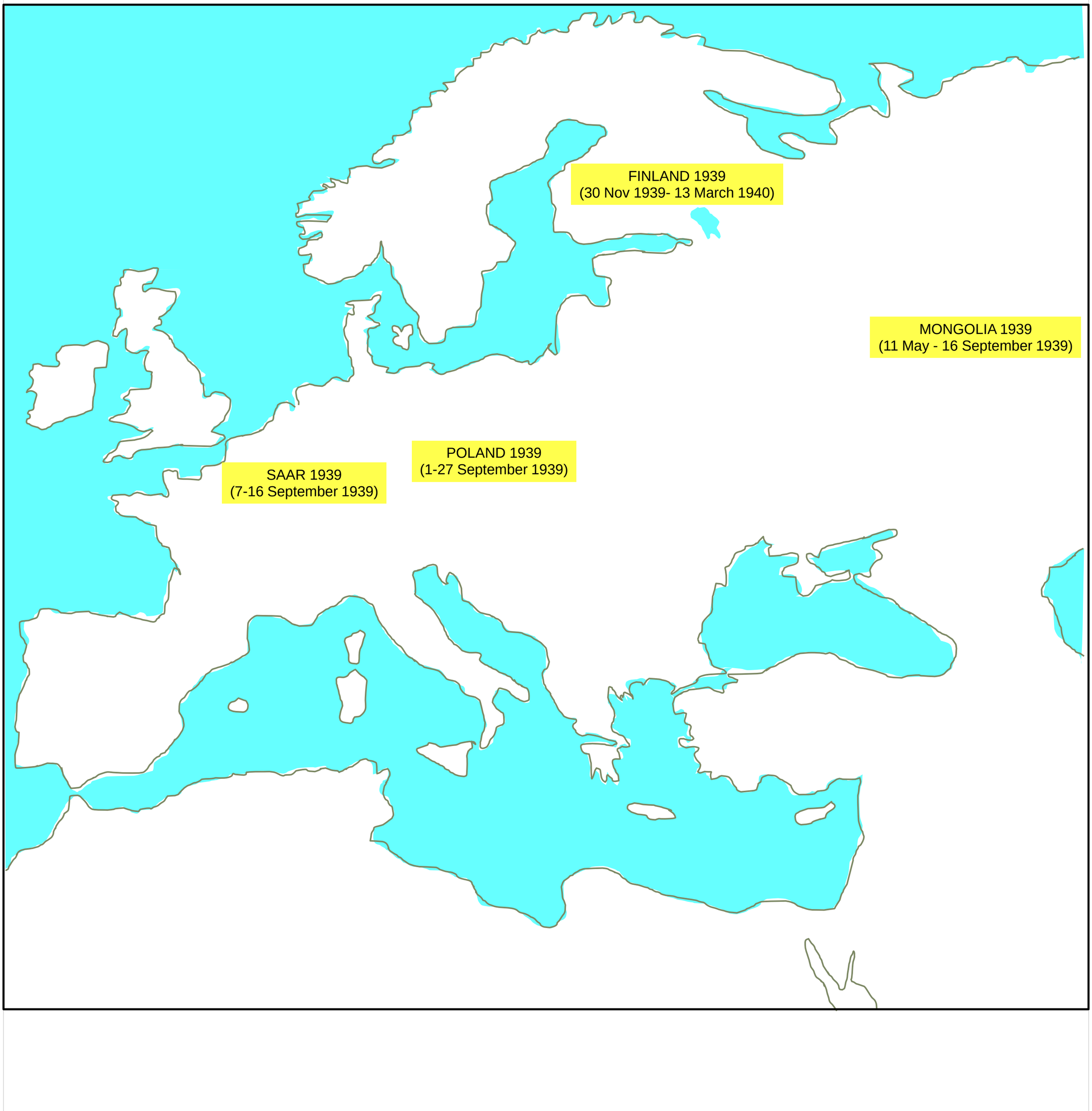
CAMPAIGNS OF WORLD WAR II

Overview

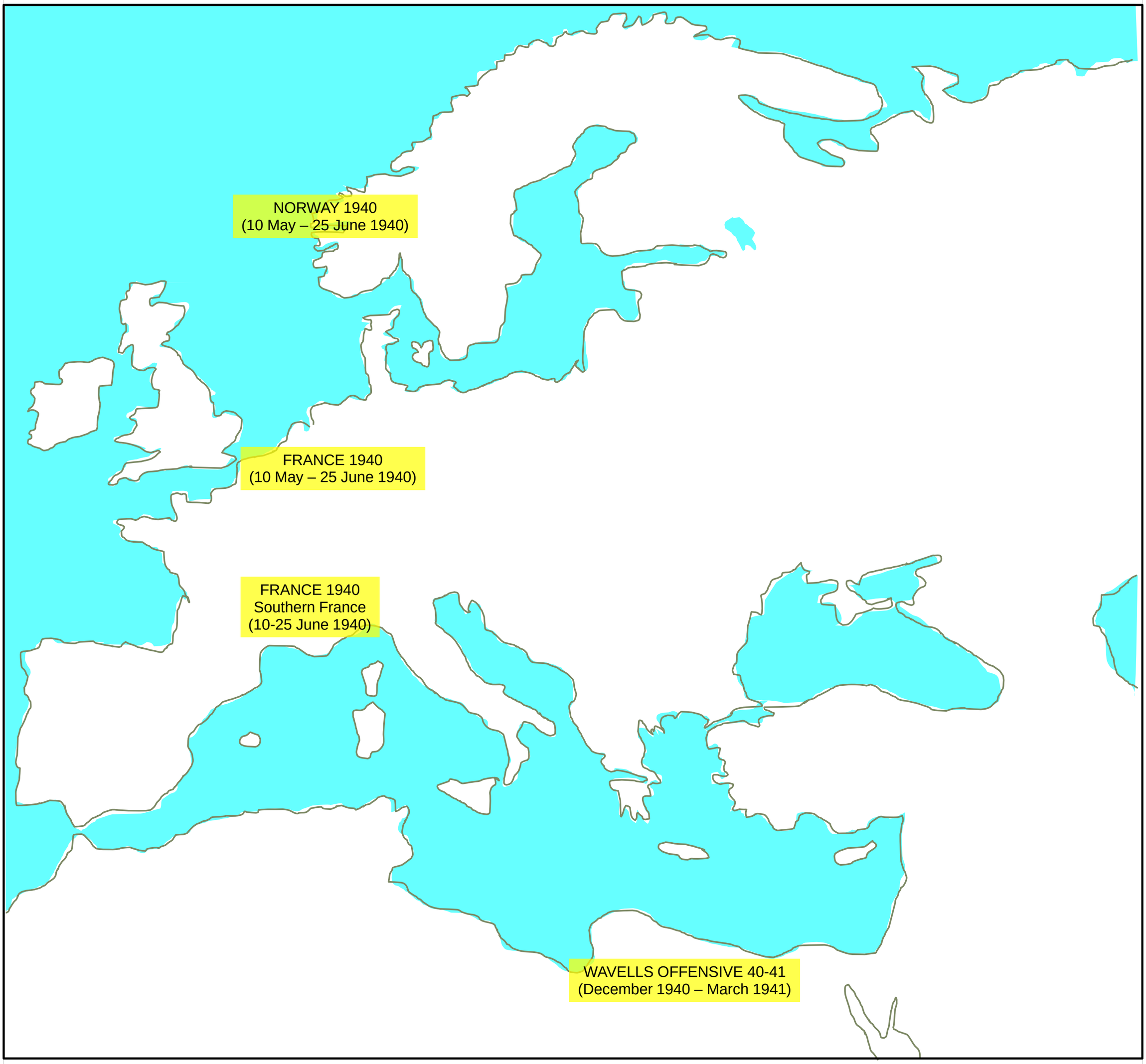
The following slides provide a year by year view of the major campaigns of the war in europe. No hypothetical conflicts are includes, such as a FRANCE 1939 campaign. Players can create these as they see fit.

This is designed to be used with both the Equipment Availability and Table of Organisation and Equipment to allow readers to determine the typical equipment available and organisation used during each campaign. This can be used in conjunction with micro-armour rules to ensure any conflict is a realistic as possible.

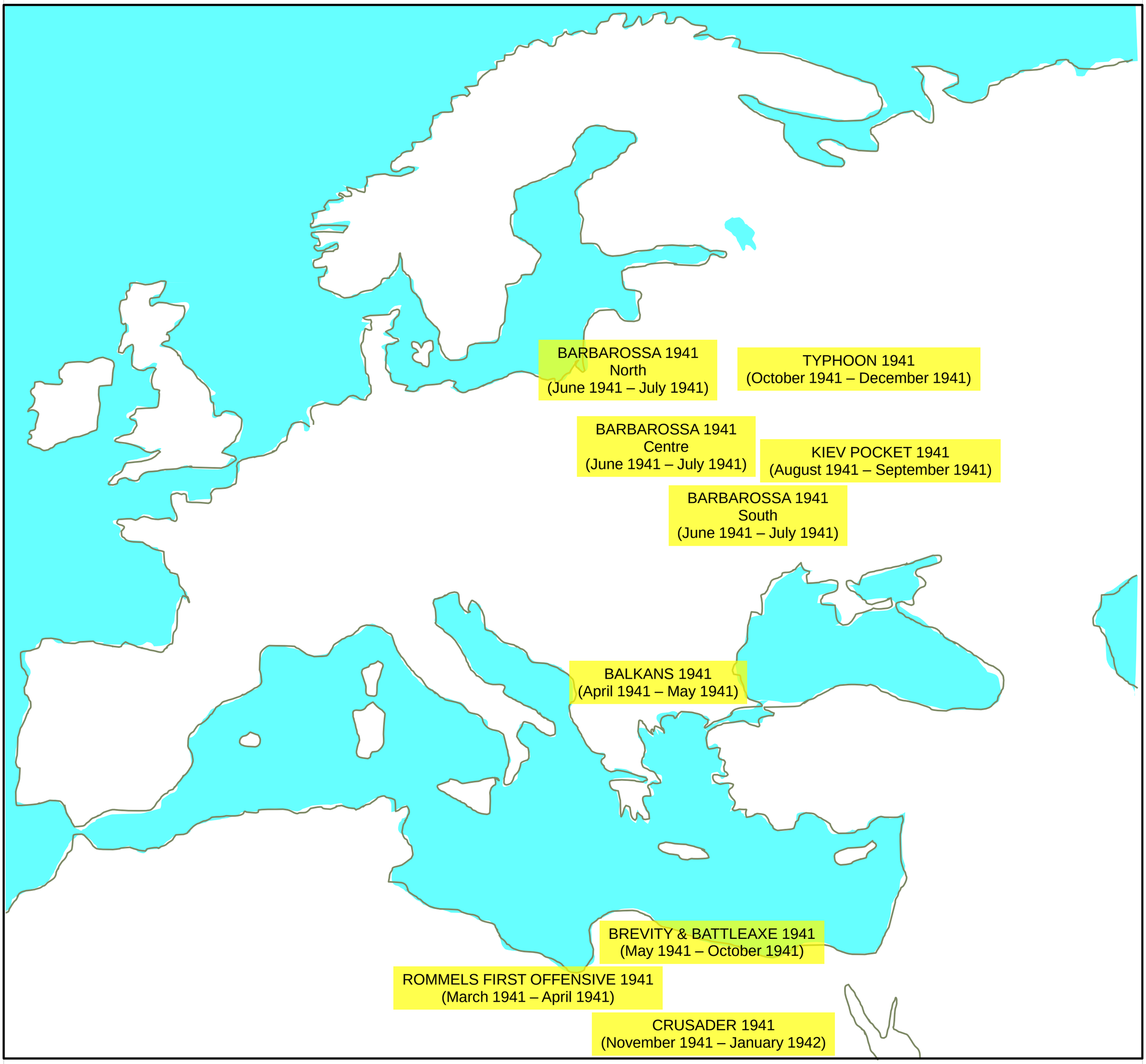
1939


FINLAND 1939
(30 Nov 1939- 13 March 1940)
MONGOLIA 1939
(11 May - 16 September 1939)
POLAND 1939
(1-27 September 1939)
SAAR 1939
(7-16 September 1939)

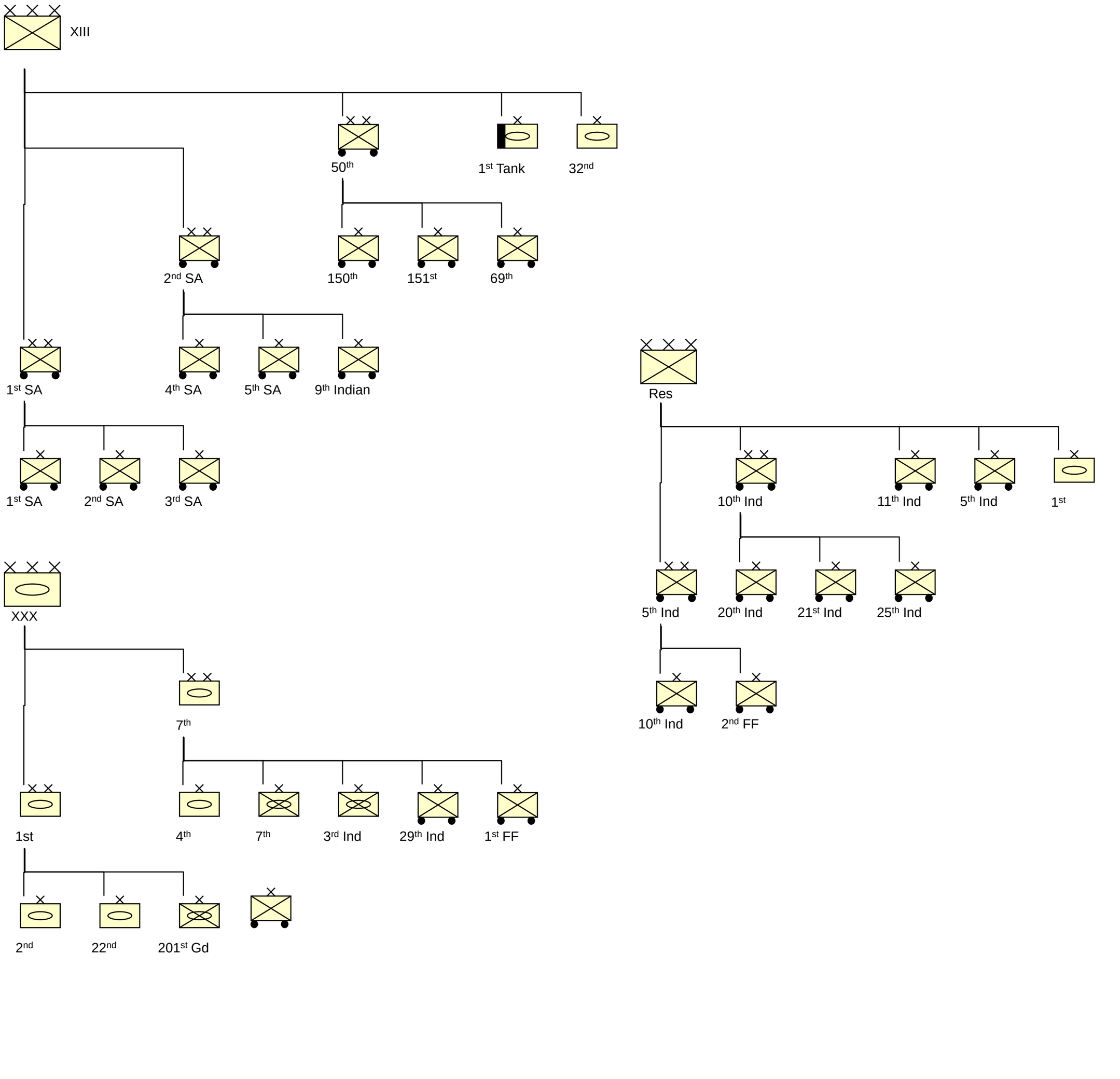
1940


NORWAY 1940
(10 May – 25 June 1940)
FRANCE 1940
(10 May – 25 June 1940)
FRANCE 1940
Southern France
(10-25 June 1940)
WAVELLS OFFENSIVE 40-41
(December 1940 – March 1941)

1941

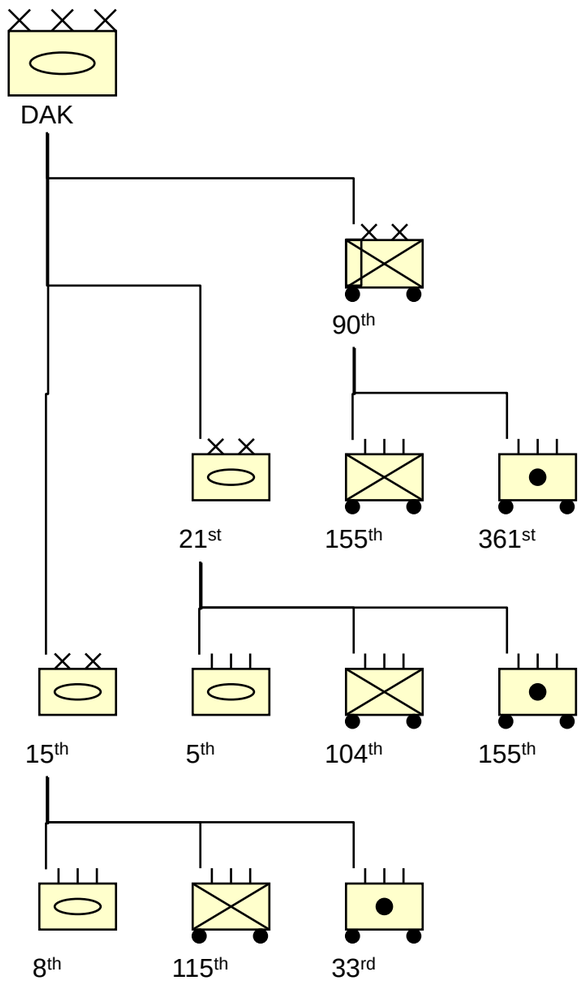

BARBAROSSA 1941
North
(June 1941 – July 1941)
TYPHOON 1941
(October 1941 – December 1941)
BARBAROSSA 1941
Centre
(June 1941 – July 1941)
KIEV POCKET 1941
(August 1941 – September 1941)
BARBAROSSA 1941
South
(June 1941 – July 1941)
BALKANS 1941
(April 1941 – May 1941)
BREVITY & BATTLEAXE 1941
(May 1941 – October 1941)
ROMMELS FIRST OFFENSIVE 1941
(March 1941 – April 1941)
CRUSADER 1941
(November 1941 – January 1942)

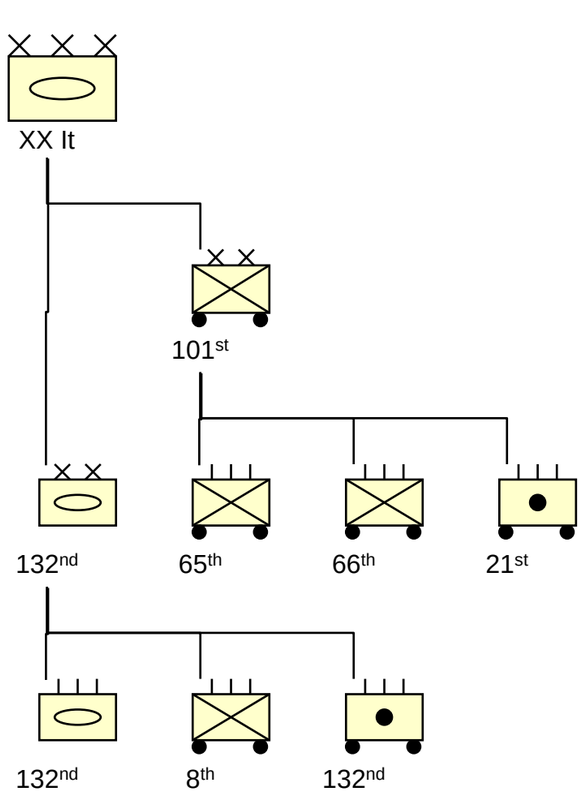
Battle of Gazala – 26 May – 21 June 1942
Allies

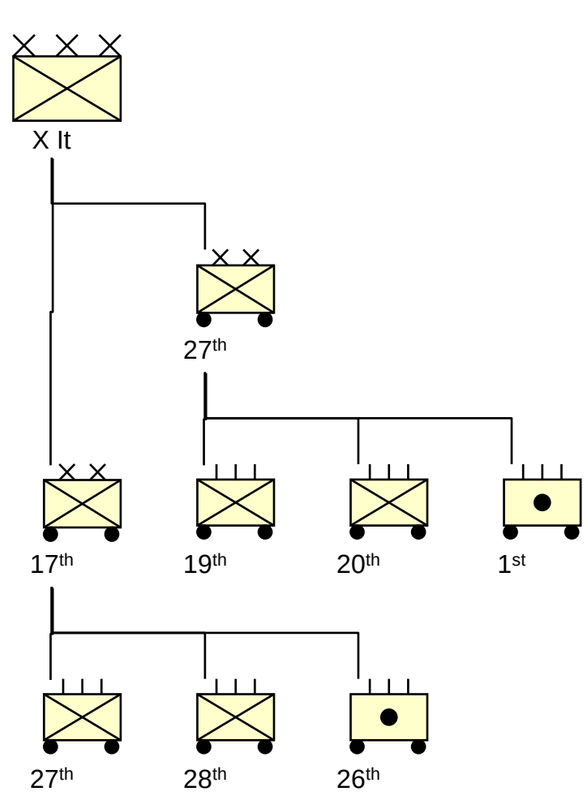


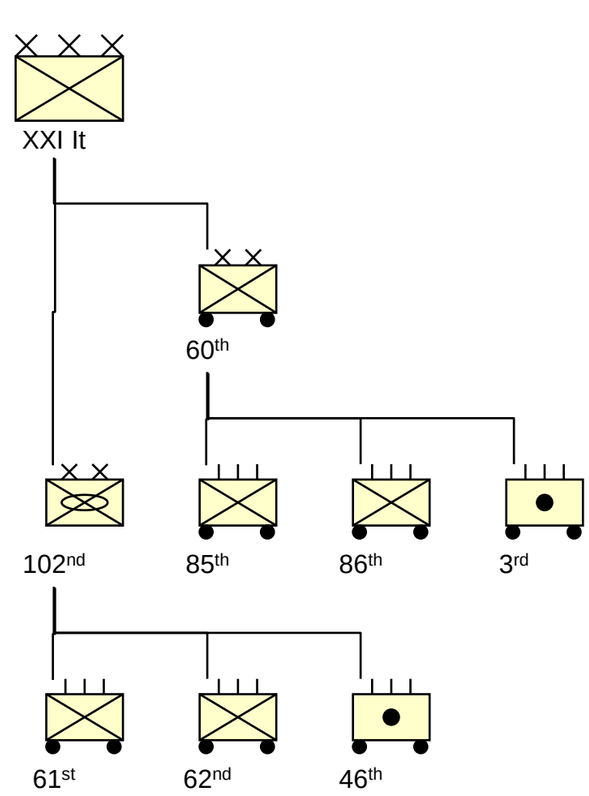
Battle of Gazala – 26 May – 21 June 1942

Axis

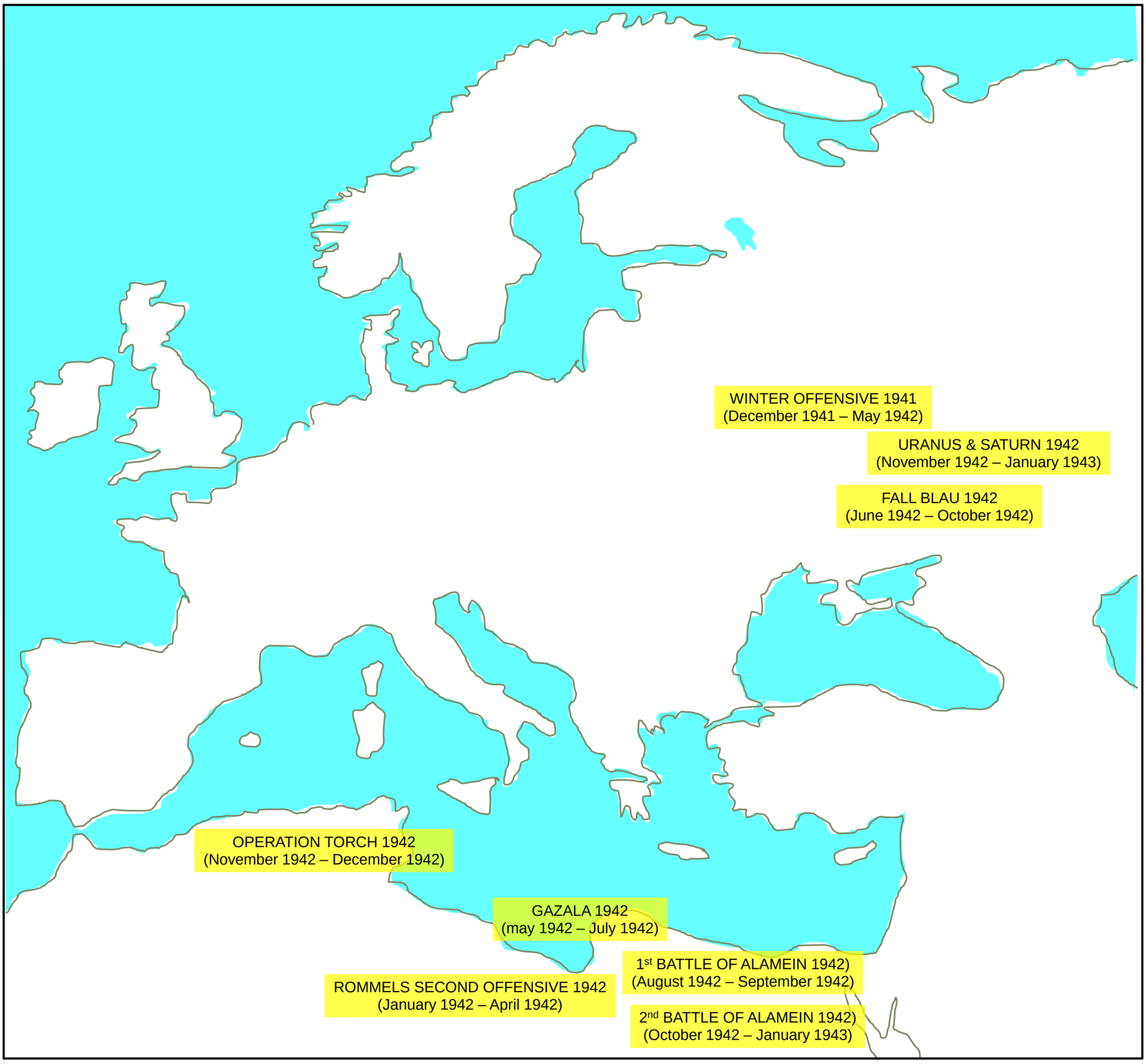




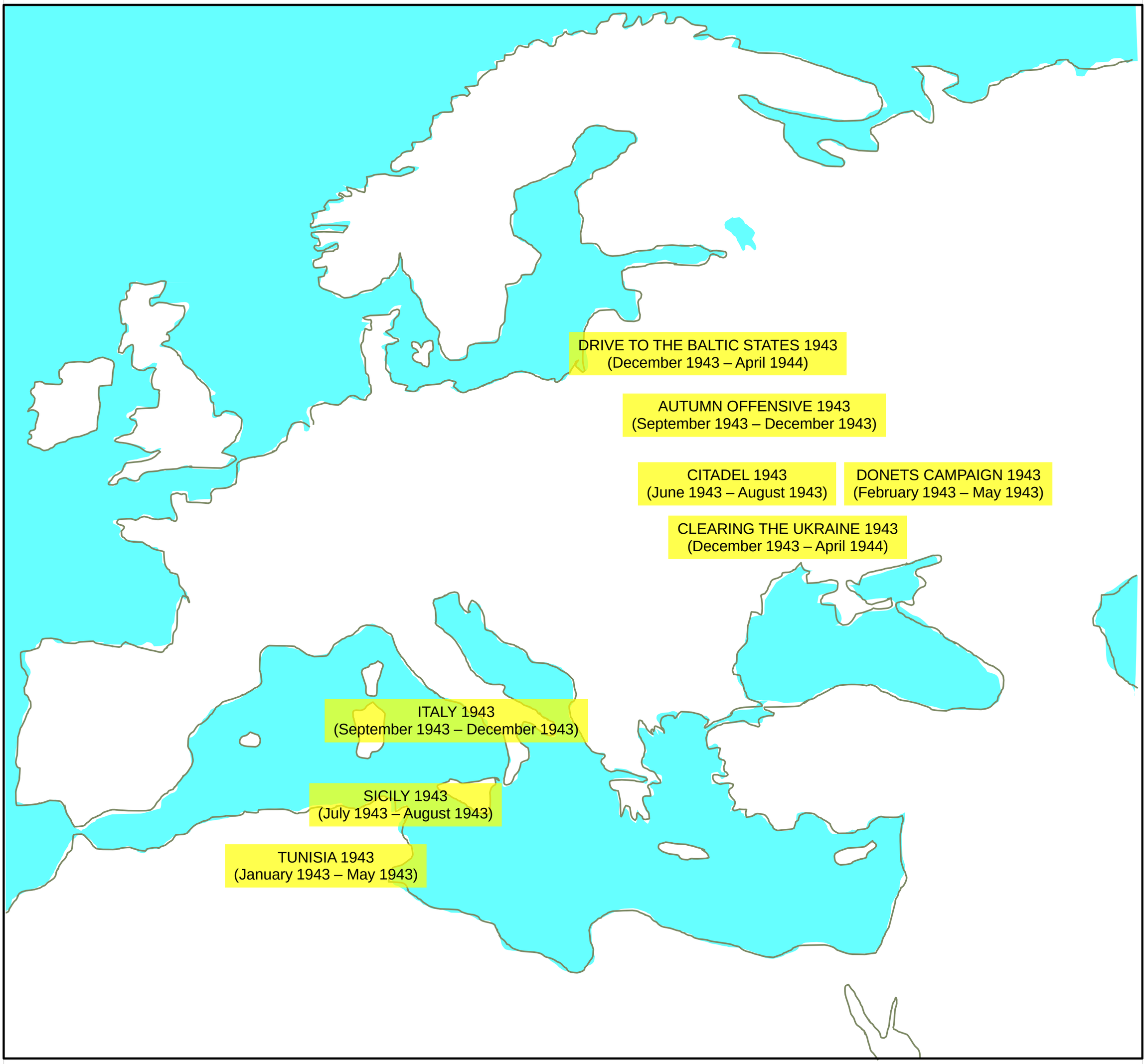




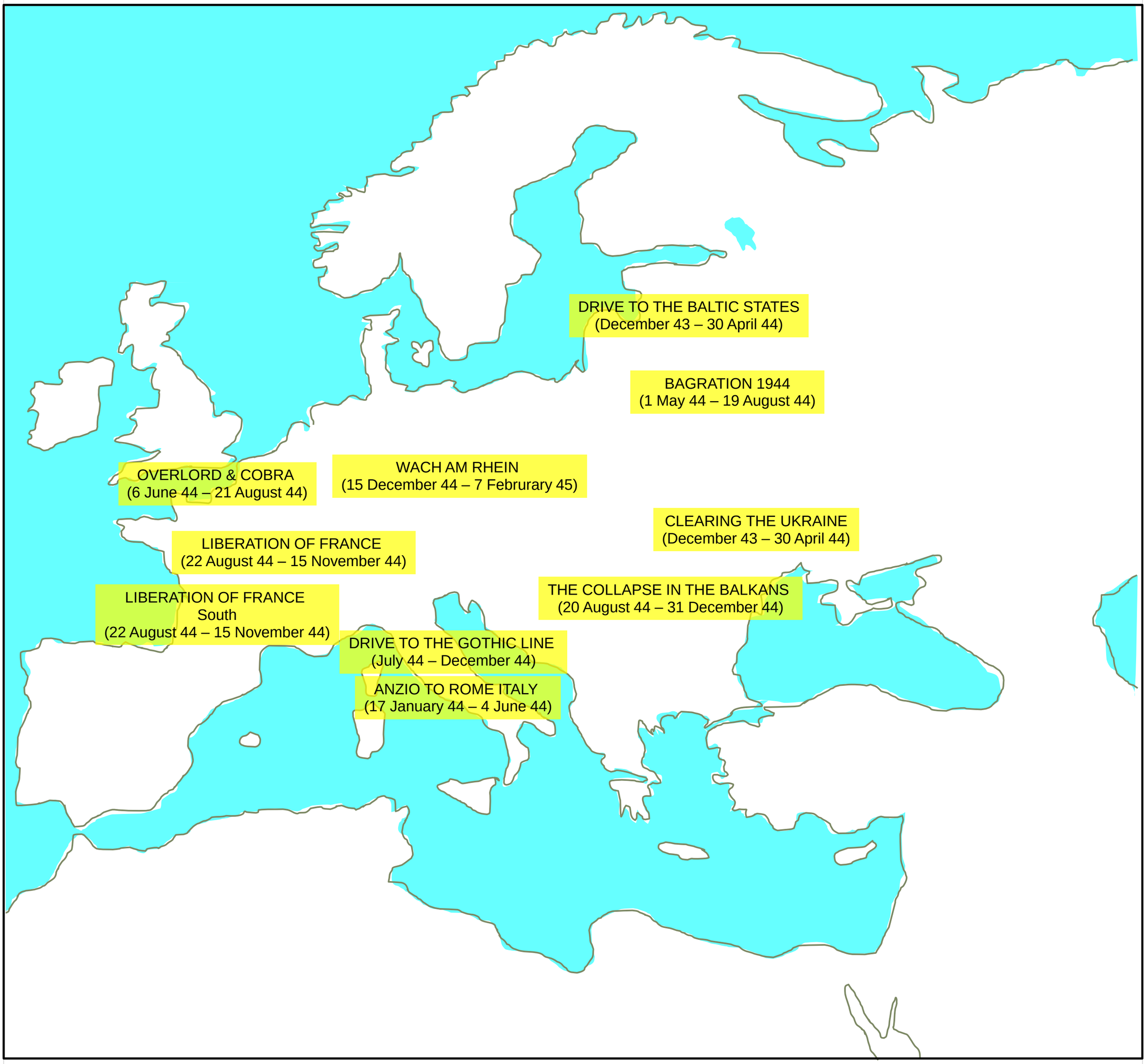
1942


WINTER OFFENSIVE 1941
(December 1941 – May 1942)
URANUS & SATURN 1942
(November 1942 – January 1943)
FALL BLAU 1942
(June 1942 – October 1942)
OPERATION TORCH 1942
(November 1942 – December 1942)
GAZALA 1942
(may 1942 – July 1942)
1st BATTLE OF ALAMEIN 1942)
(August 1942 – September 1942)
ROMMELS SECOND OFFENSIVE 1942
(January 1942 – April 1942)
2nd BATTLE OF ALAMEIN 1942)
(October 1942 – January 1943)

1943


DRIVE TO THE BALTIC STATES 1943
(December 1943 – April 1944)
AUTUMN OFFENSIVE 1943
(September 1943 – December 1943)
CITADEL 1943
(June 1943 – August 1943)
DONETS CAMPAIGN 1943
(February 1943 – May 1943)
CLEARING THE UKRAINE 1943
(December 1943 – April 1944)
ITALY 1943
(September 1943 – December 1943)
SICILY 1943
(July 1943 – August 1943)
TUNISIA 1943
(January 1943 – May 1943)

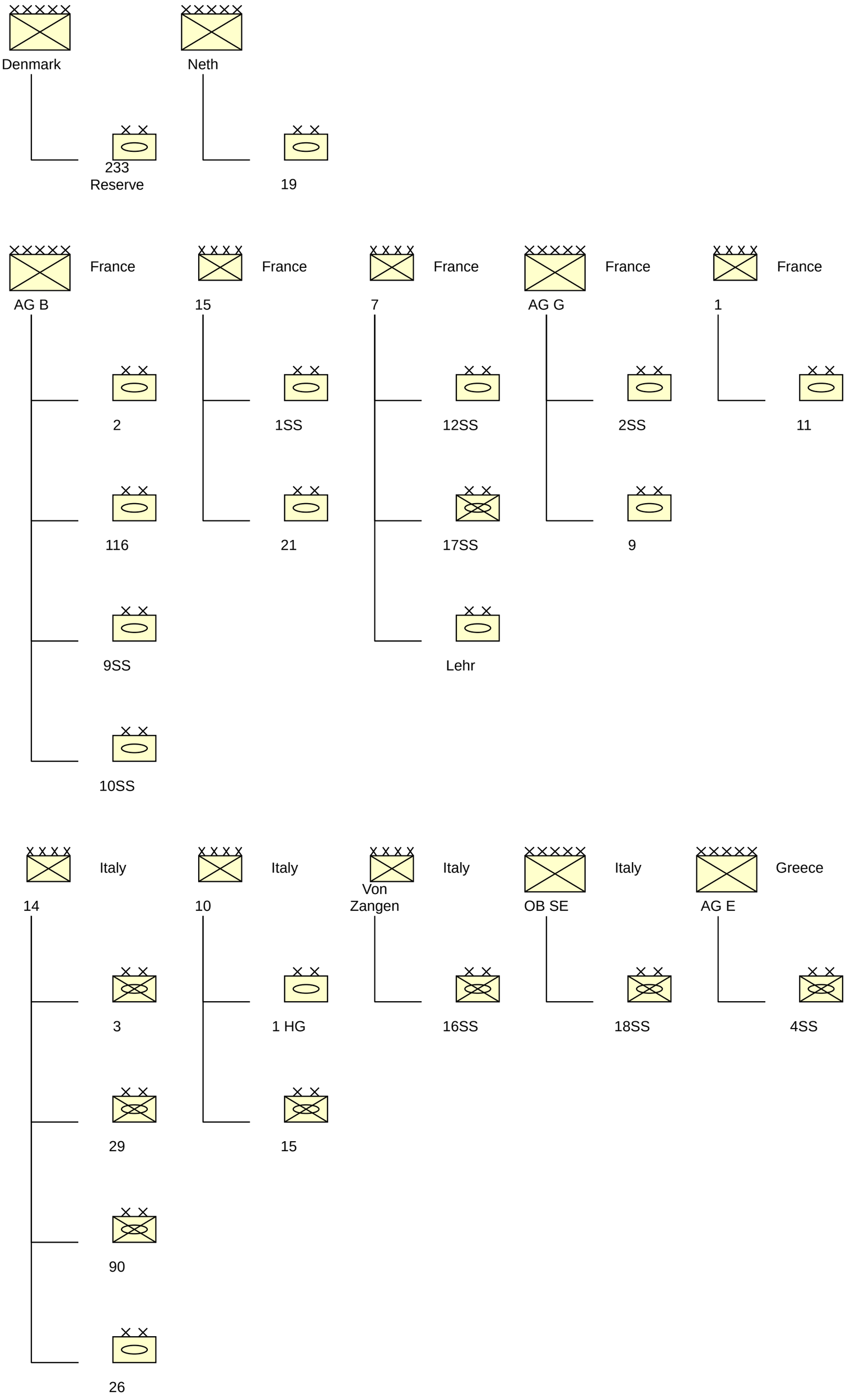
1944


DRIVE TO THE BALTIC STATES
(December 43 – 30 April 44)
BAGRATION 1944
(1 May 44 – 19 August 44)
OVERLORD & COBRA
(6 June 44 – 21 August 44)
WACH AM RHEIN
(15 December 44 – 7 Februrary 45)
CLEARING THE UKRAINE
(December 43 – 30 April 44)
LIBERATION OF FRANCE
(22 August 44 – 15 November 44)
THE COLLAPSE IN THE BALKANS
(20 August 44 – 31 December 44)
LIBERATION OF FRANCE
South
(22 August 44 – 15 November 44)
DRIVE TO THE GOTHIC LINE
(July 44 – December 44)
ANZIO TO ROME ITALY
(17 January 44 – 4 June 44)

German Order of Battle (West Mobile Divisions) June 1944

Total Mobile Divisions	
Panzer Grenadier Divisions	**8**
Panzer Divisions	**15**
Total	**23**

Source
The collapse of the German army in the East in the summer of 1944 (Volume 1)
Stephen Ariel Veal
Portland State University

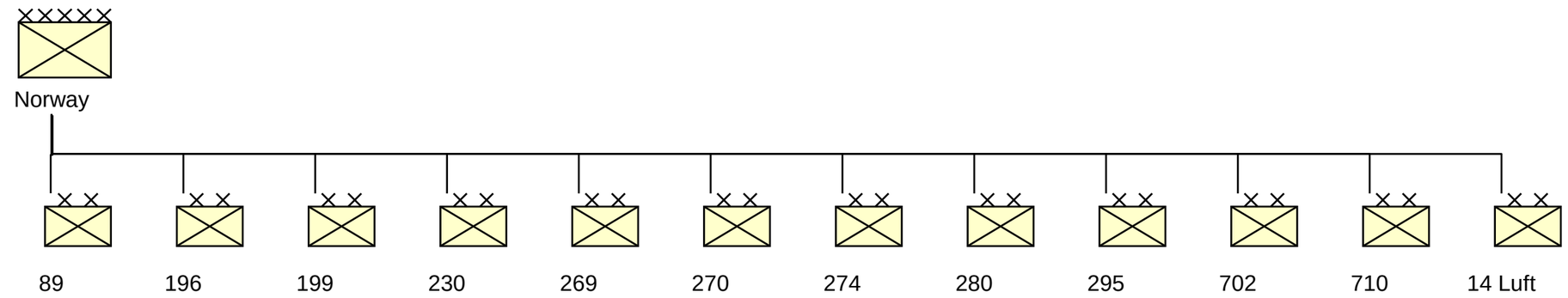


German Order of Battle (West Infantry, Parachute, Air Landing, Jaeger, Mountain, Cavalry & Luftwaffe Divisions) June 1944

Source
The collapse of the German army in the East in the summer of 1944 (Volume 1)
Stephen Ariel Veal
Portland State University

Total Divisions in the West 105 divisions

Infantry Divisions	79
Luftwaffe Field Divisions	8
Parachute Divisions	5
Air Landing Divisions	1
Jager Divisions	5
Mountain Divisions	5
Cavalry Divisions	2



German Order of Battle (West Infantry, Parachute, Air Landing, Jaeger, Mountain, Cavalry & Luftwaffe Divisions) June 1944

Source
The collapse of the German army in the East in the summer of 1944 (Volume 1)
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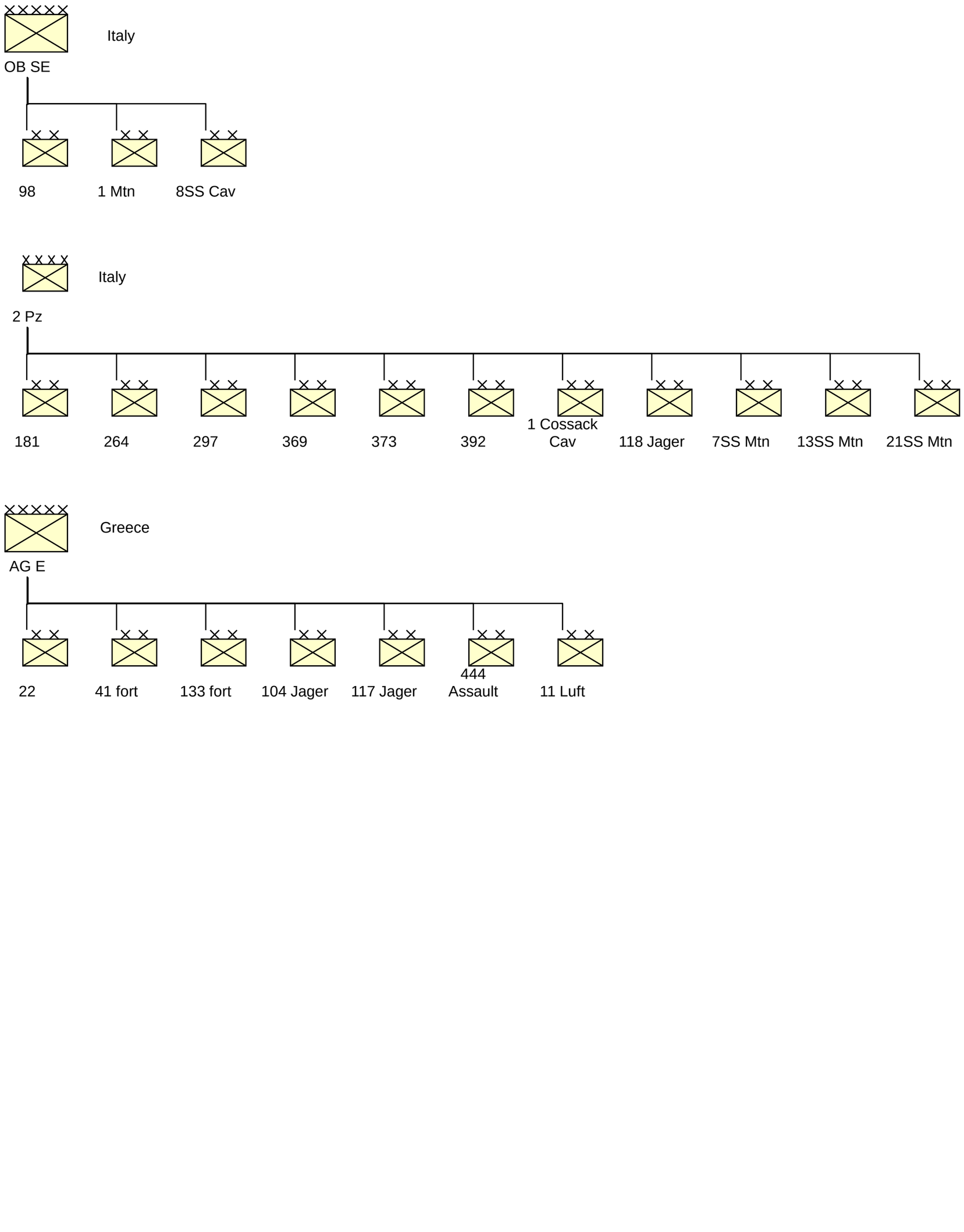
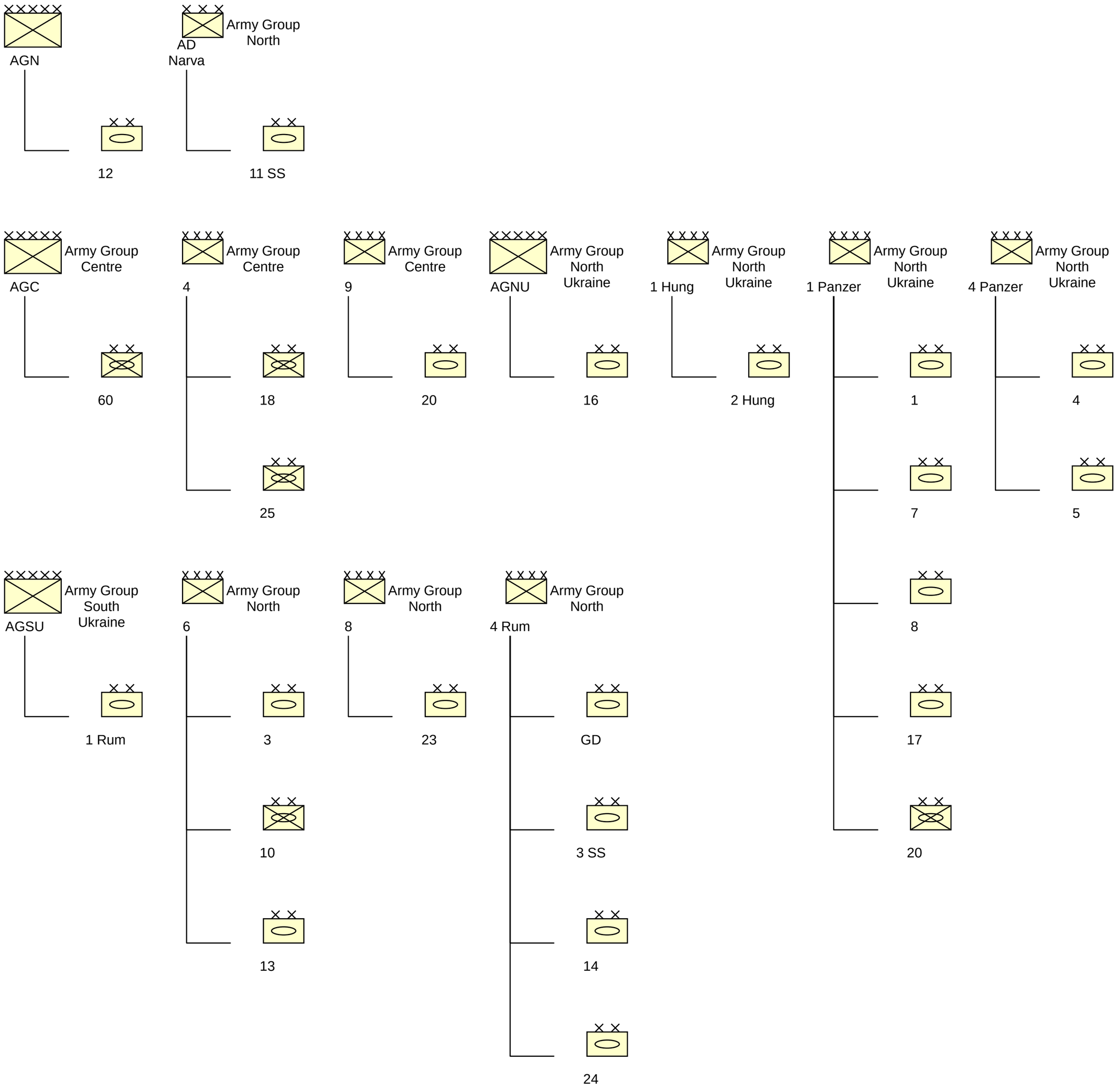


German Order of Battle (East Mobile Divisions) June 1944

Total Mobile Divisions	
Panzer Grenadier Divisions	**6**
Panzer Divisions	**16**
Total German Divisions	**23**
Hungarian Panzer Division	**1**
Rumanian Panzer Division	**1**
Total Axis Division	**24**

Source
The collapse of the German army in the East in the
summer of 1944 (Volume 1)
Stephen Ariel Veal
Portland State University

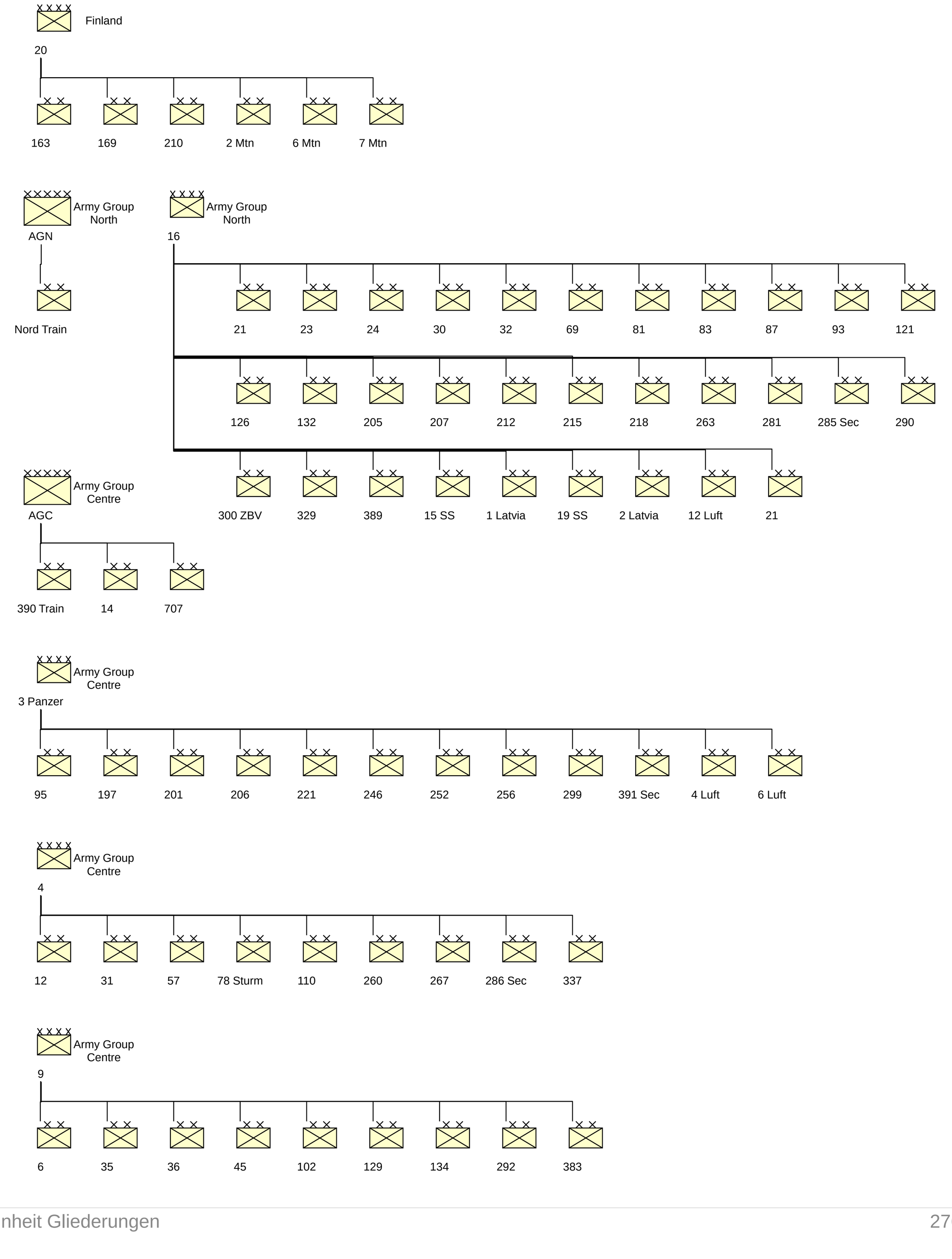


German Order of Battle (East Infantry, Parachute, Air Landing, Jaeger, Mountain, Cavalry & Luftwaffe Divisions) June 1944

Total Divisions in the East 178 divisions

Infantry Divisions	130
Luftwaffe Field Divisions	4
Jager Divisions	7
Mountain Divisions	5
Total German Divisions	**147**
Slovakia Infantry Divisions	1
Hungary Infantry Divisions	11
Rumanian Infantry Divisions	18
Rumanian Mountain Divisions	2

Source
The collapse of the German army in the East in the summer of 1944 (Volume 1)
Stephen Ariel Veal
Portland State University



German Order of Battle (East Infantry, Parachute, Air Landing, Jaeger, Mountain, Cavalry & Luftwaffe Divisions) June 1944

Total Divisions in the East 178 divisions

Infantry Divisions	130
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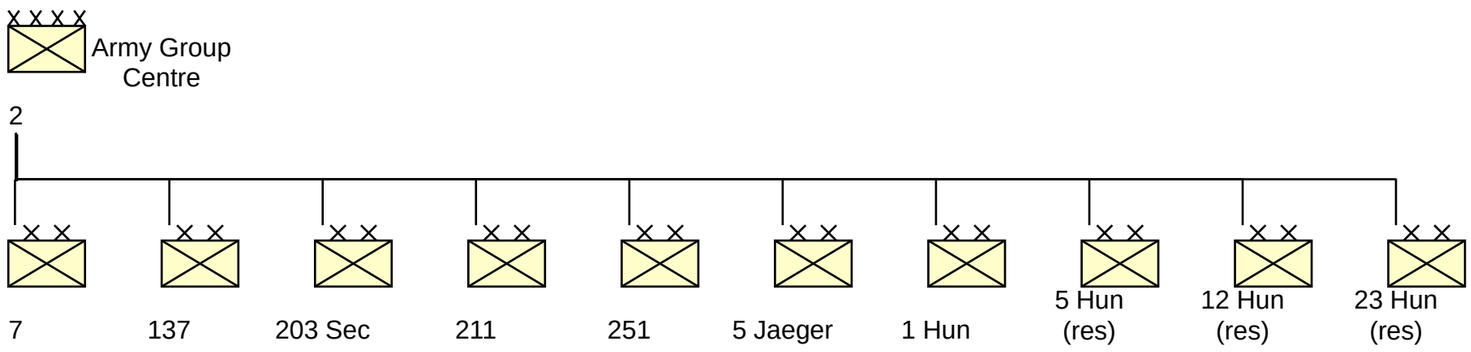

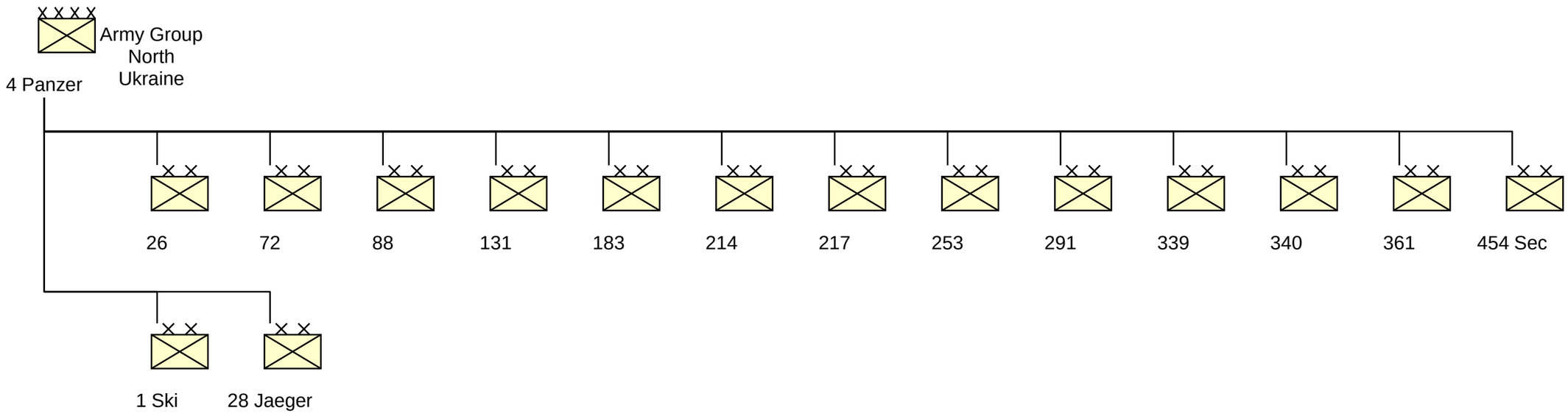

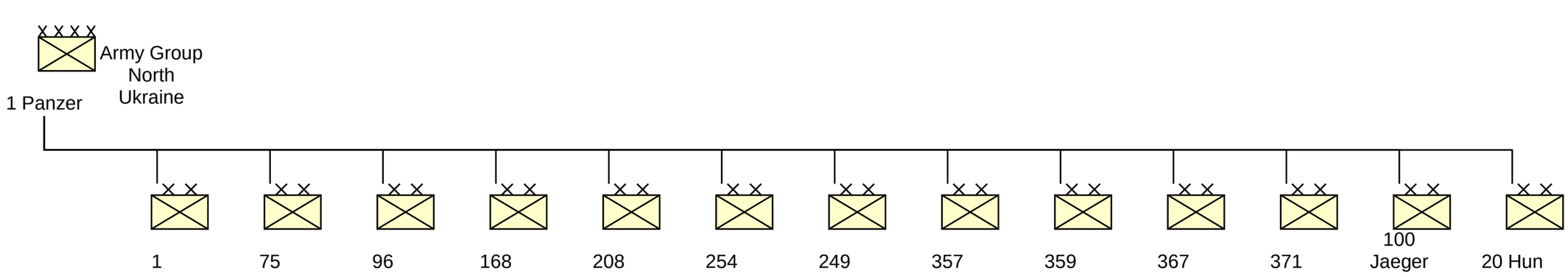

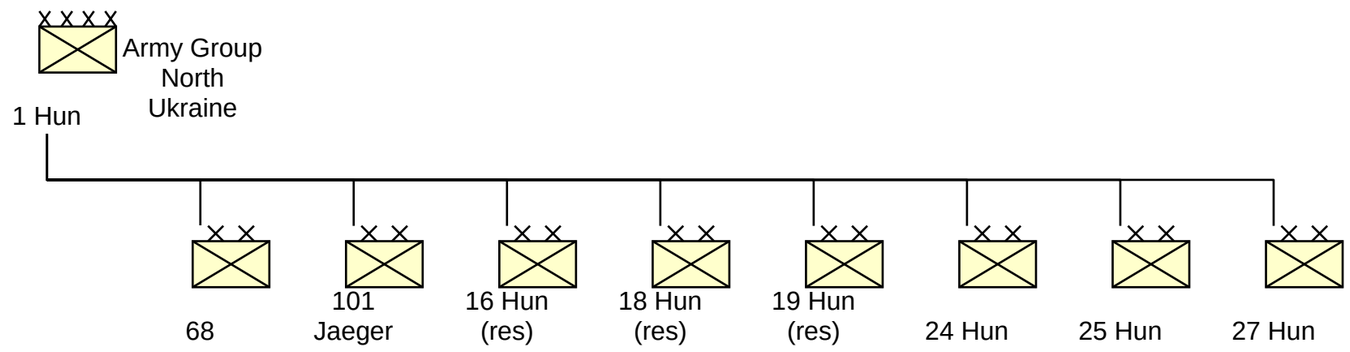

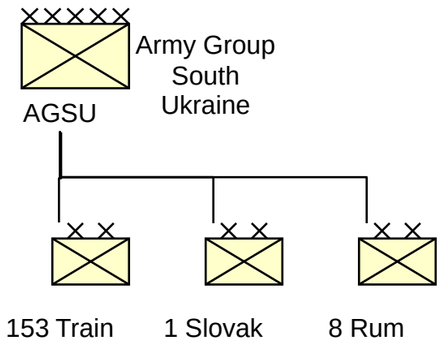

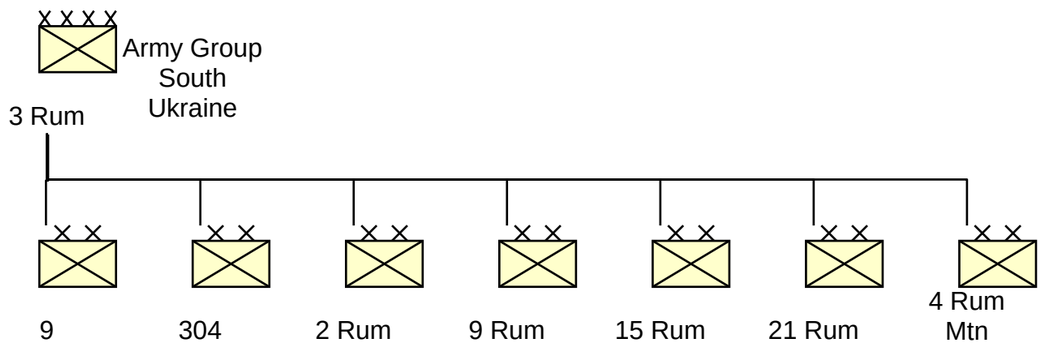

German Order of Battle (East Infantry, Parachute, Air Landing, Jaeger, Mountain, Cavalry & Luftwaffe Divisions) June 1944

Total Divisions in the East 178 divisions

Infantry Divisions	130
Luftwaffe Field Divisions	4
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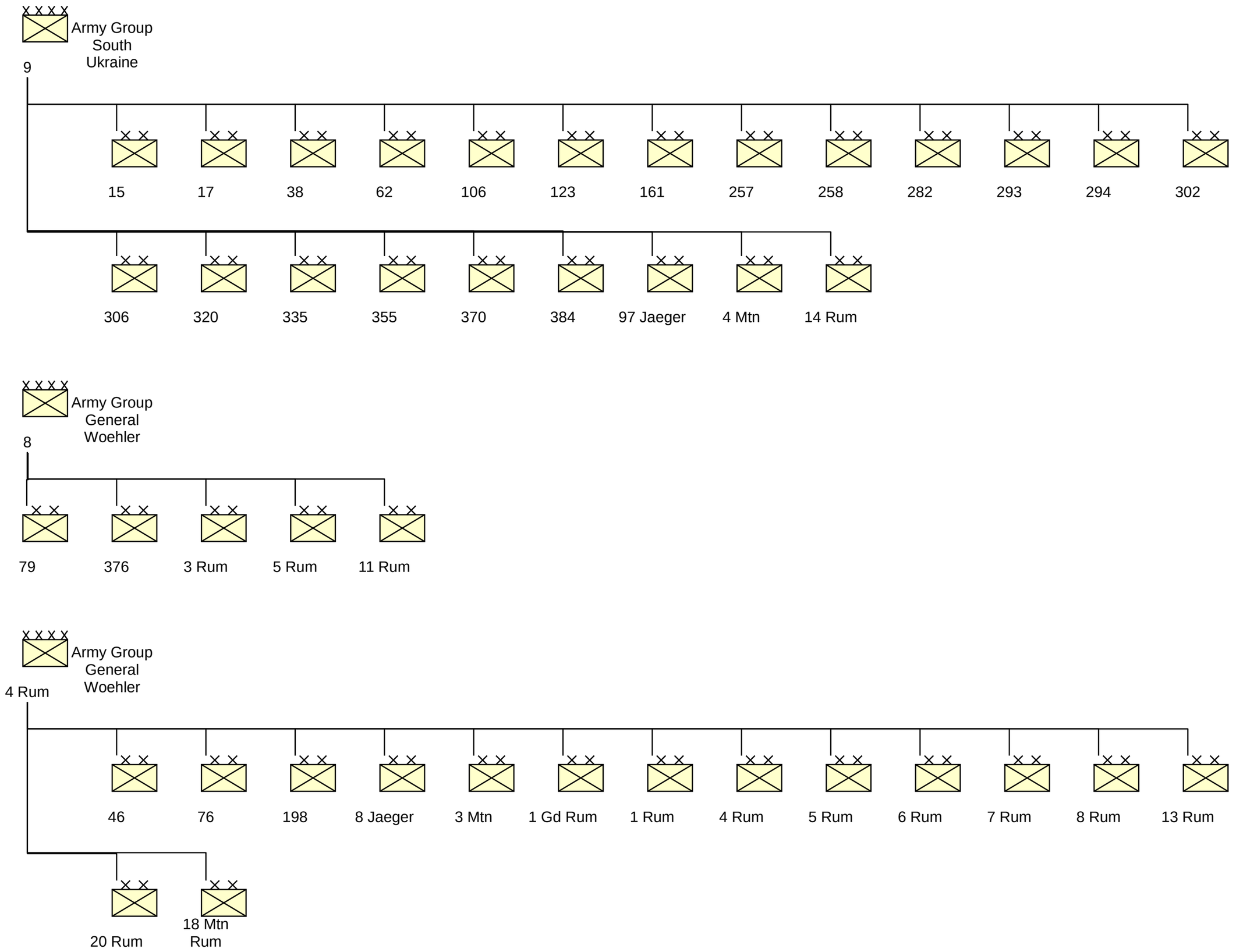
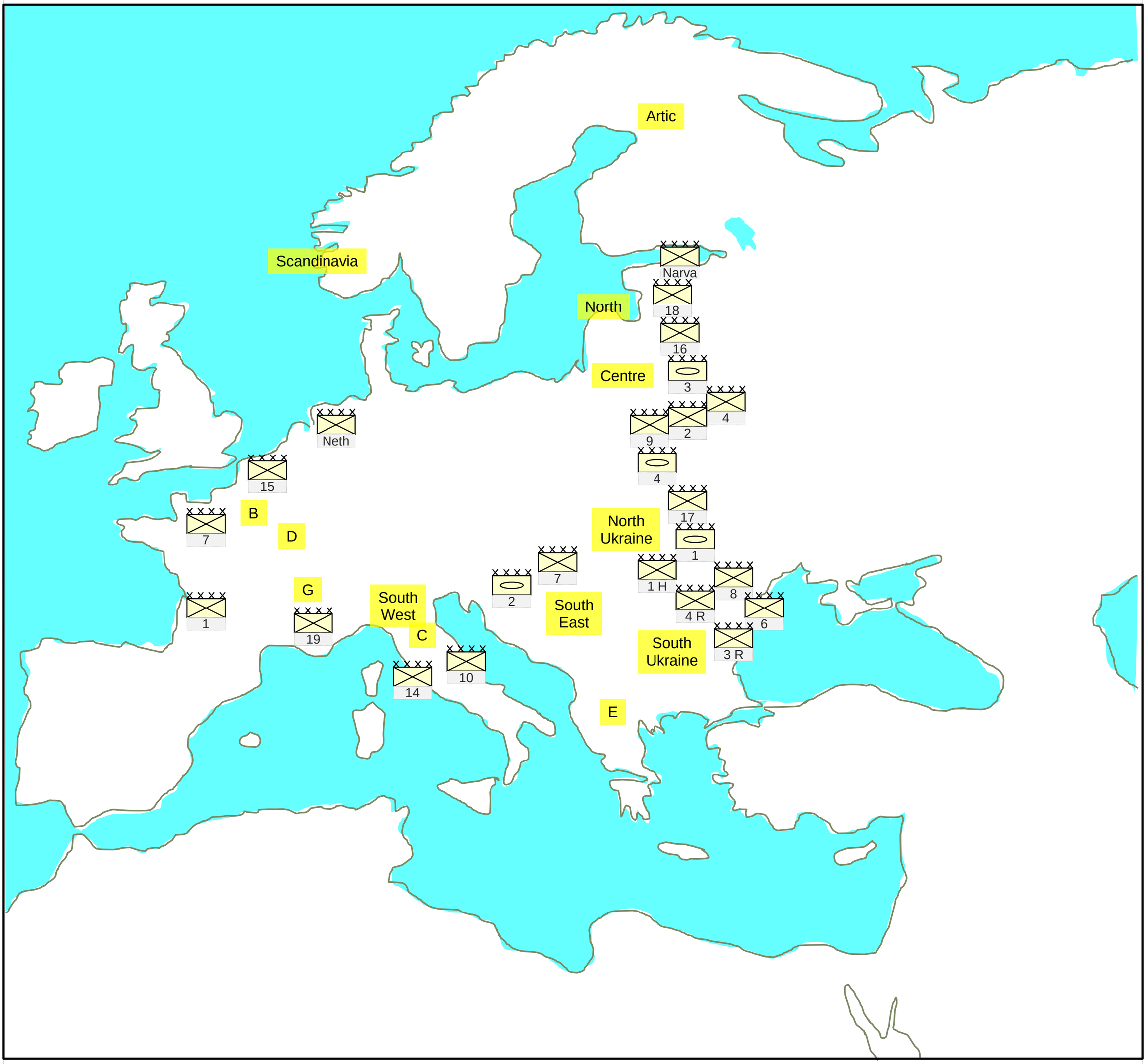
Hungary Infantry Divisions	11
Rumanian Infantry Divisions	18
Rumanian Mountain Divisions	2

Source
The collapse of the German army in the East in the summer of 1944 (Volume 1)
Stephen Ariel Veal
Portland State University



1944

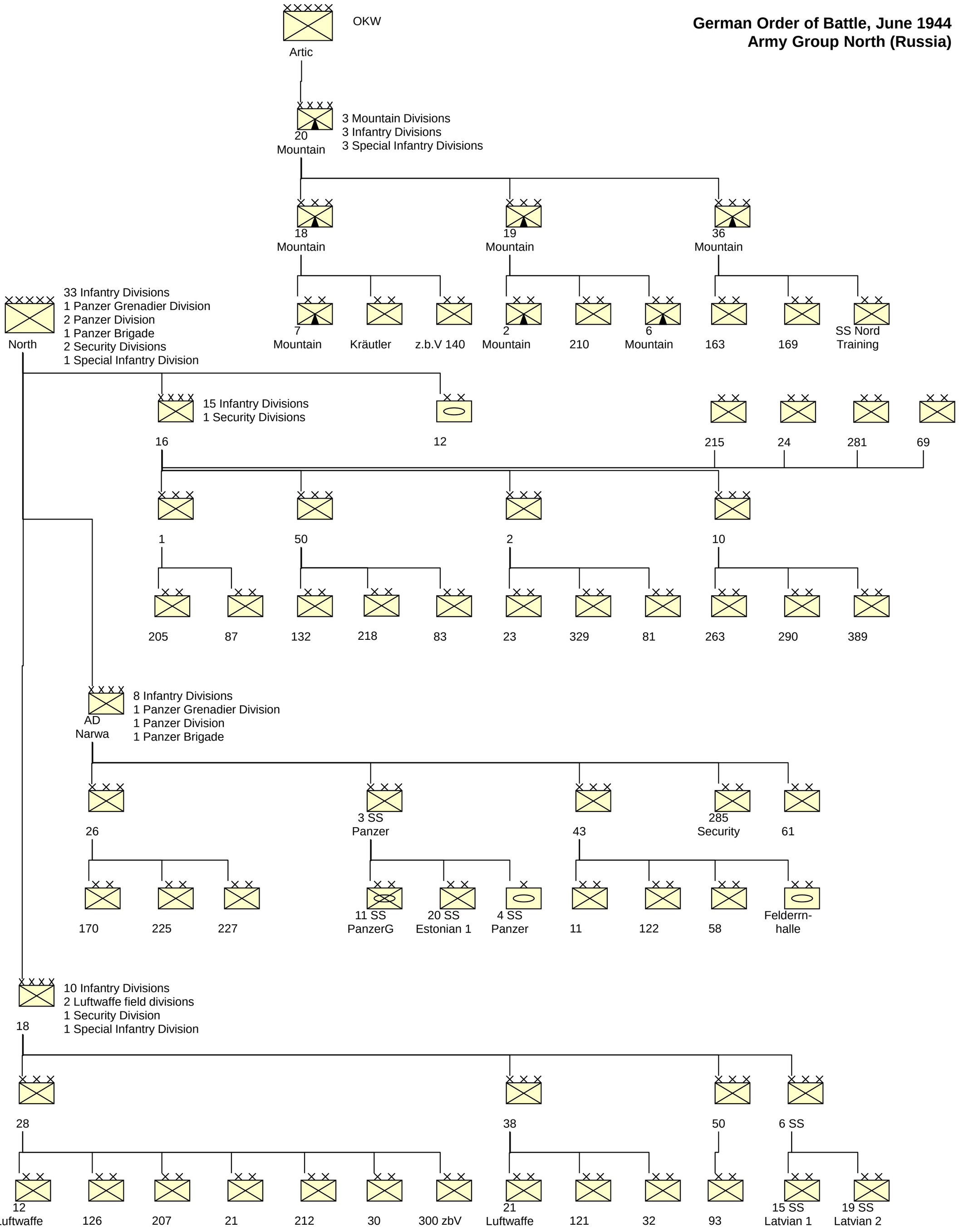
German Army Groups, June 1944



German Order of Battle, June 1944
Army Group North (Russia)

Note:

The structure of the German army was highly fluid, the TO&E in the east is dated mid-June, while the TO&E in the west is dates prior to the 6th of June.



German Order of Battle, June 1944
Army Group Centre (Russia)

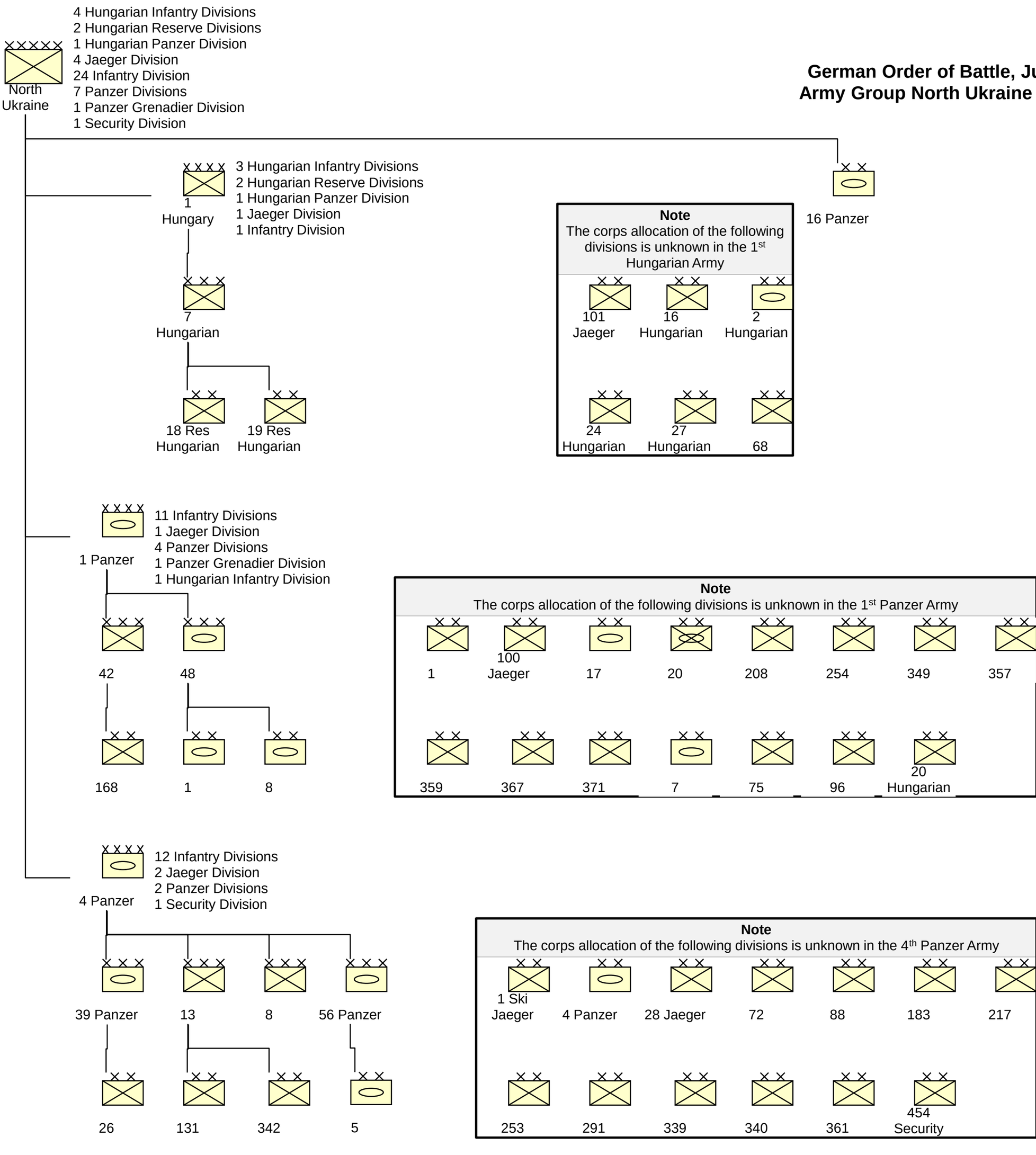
Note:

The structure of the German army was highly fluid, the TO&E in the east is dated mid-June, while the TO&E in the west is dates prior to the 6th of June.

German Order of Battle, June 1944
Army Group North Ukraine (Russia)

Note:

The structure of the German army was highly fluid, the TO&E in the east is dated mid-June, while the TO&E in the west is dates prior to the 6th of June.

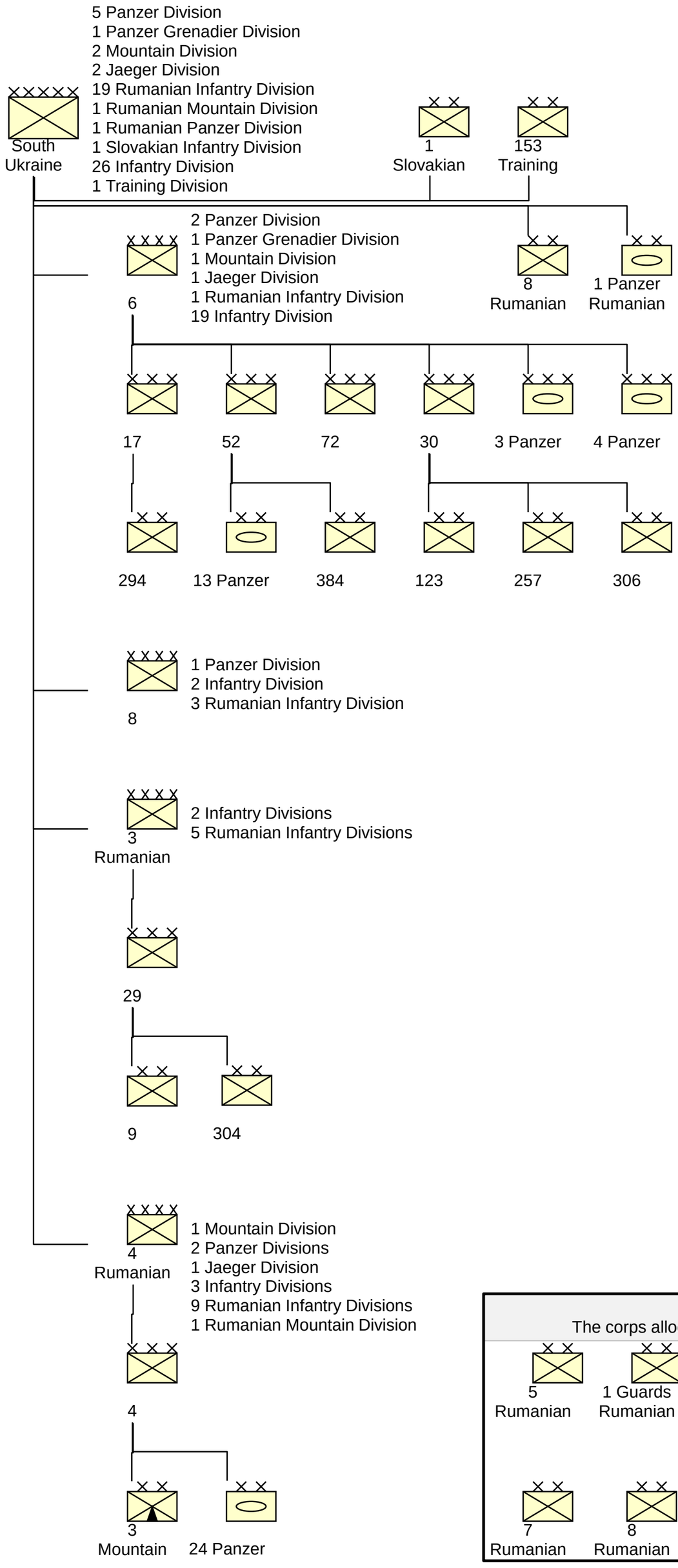


German Order of Battle, June 1944
Army Group North Ukraine (Russia)

German Order of Battle, June 1944
Army Group South Ukraine (Russia)

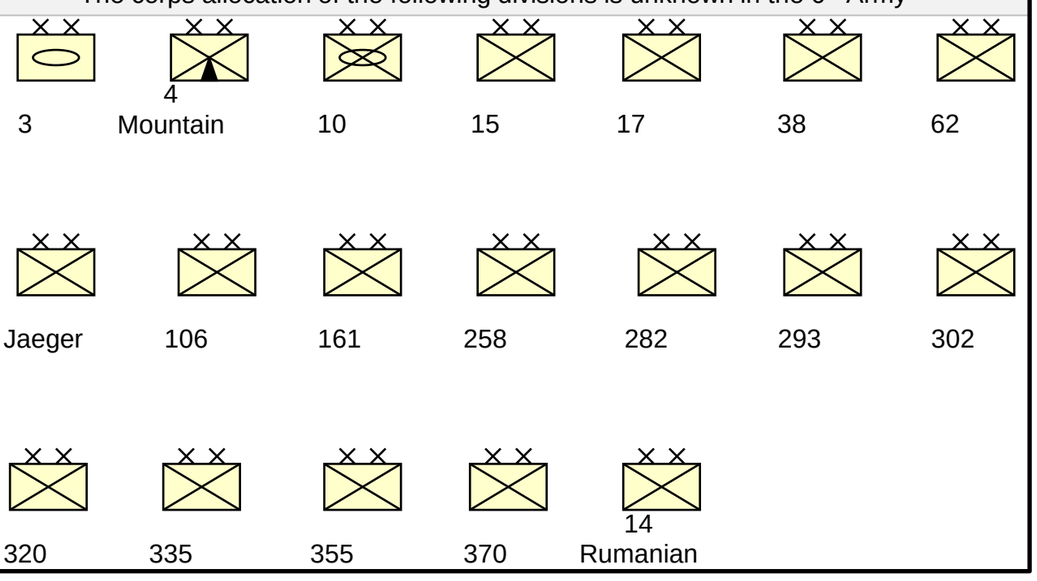
Note:

The structure of the German army was highly fluid, the TO&E in the east is dated mid-June, while the TO&E in the west is dates prior to the 6th of June.

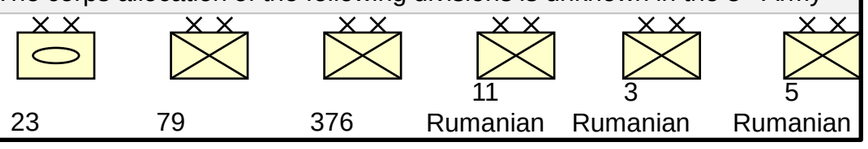


German Order of Battle, June 1944
Army Group South Ukraine (Russia)

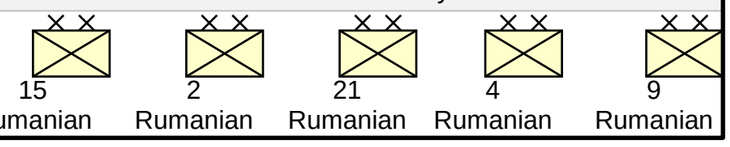
Note
The corps allocation of the following divisions is unknown in the 6th Army



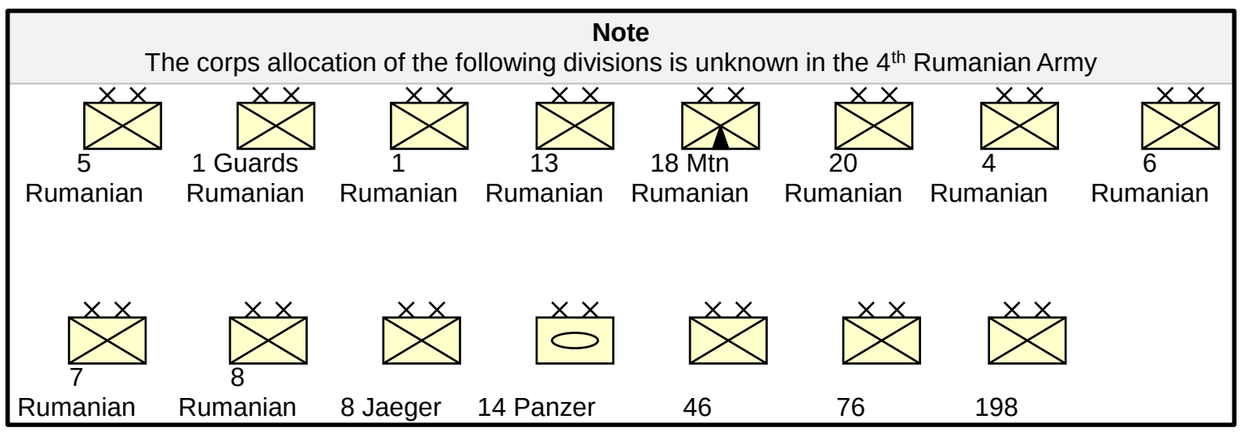
Note
The corps allocation of the following divisions is unknown in the 8th Army



Note
The corps allocation of the following divisions is unknown in the 3rd Rumanian Army



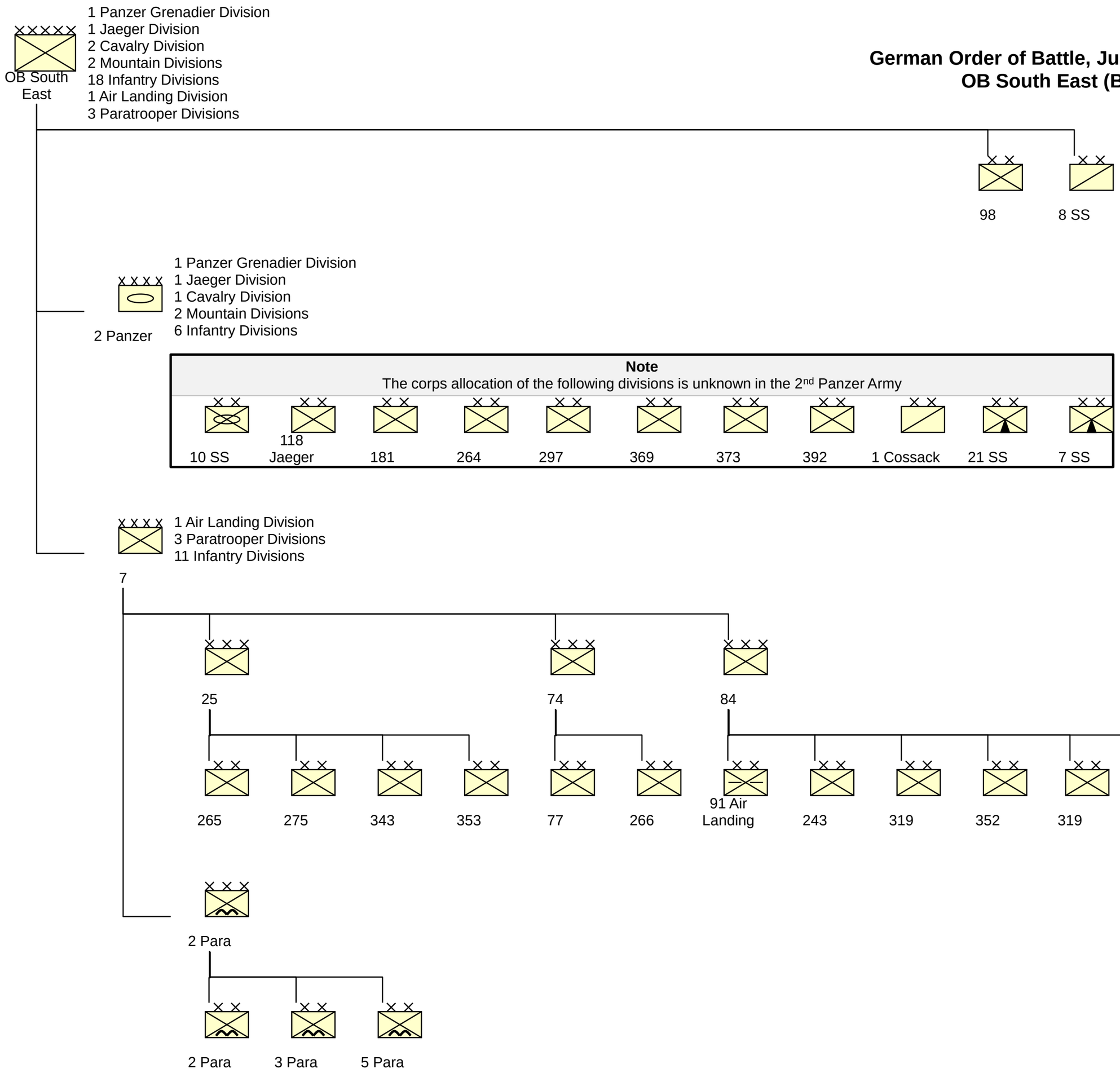
Note
The corps allocation of the following divisions is unknown in the 4th Rumanian Army



German Order of Battle, June 1944
OB South East (Balkans)

Note:

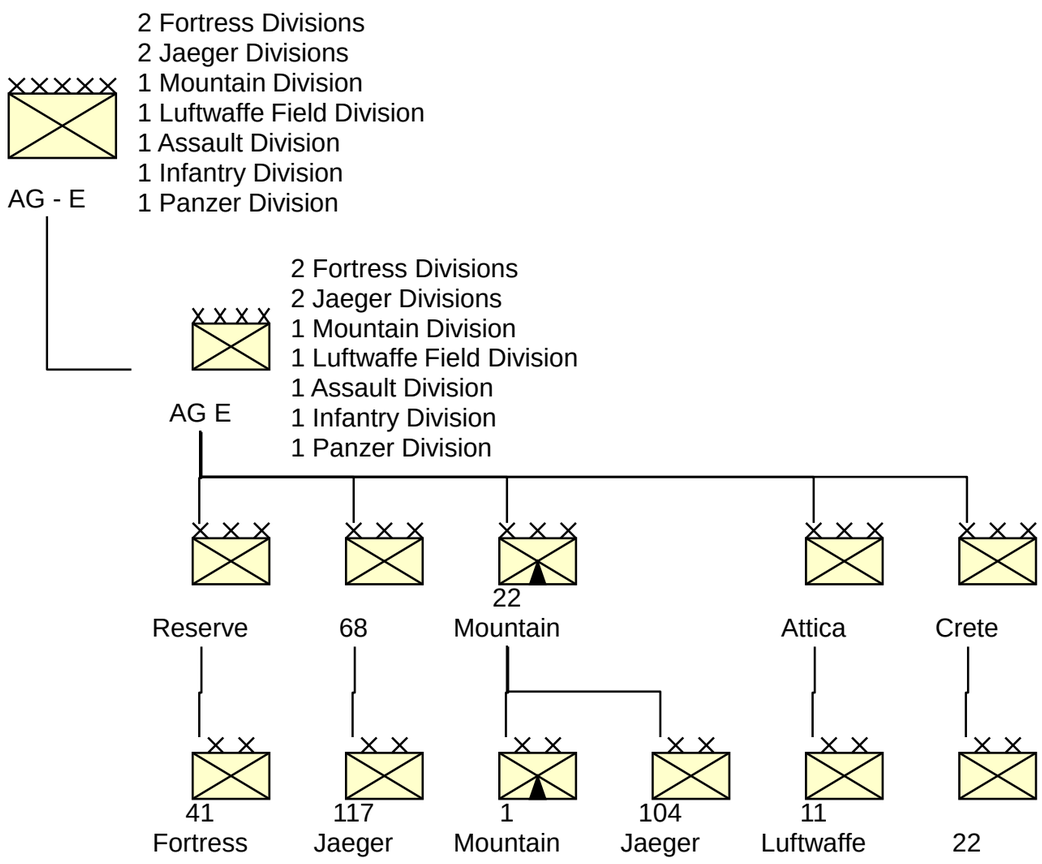
The structure of the German army was highly fluid, the TO&E in the east is dated mid-June, while the TO&E in the west is dates prior to the 6th of June.



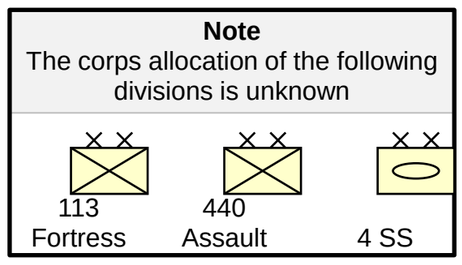
German Order of Battle, June 1944
Army Group E (Greece)

Note:

The structure of the German army was highly fluid, the TO&E in the east is dated mid-June, while the TO&E in the west is dates prior to the 6th of June.



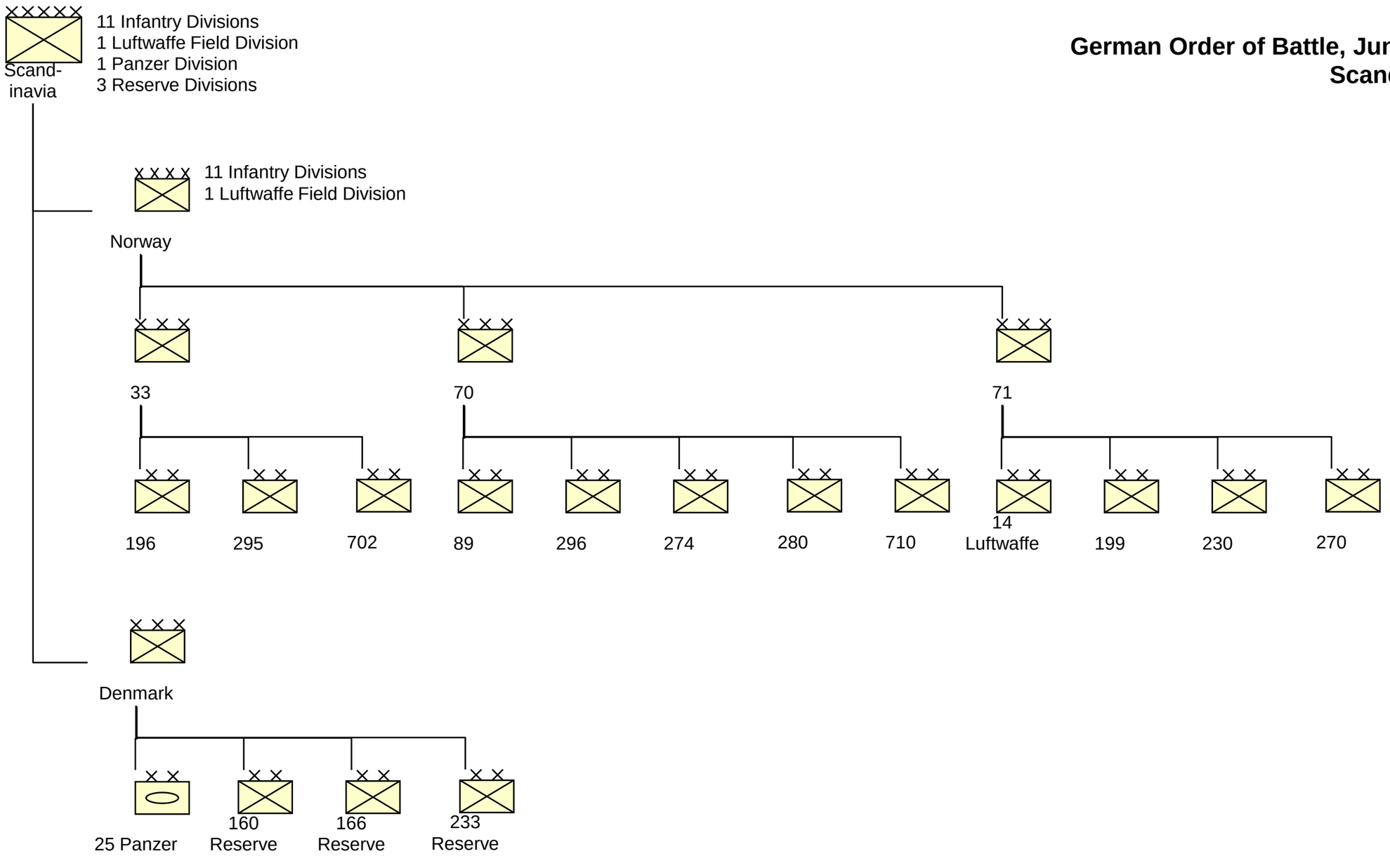
German Order of Battle, June 1944
Army Group E (Greece)



German Order of Battle, June 1944
Scandinavia

Note:

The structure of the German army was highly fluid, the TO&E in the east is dated mid-June, while the TO&E in the west is dates prior to the 6th of June.

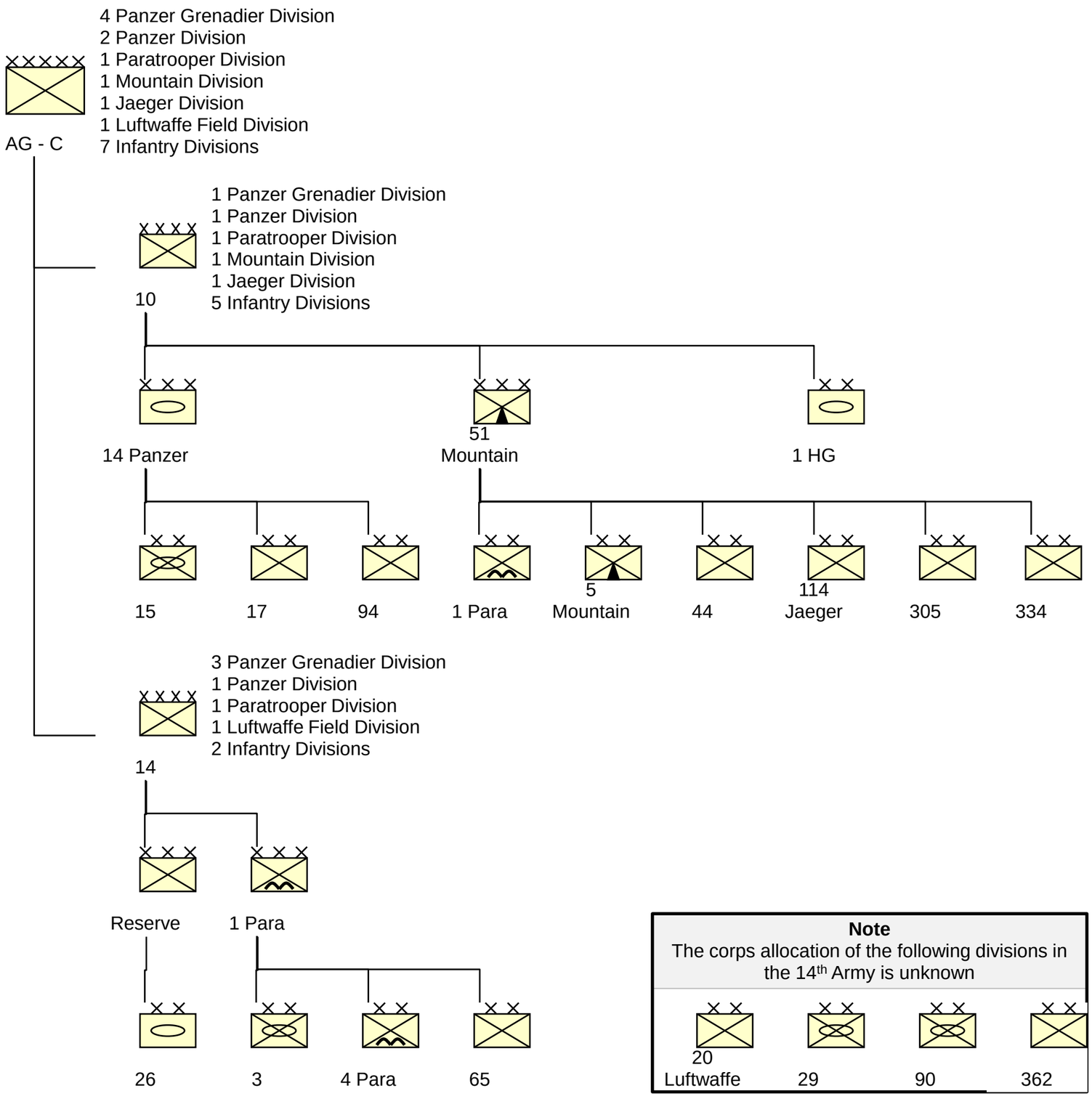


German Order of Battle, June 1944
Scandinavia

German Order of Battle, June 1944
Army Group C (Italy)

Note:

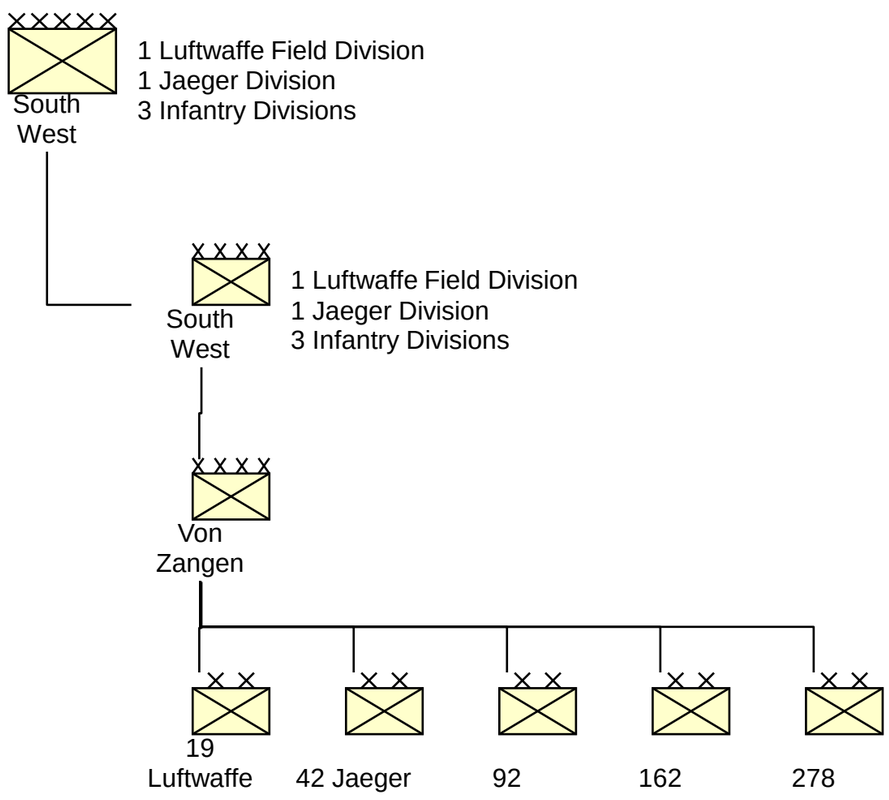
The structure of the German army was highly fluid, the TO&E in the east is dated mid-June, while the TO&E in the west is dates prior to the 6th of June.



German Order of Battle, June 1944
Army Group C (Italy)

Note
The corps allocation of the following divisions in the 14th Army is unknown

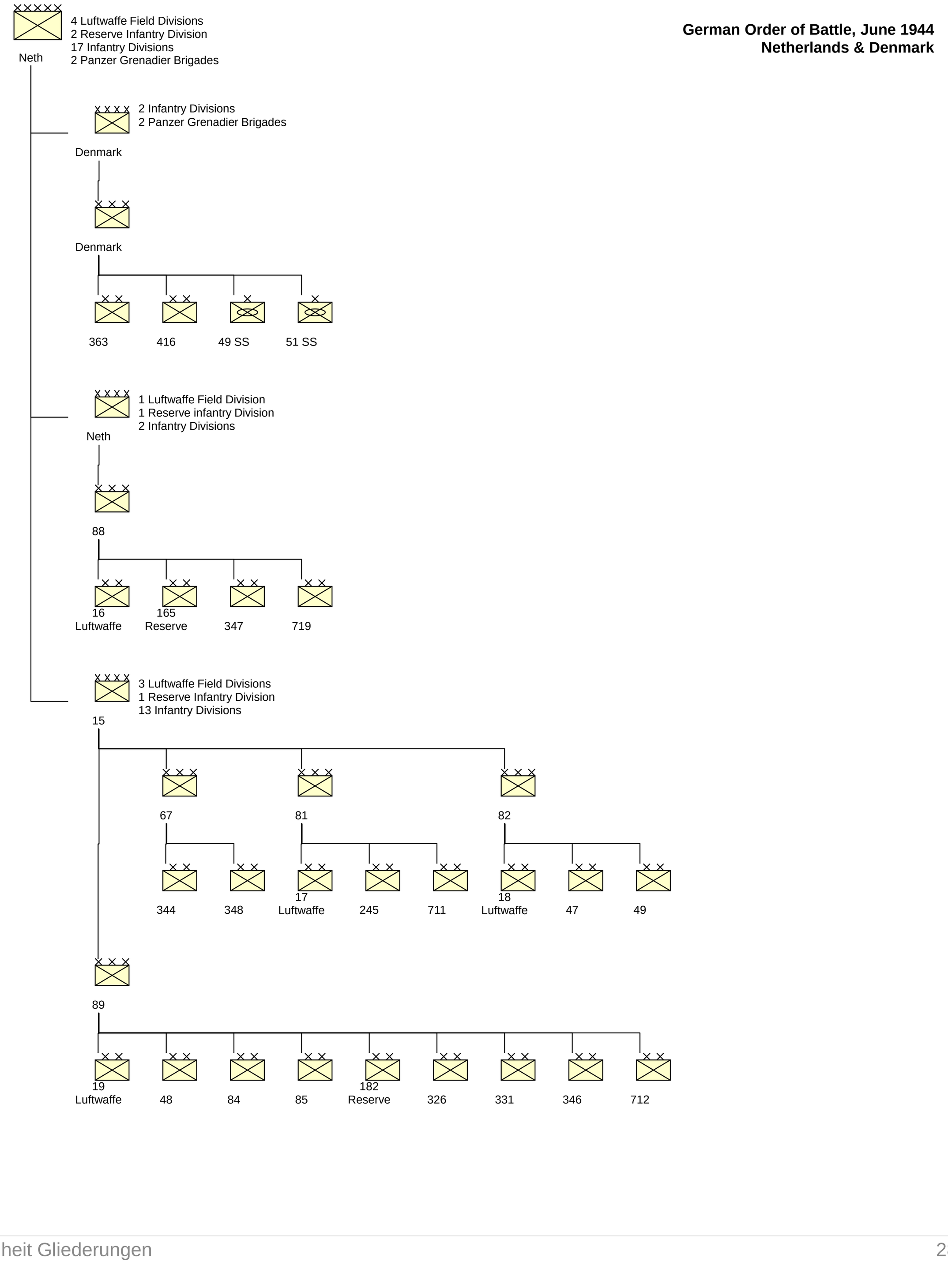
20 Luftwaffe | 29 | 90 | 362



German Order of Battle, June 1944
Netherlands & Denmark

Note:

The structure of the German army was highly fluid, the TO&E in the east is dated mid-June, while the TO&E in the west is dates prior to the 6th of June.

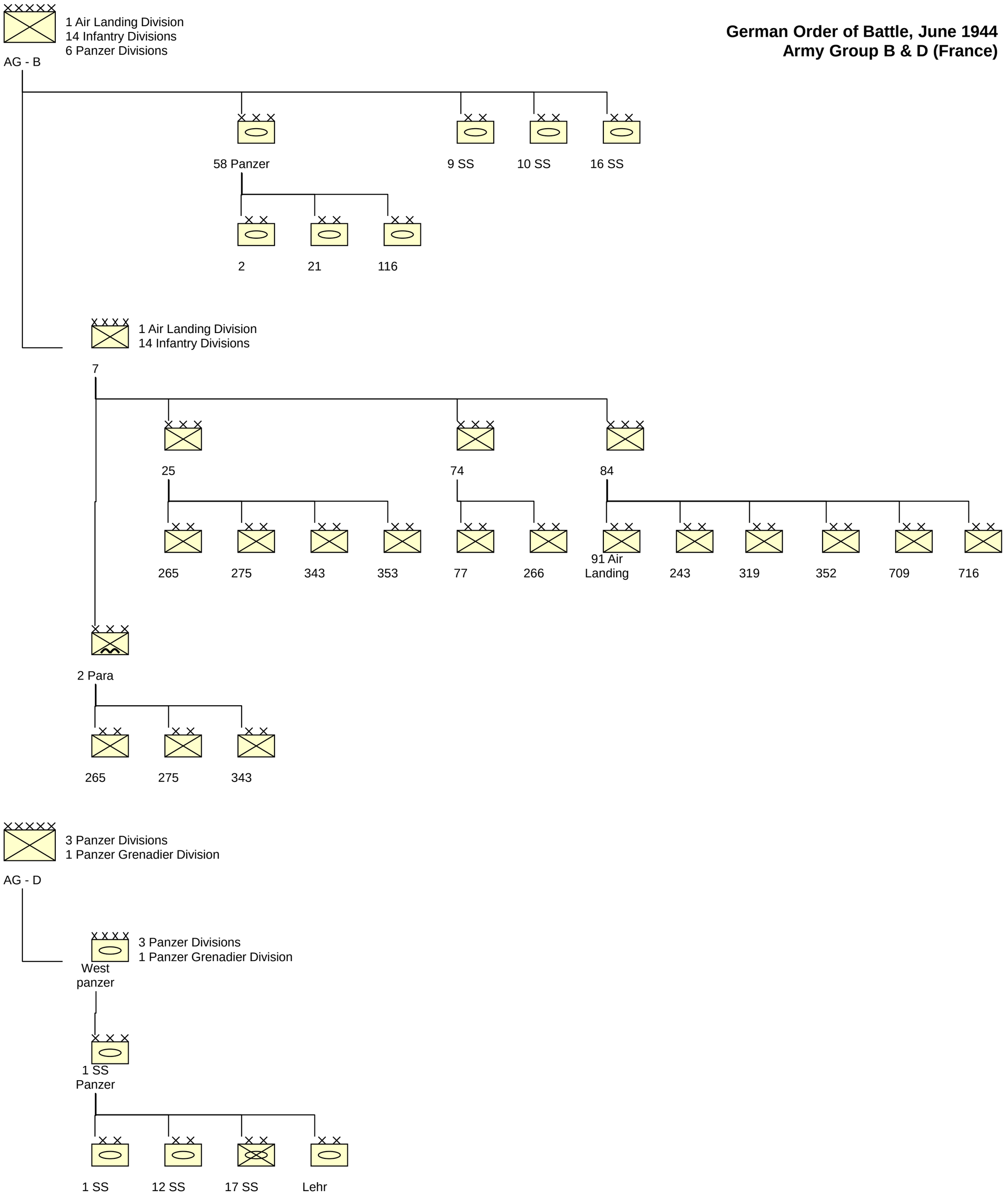


German Order of Battle, June 1944
Netherlands & Denmark

German Order of Battle, June 1944
Army Group B & D (France)

Note:

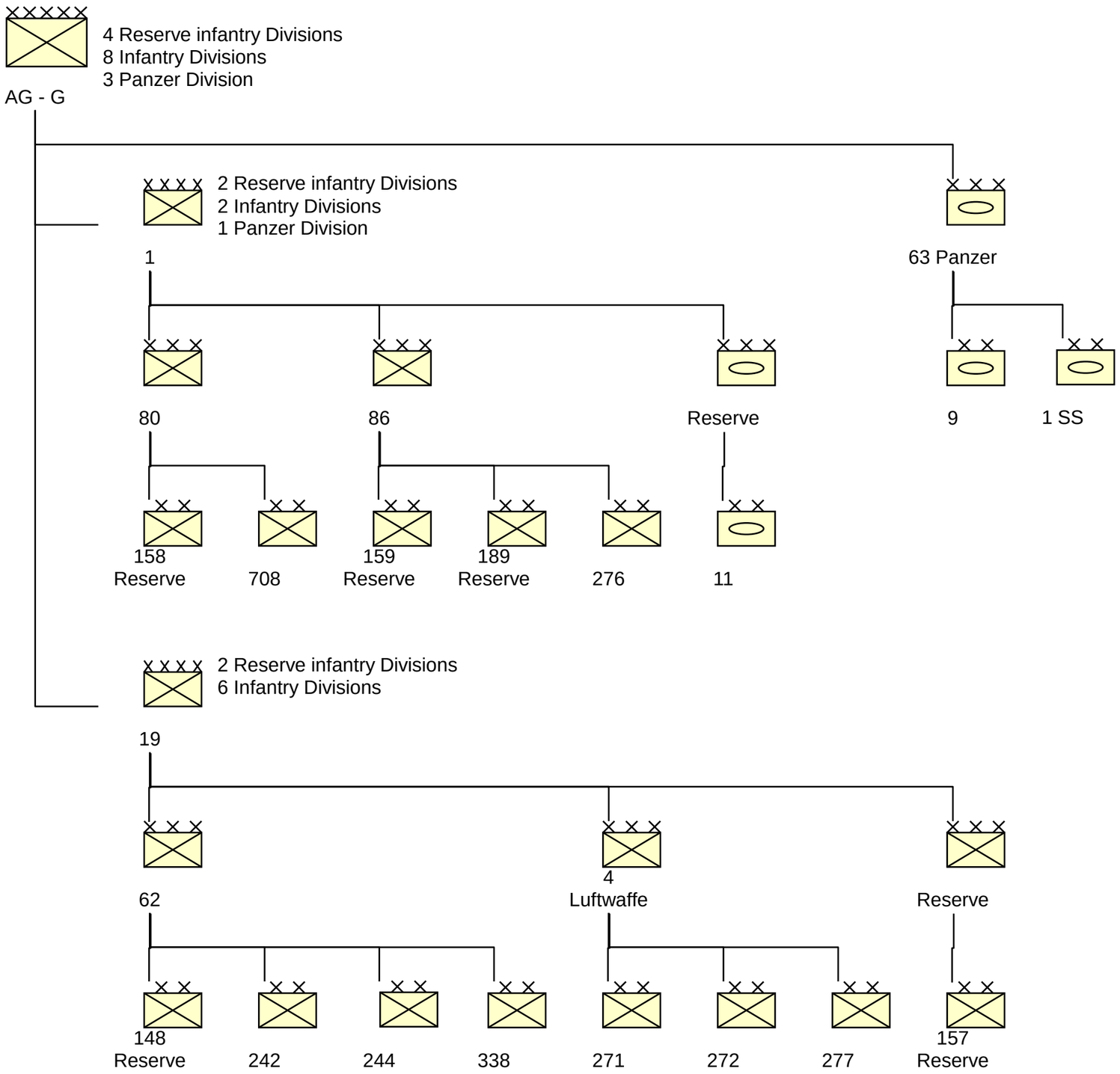
The structure of the German army was highly fluid, the TO&E in the east is dated mid-June, while the TO&E in the west is dates prior to the 6th of June.



German Order of Battle, June 1944
Army Group G (France)

Note:

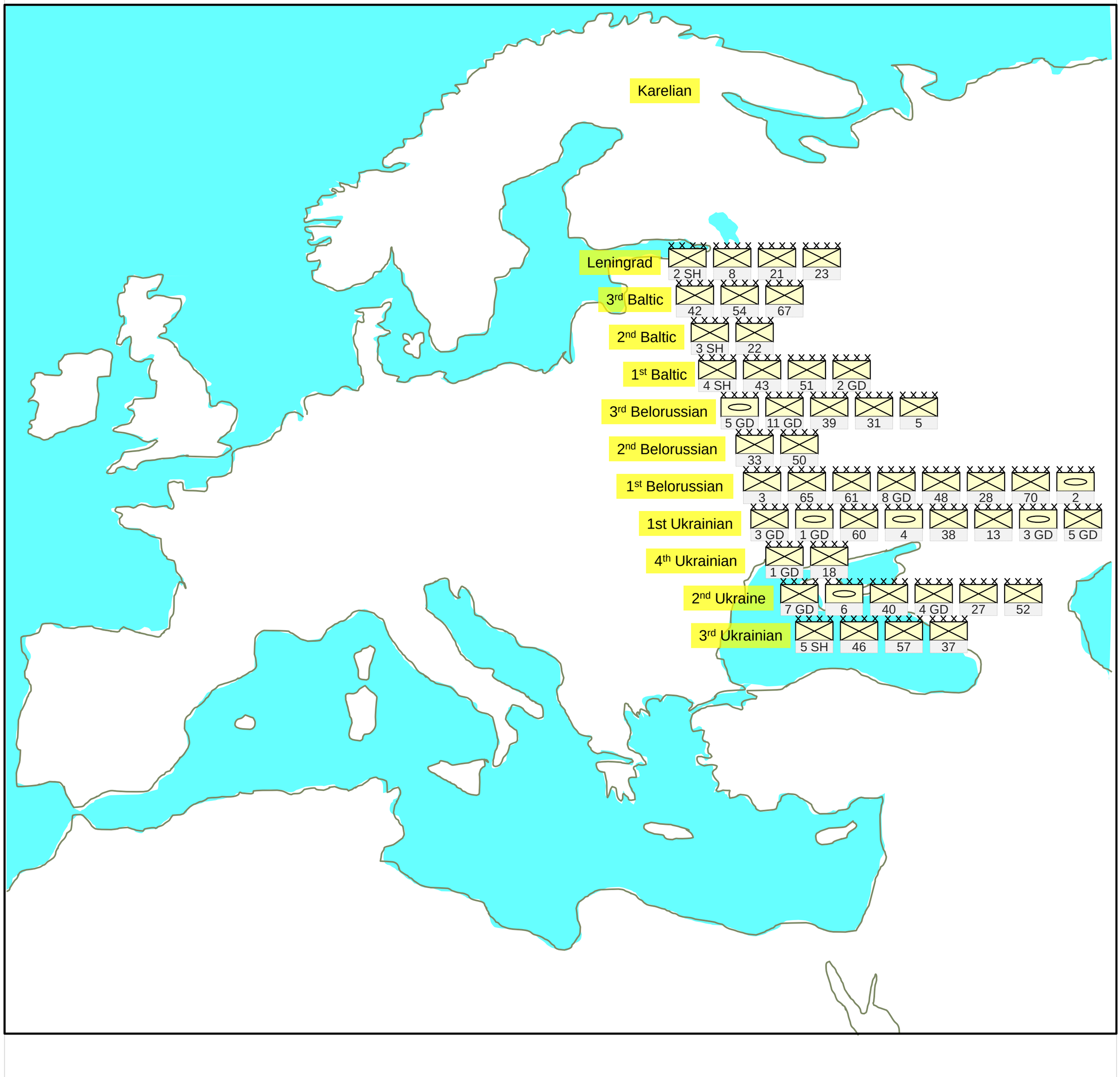
The structure of the German army was highly fluid, the TO&E in the east is dated mid-June, while the TO&E in the west is dates prior to the 6th of June.



German Order of Battle, June 1944
Army Group G (France)

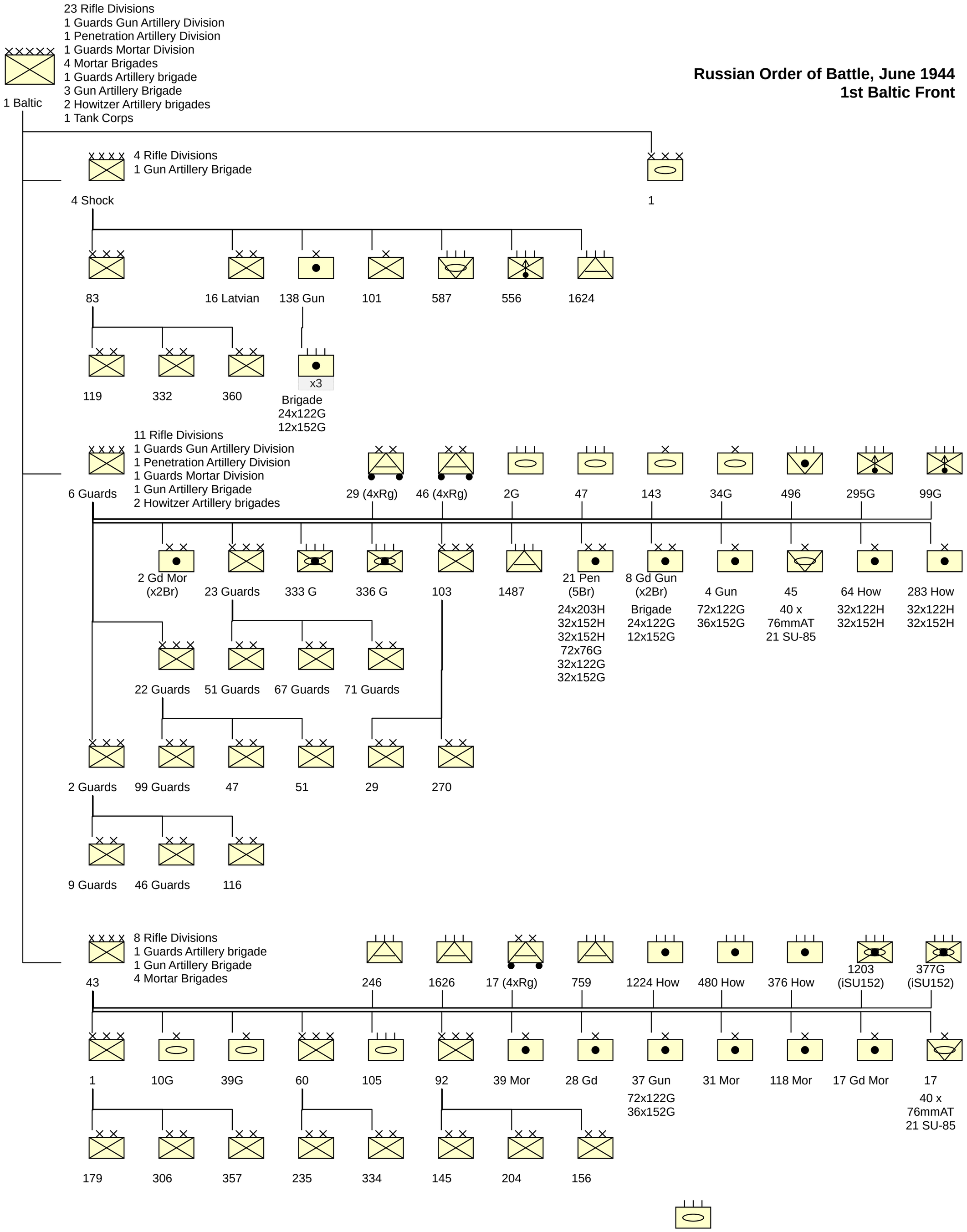
1944

Russian OB, 22 June 1944

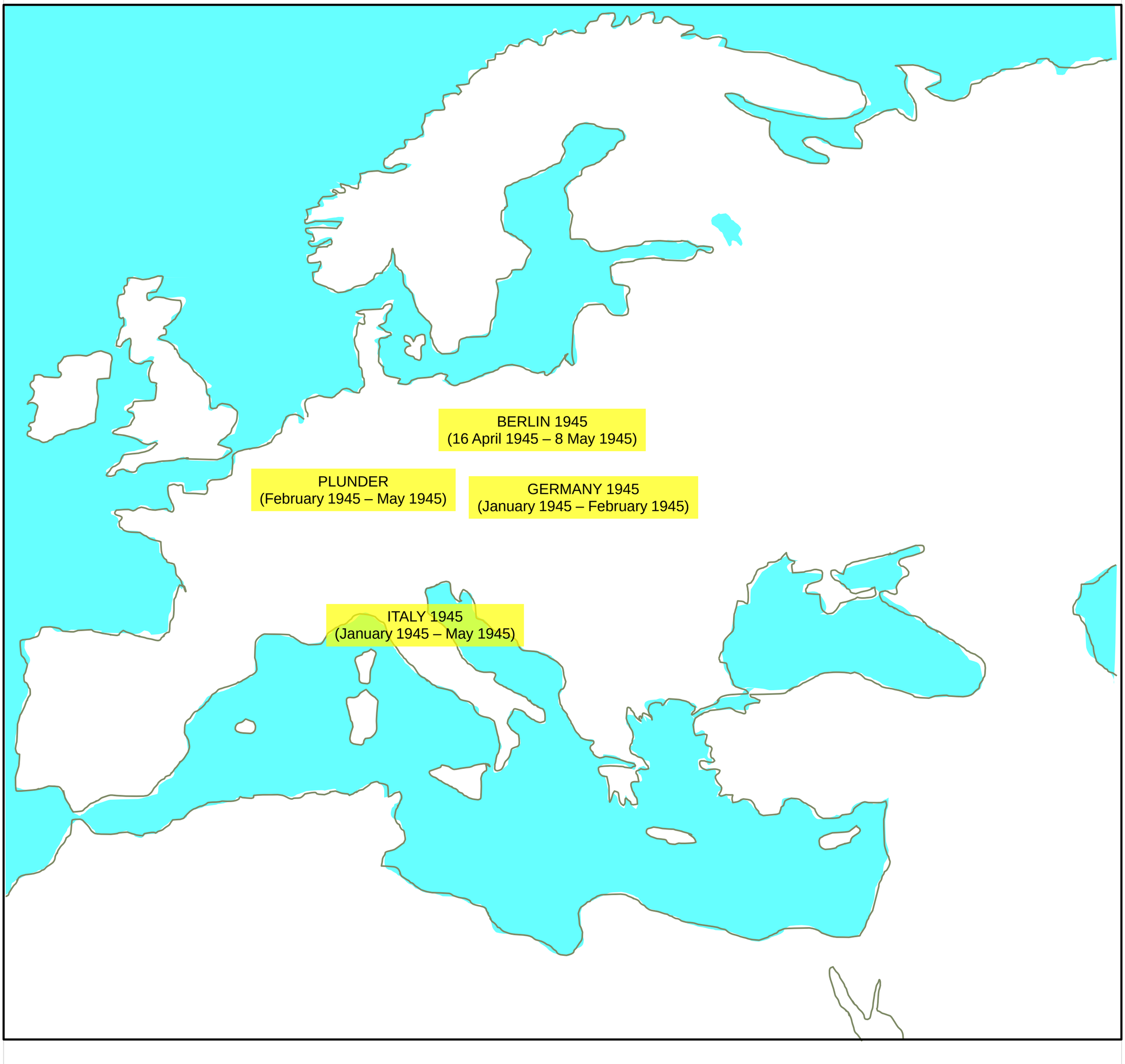


Russian Order of Battle, June 1944
1st Baltic Front

Source:
944RFAR Neihorster - Soviet Armies Belorussian Offensive 23 June 1944 (Destruction of Army Group Center)



1945


BERLIN 1945
(16 April 1945 – 8 May 1945)
PLUNDER
(February 1945 – May 1945)
GERMANY 1945
(January 1945 – February 1945)
ITALY 1945
(January 1945 – May 1945)

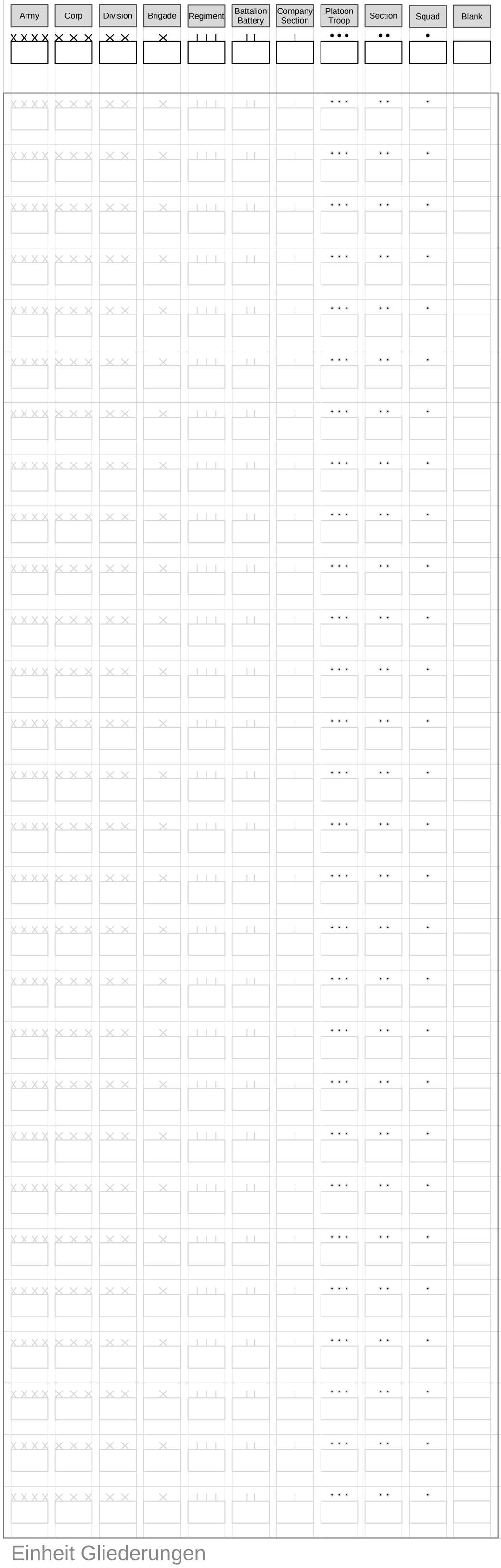
SYMBOLS

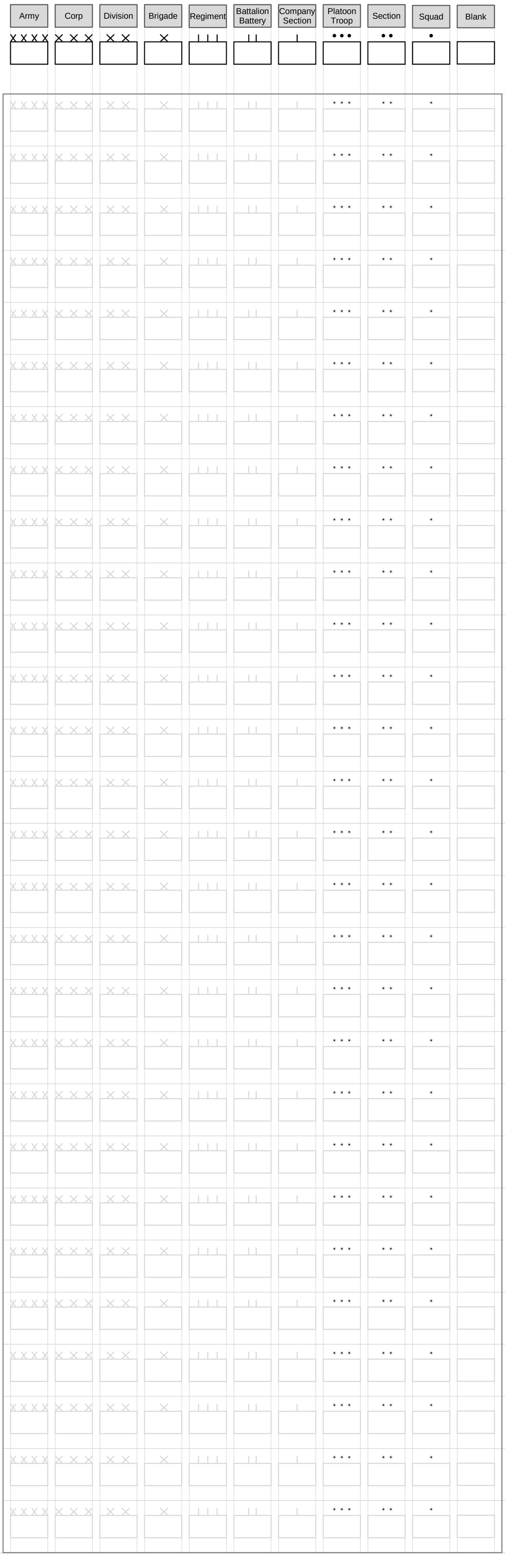
Overview

The following provides a list of the symbols used in this whitepaper.

Infantry

Army
Corp
Division
Brigade
Regiment
Battalion Battery
Company Section
Platoon Troop
Section
Squad
Blank
Infantry (Foot)
HQ (Foot)
HQ Support Units (Foot)
Supply Logistics (Horse/Foot)
Infantry Assault / Shock SMG (Foot)
Infantry + Heavy Weapons (HMG + Mortars) (Foot)
Infantry + Infantry Guns (Foot)
Anti-Tank Rifle/Rocket (Foot)
Infantry + Mortars (Foot)
Infantry + Machine Guns (Foot)
Infantry + AT Rifle (Foot)
Infantry + AT Gun (Foot)
Infantry + AT Rocket Launcher (Foot)
Infantry + Infantry Gun (Foot)
HQ (Foot)
HQ Support (Misc HQ formations) (Foot)
Supply Logistics (Horse/Foot)
Supply Mainteance (Horse/Foot)
Supply Mainteance (Motorised)
Transportation (Horse)
Engineer (Foot/Horse)
Engineer (Motorised)
Armoured Engineer (Tracked)
Engineer Airborne (Airborne/Foot)
Engineer Paratroop (Airborne/Foot)
Engineer Glider (Airborne/Foot)
Bridging (Foot/Horse)
Infantry (Motorised)
HQ (Motorised)
HQ Support (Misc HQ formations) (Motorised)
Supply Logistics (Motorised)
Infantry Assault / Shock (Foot)
Infantry + Heavy Weapons (HMG + Mortars) (Motorised)
Infantry + Infantry Guns (Motorised)
Anti-Tank Rifle/Rocket (Motorised)
Infantry + Mortars (Motorised)
Infantry + Machine Guns (Motorisedt)
Infantry + AT Rifle (Motorised)
Infantry + AT Gun (Motorised)
Infantry + AT Rocket Launcher (Motorised)
Infantry + Infantry Gun (Motorised)
HQ (Motorised)
HQ Support (Misc HQ formations) (Motorised)
Supply Logistics (Motorised)
Supply Fuel (Motorised)
Supply Ammo (Motorised)
Transportation (Motorised)
Bridging (Motorised)
Engineer Cavalry (Cavalry/Horse)
Engineer Recconnaisance (Motorised)
Engineer Paratroop (Airborne/Foot)
Engineer Glider (Airborne/Foot)
Engineer Marine (Foot/Horse)
Supply Logistics (Motorised)


Army
Corp
Division
Brigade
Regiment
Battalion Battery
Company Section
Platoon Troop
Section
Squad
Blank


Army
Corp
Division
Brigade
Regiment
Battalion Battery
Company Section
Platoon Troop
Section
Squad
Blank

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The German Order of Battle 1944	A&A P
The Battle of the Bulge, Then and Now	J. Lefevre
The Red Army Order of Battle	R.G. Poirier & A.Z. Conner
U.S. Army Order of Battle ETO	W.V. Madejre.

Links

BGMR	https://groups.io/g/BGMR
Corps Commander	https://groups.io/g/Corps-Commander
Korps Commander	https://groups.io/g/Corps-Commander

Corps Commander (Training Video)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fPpldgaiIYc&list=PLSEuHTEyqSxu1jcdmLMsLRd2ECsM-0t1v

Korps-Kommandeur	https://groups.io/g/Korps-Kommandeur
LWRS	https://groups.io/g/LWRS
Bewegunskrieg	https://groups.io/g/Bewegunskrieg
Grosse-Schlachten	https://groups.io/g/Grosse-Schlachten
Schwerepunkt	https://groups.io/g/Schwerepunkt
Kriegsspiel-Zusammenfassung	https://groups.io/g/Kriegsspiel-Zusammenfassung
Command Decision	https://groups.io/g/CommandDecision
Kriegsspiel	https://groups.io/g/Kriegsspiel